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VOLUME L. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

BARRELS OF BOODLE.

Great Joy Among the Unterrified Brethren at Columbus.

BRICE AND THOMAS LIBERAL.

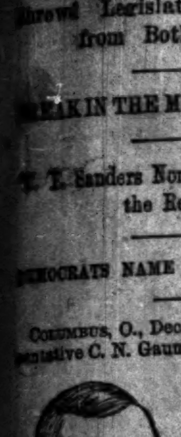
Shrewd Legislators Obtain Largess from Both Candidates.

BREAK IN THE MONTANA DEADLOCK

W. F. Sanders Nominated for Senator by the Republicans.

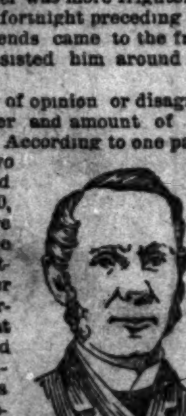
DEMOCRATS NAME MAGINNIS AND CLARK.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Representative C. N. Gaumer of Richland is credited with having whipsawed both Thomas and Brice. The young man is the owner and editor of the Democratic organ in Mansfield, and has a brother—by name Dan—in the Upper House from Muskingum County. C. N. Gaumer wanted to come to Columbus; so he announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature. He had a competitor in the person of a popular lawyer—Mr. Shelby—also of Mansfield. Gaumer's campaign was managed by Capt. A. C. Cummings, an ardent Brice man. Shelby made a desperate fight, and young Gaumer's friends became alarmed lest their candidate be beaten. The campaign preliminary to the nominating convention was pleasant to all concerned, with the possible exception of the candidate, Mr. Gaumer, as it cost him from $1,500 to $2,000. Gaumer was more frightened than ever during the fortnight preceding the election. Brice's friends came to the front in good style and assisted him around the sharp corners.



THOMAS E. POWELL.

There is a diversity of opinion or disagreement as to the number and amount of the Brice contributions. According to one party the money came in two lumps, one of $600 and the second of $500, while others declare there was but one "bit," and it amounted to $600. The better opinion seems to warrant the believe that Mr. Brice was touched to the extent of $1,-100, $500 of which was [illegible] in transit before it reached the Democratic voters in Richland County. Capt. Cummings was looking after Mr. Gaumer's interests with due regard for his friend Brice, and was satisfied of Gaumer's success, and that his reciprocal nature would lead him to vote for Mr. Brice.



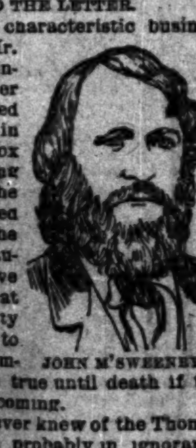
JOHN G. WARWICK.

A day or two before the election a pair of [illegible] Gaumer men secretly left Mansfield for Springfield. They had a letter signed by Mr. Gaumer in which he raised the Macedonian howl and asked John H. Thomas, to whom it was directed, to help the Democrats of Richland in their extremities. Mr. Gaumer is said to have given Mr. Thomas to understand that he would remember him this winter, and show that he was anything but ungrateful. The letter did the work and Mr. Thomas immediately came down with $700 in small bills, which was carried back to Mansfield.

JOHN A. M'MAHON.

PRESERVED THE LETTER.

Mr. Thomas, with characteristic business method, preserved Mr. Gaumer's letter of introduction, and after duly indorsing it filed it away in his desk in the appropriate tin-box marked "G." Young Will Thomas has the letter now, and showed it to a gentleman the other night. Mr. Gaumer is reported to have stated therein his great and pressing necessity for financial aid, and to have assured Mr. Thomas that he would be true until death if the assistance was forthcoming.



JOHN M'SWEENEY.

Capt. Cummings never knew of the Thomas contribution, and is probably in ignorance of it until this day. So far as is known the secret has not been revealed to any of the Brice people. Capt. Cummings is well satisfied in his own mind that C. N. Gaumer, like his brother the Senator, will at the proper time support Mr. Brice. The two men who carried the Gaumer letter to Springfield recently made up their minds that the Representative intended to vote for Brice, and now they are yelling fraud. They threaten to publish affidavits and all that sort of thing in case Gaumer does not support Thomas. The Brice people believe they will control Gaumer, while the Thomas party say he belongs to them because they were the last to come to his assistance. Mr. Gaumer's newspaper was utilized by both the Brice and Thomas literary bureaus, and now is advocating the claims of George W. Eddes, ex-Member of Congress, better known as the sage of Piety Hill. Mr. Gaumer will probably divide his strength on the informal ballot in caucus, and give half a vote to Mr. Geddes and half a vote to Mr. Harter.

Representative McDermott of Muskingum was treated to about $800 out of the Thomas campaign fund just previous to the election. The county was likely to elect a Republican to the Legislature, and the Democrats threw money by the barrel to carry it. McDermott used the funds that came from Mr. Thomas, as he had a perfect right to do, and probably pretended to remember Mr. Thomas with his vote. About two weeks ago there came to Zanesville one of the grinders of the Thomas literary mill, by name Mr. Morris. This gentleman stood on the street corners and said that McDermott was compelled to vote for Thomas because of the contribution to the campaign fund above mentioned. The declaration came to McDermott's ears, and the gentleman gathered together $800 and immediately sent Mr. Thomas at Springfield. O'Donnell is set down for Brice.

BOODLE, BOODLE EVERYWHERE.

Brice's contribution to the campaign fund handled by the State Central Committee was $20,000. He sent his check for that amount to Columbus about a fortnight before the election. He is said to have made another donation subsequently, but no one appears to know how much it amounted to. This is independent of the money he spent on the side in legislative districts. Mr. Thomas distributed $9,500 among the Democratic candidates in fifteen close legislative districts. D. C. Ballentine, who was Oil Inspector under Gov. Hoadly, probably knows where this money went. It is said Ballentine and Thomas had been on bad terms for some years, but, meeting on a railroad train between Springfield and Columbus, began talking politics. Ballentine was acting as Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee at the time, and gave Mr. Thomas a little inside history as to what was going on. Incidentally, Mr. Ballentine said a good deal of missionary work could be done in doubtful districts if the State Committee was in funds. Mr. Thomas was willing to do a little something in this direction, and, intimating as much to Mr. Ballentine, modestly wanted to know the probable cost of the project. Mr. Ballentine, well aware of Brice's willingness to come to the center, evidently thought well of the scheme to bleed Mr. Thomas, who hinted that $5,000 ought to do the business.

Mr. Ballentine said the figure was too small, and as a result of his persuasive powers Mr. Thomas granted exactly $9,500. This was used in the legislative districts previous to the election. The amount is nothing in comparison to Mr. Thomas' expenditures since election day. He has, by indirection at least, subsidized sixty out of 180 Democratic papers in Ohio. He does not make a direct agreement of bargain and sale, of influence and support, but buys and pays for a given number of papers per week at five cents each. In consideration therefor the Thomas literary bureau has the use of the columns of such papers. Mr. Thomas is getting his mail by the ton now. He has unquestionably parted company with a cart-load of money, with heavy drains to come in the near future. His agents have traveled all over this State time and again. Some Republican papers have been "salivated" and numerous lawyers and campaign shouters employed to create Thomas sentiment.

All the Thomas money, however, is not a circumstance to what Brice has spent. The sums bear the relation of a split white check to a big blue one. Where Thomas has given up a hundred Brice can be found with a thousand to his credit. He has almost let go of dollars to Thomas' pennies. Nothing like it was ever before known in Ohio, the Payne campaign always excepted.

SKILLFUL MANAGEMENT.

Brice's managers have looked after his interests with consummate skill. They well knew an overt offer to bribe would, if discovered, lead to Brice's political death and burial. They have carefully avoided making any promises to legislators and have said to the world: "We will not give up a dollar to a legislator." They poured thousands into the legislative districts before the election, and no sooner had the press announced the result than they bought up every friend of every Democratic legislator they could do business with. They handled some of the country newspapers as a grocer would deal in sugar or tobacco. It was a question of how much, and Brice, unlike Thomas, did not want a car-load of newspapers a day. His people did business on a grand scale, and the results, as exemplified in the work, show that they were masters of the science of political debauchery.

The labors of the Thomas party, with all the money it has spent, are insignificant in comparison with the resources of the Brice crowd. The railroads, with the exception of the Vanderbilt lines in Ohio, and the natural gas interests, save Standard Oil, are all for Brice. The big rolling-mills and manufacturing interests, particularly in the Hocking Valley, are stretching in the traces for Brice now. There are dozens of men from all parts of the State here tonight in Brice's interest, and every fellow seems to have what's right in the way of funds. Some of the Democratic legislators are unquestionably a little ruffled over this Sisyphus-Tantalus business, but find consolation in the remembrance that they had their innings during the campaign, when the law couldn't reach them.

The situation has not materially changed today. Brice is well in the lead, but may be overhauled and defeated. Thomas cannot do this; neither can Geddes or any of those thripenny candidates. John McMahon may be able to do him, but Jim Neal is now being talked about as a compromise candidate against Brice. Neal is an out and out Brice man at that.

Gov. Foraker declared himself to THE TRIBUNE correspondent relative to the Republican nomination for the Senate in these words: "I will not be a candidate for the nomination, nor will I be nominated by the caucus. I was named for Governor with the understanding that I would not be a candidate for the Senate, and that settles it. I don't want the political earth, even if the political earth is hollow."

BREAK IN MONTANA'S DEADLOCK.

The Republicans Nominate Col. Sanders for the Senate—Democratic Plans.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Republicans have been busy all day making nominations for the United States Senate. Col. W. F. Sanders will represent Montana as one of her Senators and he will be duly elected tomorrow in joint convention. The opposition to him was silenced during the night. In the Senate only eight members were present, all of whom voted for Sanders, and in the House there was not a voice against him. After Sanders' nomination there was a fight of a most interesting character. There was but one more toga to be given out and the candidates were Mantle, Power, Carpenter, Richards, Mills, Bonner, and Eaton.

After the nominations were made in the Senate one of the Republican Senators left his seat and the candidates each received one vote. Several Democratic Senators were present, but they refused to take any part in the proceedings. In the House but one ballot was taken for the second Senator. The votes were scattered among a dozen candidates.

At a caucus later in the afternoon Mantle had thirteen votes and Power seventeen. Mantle's friends admit tonight that he has but a slight chance of winning. Ex-Gov. White seems to be the most promising dark horse, and it is pretty generally conceded that he will be named as the second Senator if he wants the place.

The Democrats have mapped out a definite plan of action. They will make the nominations for Senators, but leave the matter to Gov. Toole, who at the end of ninety days will name two Senators. The eight Democratic Senators will refuse to vote on all measures, and allege that the deadlock has remained unbroken throughout the session. The Democratic House will meet from day to day, pass resolutions, and announce its readiness to proceed with business. The Republicans will meet in joint session at once and choose their Senators and then proceed with the regular business for which they were elected.

Bills will be sent from the Senate to the Republican House, the Democratic House being ignored entirely. Measures duly passed by both Houses in the usual manner will be sent to the Governor, who will, of course, ignore them, but that will make no difference, as they will become laws in ten days without his signature. Gov. Toole could create trouble on such measures as passed by a close vote by exercising the veto power, but he will not do this, as he would thus recognize the legality of the Republican House.

Judge Hunt will make his decision on [illegible]

[Continued on second page.]

YIELDS TO THE ORDER

Cregier Announces That Gambling Must Be Suppressed.

HE INSTRUCTS MR. EBERSOLD.

Conference in the Office of the New Chief of Police.

THE CITY ORDINANCES GONE OVER.

Superintendent Marsh Steps Into His New Position.

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE DEPARTMENT

Mayor Cregier was greatly perturbed by the action of the City Council Monday evening when, despite his sneer and the laughter of his followers, the Aldermen decided by a vote of fifty-five to five to enforce the ordinances against gambling by instructing the Superintendent of Police to suppress the evil.

Everybody knows that if George M. Hubbard had had his way he would have suppressed gambling during the Cregier administration as he did during the Roche administration. Mayor Cregier knew that. Hence he placed the suppression of gambling in the hands of Inspector Ebersold with instructions equivalent to a proclamation to the gamblers to go on. The Council had a full appreciation of this fact when it passed Ald. Pond's order Monday evening.

It was an instruction to the new Chief of Police as well as an indictment of the Cregier administration.

After the adjournment of the Council Mayor Cregier wrote a note to Mr. Ebersold, inviting the latter to meet him at the Superintendent's office yesterday morning.

Ebersold was on hand. Hubbard was present a portion of the time. The city ordinances relating to gambling were discussed. The result of the conference was that Ebersold was directed to enforce the ordinances.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS.

Ebersold asked how he could find where gambling was going on. The Mayor frowned on this attempt at duplicity. Another person who was present asked what his two special gambling-discovering detectives, Amstein and Miller, had been doing. There was no reply.

Each of the alleged detectives is paid $100 a month to find out and report cases of gambling. They are under the instruction of Ebersold. Mr. Ebersold has cost $250 more.

The Mayor reproved Ebersold for his inefficiency and that of his special detectives. Ebersold took it complacently, as though it was a matter of course—as though he had been paid to do so.

The Mayor next instructed Mr. Ebersold to enforce the ordinances against gambling. He took up a copy of the ordinances and read from that portion of the city charter which gives the Council (not the Mayor it will be remembered) the power "to suppress gaming and gambling-houses, lotteries, and all fraudulent devices and practices for the purpose of gaining or obtaining money or property." Then the Secretary of the conference read the following provision of the anti-gambling ordinance:

It shall be the duty of all members of the police force to give information to the Mayor of each house or place within the city wherein such games, or devices, or tables, or other instruments or things for the purpose of gaming are or may be set up, kept or maintained, and said police officers shall take all lawful means to prevent and suppress the playing at table the games or devices aforesaid (faro, roulette, or any other device, or game of hazard, chance, or address), and for this purpose, when and as often as any one of them shall have reasonable cause to suspect that any such table, game, or device is set up, kept or maintained as aforesaid, he shall forthwith make complaint thereof before some Justice of the Peace, and obtain a warrant authorizing him to enter such house, houses, or place, or any room within the same; and said police officers shall thereupon have authority to demand entry therein, and any person who shall refuse or neglect to open the door or entrance to such house, houses, or any place or room within the same shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both.

EBERSOLD DECLARES HIMSELF.

When this section of the ordinances was read Mr. Ebersold was dumfounded. He was apparently wholly ignorant of the stringency of the municipal law. A conversation followed and Mr. Ebersold was instructed to enforce the ordinances beginning tomorrow evening, the gamblers to be informed in the meantime that they were to be shut up. The conference then broke up.

Of course it was no use to interview the Mayor about the result of the conference. He would only shake his head and look wise. Mr. Hubbard for obvious reasons was silent.

Mr. Ebersold, however, talked freely. He said: "I have orders to suppress gambling wherever I find it. The difficulty is in finding it. But I have good officers. I know that gambling is going on, and I think my men can, with a little exertion, find out where it is. We will shut up the gambling-houses. We are after those fellows, and will teach them a lesson. The Mayor has made up his mind, and I shall act implicitly on his instructions. Pardon me," broke in the urbane and courteous inspector, "I want to see the Mayor at once. I also want to see the new Chief," and he walked off gracefully.

One of the police Captains said: "There is no doubt the Mayor has determined to suppress gambling, for a time at least. THE TRIBUNE has raised such a row about it that the churchgoers who supported him and scratched Roche last spring will force him to do so. I think nothing will be done, however, until Marsh takes hold."

ALD. POND WAS IN EARNEST.

Ald. Pond, who introduced the order for the suppression of gambling in the Council Monday evening, said: "I meant business. I intend to press this matter. I have been in one of those gambling dens. I know that any intelligent policeman can obtain entrance there and prove that gambling is going on. I know that there are hundreds of honest citizens who will give information to the police about those gambling dens if they think the police are in earnest in their attempts to suppress the villainy. If necessary I shall employ an attorney to prosecute cases. It's the sheerest hypocrisy to pretend that there is no gambling in the city. I see that the Mayor in an interview this morning criticises my order and says that it is not directed against public gambling. The Mayor did not read the ordinance, and he was too much excited to follow the reading of it. The order called for the enforcement of 'the ordinances against gambling, which is now openly carried on in this city in defiance of law and good morals.' The Mayor understands English, and understanding it he knows that the ordinance is directed against public gambling. He cannot wriggle out of the position in which the passage of the ordinance has placed him."

Other Aldermen were free to say that the Mayor's ante-election pledges would force him to ignore the action of the Council.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

Supt. Marsh was sworn in in the Mayor's office during the afternoon. He was accompanied by his recent assistant in the United States Marshal's office, Ira Barchard. His going and coming were hardly noticed. He acted with modesty throughout. After the ceremonies [illegible] was through he said: [illegible] do much work, as my family is suffering from influenza. I shall begin in real earnest Thursday. My first work will be the reorganization of the department. I have carefully read the order of the Council about the suppression of gambling. It will claim my most earnest attention as soon as I have settled down to work. My desire as well as my duty is to enforce the laws, but not in a narrow or vexatious spirit. I shall try to surround myself with lieutenants in whom the people as well as myself can repose confidence. More than this I cannot say."

It is generally understood that there will be five inspectors of police. George W. Hubbard will probably succeed Ebersold at the Central Station. Ebersold may be transferred to the North Side. Lieut. John D. Shea, it is believed, will certainly have charge of the South Division. Treasurer Roesing is urging Lieut. Blettner for Chief of the Southwest Division. Acting-Captain Laughlin will be urged for the Northwest Division. There will be numerous changes in Captaincies and Lieutenancies. Joe Kipley, Herman Schuettler, and Billy Ward are slated for Captaincies. Martin Hayes is being strongly urged by his friends. All else is doubt and uncertainty. Much is expected from Supt. Marsh. He is said to be a square, honest man, with the tenacity of purpose of his race. He is an Englishman by birth. Hope is expressed that he will be in fact as well as in name Superintendent of Police.

State's Attorney Longenecker announced yesterday that he intended to call a special grand jury in the latter part of January to investigate the charges about gambling.

TO BE CLOSED IN TERRE HAUTE.

Public Gambling-Houses to Be Shut Up by the Police.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Democratic Police Board tonight issued orders to close all public gambling-houses. Mayor Donaldson, who is a Republican, had several times called the attention of the board to the fact that the public gambling evil was a disgrace to the city, but the board, which has been in league with the gambling ring, refused to do anything. The suicide of young Byrnes raised such a storm of indignation in the city that tonight when Mayor Donaldson again asked that the police be ordered to close the houses the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

SENATOR VEST'S SON WINS HIS BRIDE.

Miss Servis of St. Louis Finally Escapes a Stern Parent to Fly with Him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—If "all the world loves a lover," Alexander Vest, scion of Senator George G. Vest, has a large number of friends just now. Young Mr. Vest is a lover from "away back." He loves harder than a mule can kick and as true as a plummet. This, too, in face of the fact that his courtship has been confronted by the same difficulties which overwhelmed a certain noted individual who undertook a series of adventures "dressed in his Sunday clothes." It is five years ago since Mr. Vest fell in love with Katherine Servis, a young beauty and heiress. Miss Servis moved in the best circles, but Mr. Vest was not so fortunate. His social friends were ostracized in polite circles. Miss Servis ignored the exotics of society and gave her heart to Vest. But a stern parent stepped in and then there were heart-aches. Mrs. Buck, mother of the young lady, vetoed the marriage proposal. She said young Mr. Vest was too "tuff." But the lovers were not to be parted thus. Vest had meanwhile been appointed cashier of the Granite Mountain mine, and a year ago it was announced in the papers that the marriage would occur on a certain date. Vest came from Montana to claim his bride. Cards were out, friends were getting in readiness, the minister had been selected, the bridal tour planned, but again the stern and chilly parent stepped in and the day on which the ceremony was to be performed she induced the weeping Heloise to write her faithful Abelard that she could never be his. She went to Europe next and "down went Alexander" to the bowels of Montana broken in spirit and thoroughly disgusted. But the spark of the old flame was still burning and somehow the hearts in Europe and Montana were united by the "silver line." After returning from Europe Miss Servis retired from society and lived a recluse in the suburbs. People talked and said it was a pity such a brilliant beauty should wither in its bloom on account of a stern parent. But the silver line was still unbroken, and today Mr. Vest paid another visit to St. Louis. This time there were no cards, no announcements, no flowers, the clergyman had not been selected, nor were the groomsmen picked out. Mr. Vest tarried not, but secured a marriage license and hied himself out to the suburbs, where Miss Servis met him, and they continued on to another suburb, where, it is supposed, they are man and wife ere this. The condition of mind of the stern parent cannot be ascertained.

EXTENSIVE LIFE INSURANCE SWINDLE.

The Campaign of Dexter Turner and His Agents Throughout South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Excitement runs high throughout the State over the swindling operations of Dexter Turner just exposed by the investigations of State Auditor Taylor. Information received from Cherokee, Ia., today, states that Turner had no connection whatever with the Cherokee Life Association. It is reported that his agency with that company was canceled a year ago. It turns out, therefore, that Turner had no authority to solicit business for the Cherokee Life Association, and that his operations in this State were conducted purely on his own hook. He sent canvassing agents throughout the State, whom he paid liberal commissions for hunting up victims. The policies he wrote himself.

By this means Turner had over 100 agents at work in all parts of the State. Turner operated almost exclusively among the poorer classes. He was not particular about the premium being paid in cash, but would take part cash and the balance in notes. The notes were then sold to the banks or traded to private parties. The operations of Turner and his confederates have been of an extensive character, their victims being numbered among the inhabitants of nearly every town and city in the State. In this city alone the amount of their fraudulent business amounts to upwards of $100,000, and conservative estimates place the amount in the State at not less than $500,000. Officers are on the lookout for Turner, but he has not been heard from since the State Auditor began the work of exposure.

GET READY FOR A GENUINE COLD WAVE.

A Fall to from Two to Sixteen Degrees Below Zero Within Twenty-four Hours.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—The weather chart issued by Observer Lyons at 8 p. m. shows that a cold wave will reach here within the next twenty-four hours. There will be a fall to from two to sixteen degrees below zero. They are hoisting cold wave signals all over the Northwest. The report at 8 p. m. shows the following points all below zero: Medicine Hat, 12°; Swift Current, 14°; Prince Albert, 4°; Edmonton, 16°; Quappelle, 12°; Winnipeg, zero; Minnedosa, 2°.

General Manager Gault Resigns.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—General Manager John C. Gault of the Queen & Crescent railroad has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. The resignation was accepted with regret. The reason for Mr. Gault's resignation is not definitely known.

THREE WERE KILLED.

Two Pan-Handle Passenger-Trains Crash Into Each Other.

CONDUCTOR LAMB TO BLAME.

His Carelessness Results in the Loss of Three Lives.

FIVE MEN MORE OR LESS INJURED.

All the Passengers Badly Shaken Up and Frightened.

THE TRAINS COLLIDE NEAR KOKOMO, IND.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At 3 o'clock this morning two Pan-Handle passenger-trains while running at almost full speed crashed into each other near Morgan's brick works, three-quarters of a mile northwest of the junction. One man was instantly killed, two other trainmen mortally injured (and have since died), and two others dangerously hurt. Following is a list of the killed:

GEORGE CUMMINGS, fireman.
THOMAS McCULLOUGH, engineer.
ISAAC KERLIN, baggageman.

Following are the injured:

TOM W. HARBOR, baggageman, severely cut about the head and hips.
AL WEBB, fireman, ankle broken.
PAT McLAUGHLIN, express agent, arm and two ribs broken.
L. C. GRANT, express agent, three broken ribs.
ALBERT WOODS, engineer, arm broken and foot crushed.

The north-bound train, Cincinnati express No. 13, due in Kokomo at 2:25 this morning, arrived a few minutes late. The south-bound train, known as the Louisville night express No. 14, was also late. This fact was not known to the No. 13 conductor, Lamb. The south train only goes as far as this city on the main line, proceeding from here over the Lake Erie track to Indianapolis and on to Louisville. The two trains are scheduled to pass each other at this place.

Conductor Lamb's train being late, he took it for granted that Noland's train was in and had gone on the Lake Erie track. Had Lamb examined the register he would have observed that Noland's train had not arrived. Without further ado the conductor gave the engineer the signal to go ahead, and in three minutes the trains crashed into each other and almost immediately took fire. Fireman George Cummings of the north train was instantly killed and Engineer Thomas McCullough fatally injured, he dying this afternoon. Tom W. Harbor, baggagemaster, was severely cut about the head and hips. Conductor Lamb was unhurt. On the other train Engineer Albert Wood, Fireman Al Webb, Baggagemaster Isaac Kerlin, and Express Agent McLaughlin were all severely hurt. Kerlin was fatally injured and died this forenoon. Conductor Noland was not hurt. None of the passengers on either train were seriously injured, though nearly all were terribly shaken up.

CONDUCTOR LAMB TO BLAME.

As far as developed, upon Conductor Lamb rests the responsibility for this inexcusable accident. Each train consisted of a baggage car, smoker, ladies' car, and two sleepers. Both engines were entirely demolished. The baggage car on the north-bound train was thrown from the track and broken into splinters. The baggage car and the smoker of the Louisville train were burned. The remainder of the cars were slightly damaged, but kept the track.

George G. Cummings, fireman of the train bound for Chicago, was killed instantly. His skull was crushed and the lower limbs bruised and broken. He was 25 years of age and married only two months ago. He resided at Logansport. The body will be taken to Catlina, Ill., his former home, for interment. Isaac Kerlin, the baggagemaster on the train bound for Louisville, was taken from the wreck by a special train to Galveston, six miles north, where he died at 9 o'clock this morning. He was badly burned. He was 25 years of age, was married, and resided in Indianapolis. His parents live at Logansport, where his wife and baby boy were visiting. McCullough was in charge of the locomotive of train No. 13.

The first persons to arrive at the scene were attracted by his call. They found him fastened beneath the wreckage.

"I'm all right, boys; keep the flames away from me and we'll come out all right," were the cheering words he uttered more than once. A whole hour wore wearily away before the brave man was liberated. His hip was crushed and his face cut and bruised almost beyond recognition. His wife and boy were summoned from their home in Logansport, arriving here at 10:30. He died at 3 p. m., and his body will be taken to Logansport for burial.

Thomas Harbor, baggagemaster, was severely bruised. L. C. Glant, Adams Express messenger, northbound, has three broken ribs, and Pat McLaughlin, southbound messenger, carries a broken arm and two broken ribs. Engineer Woods has a broken arm, a sprained ankle, and crushed foot. Fireman Webb got off with a sprained ankle. The baggage, express, and mail matter was ruined, only the safes of the express company being saved.

Mrs. George W. Burrow and two daughters of Logansport, Ind., were passengers on the south-bound train, being on their way to Florida to spend the winter. Mrs. Burrow received light injuries, the daughters escaping unharmed. Their trunks, containing valuable wardrobes, were burned.

CARMI, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—John Moore and Sam Cozart were killed this morning by the explosion of the boiler of a sawmill near Elm Grove. The shock of the explosion was clearly felt here, a distance of seven miles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—The express train south on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road ran down and killed William and John Angel, German laborers, on a trestle near Shousetown, Pa., about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The men were in the center of the bridge when a train came along at full speed. Before it could be stopped they were struck by the engine and knocked off the trestle, falling forty feet. When picked up both were dead.

UNDAUNTED SOUTH PIERRE BOOMERS.

They Still Covet the Reservation and Will Attempt to Buy It.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The South Pierre boomers are still at work. At last night's meeting they resolved to attempt to buy the land which they tried to take by force, and which is held by the half-breeds. The boomers are secretive and will not divulge their full intentions, acting cautiously since their recent failure. Orders went to Fort Sully today for the commandant to send several companies to Fort Pierre to preserve order and occupy the mile square.

The half-breeds and some others who drove the boomers away got drunk yesterday and drove through the town of Fort Pierre discharging pistols, injuring nobody. Some of the boomers were hanged in effigy and then riddled with bullets. The Fort Pierre people have formed a secret society the members of which are sworn to help each other in keeping the land they have settled on. One man who refused to join was driven away, narrowly escaping injury.

BAUEREISEN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The "Q." Dynamite Conspirator to Be Released from Prison Jan. 2.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today commuted the sentence of John A. Bauereisen, to take effect Jan. 2, 1890, at the expiration of a year's imprisonment. Bauereisen was the instigator of the plot to destroy the equipment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad during the great "Q." strike by the use of dynamite to help the striking engineers retain their places. He was convicted in December, 1888, of conspiracy and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. The petition presented for his pardon was a strong one, signed by the presiding Judge, jurors, prosecuting attorney, and a number of prominent railway officials, and it is understood the "Q." officials did not object to his release at this time.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Gov. Fifer was received in Aurora this afternoon announcing that he had pardoned John A. Bauereisen of this city, who is serving out a two-years' sentence in the State Penitentiary for the part he took in the dynamite conspiracy against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The first year of his imprisonment, allowing one month for good time, will be up Jan. 2. The Governor's action meets with general approval in Aurora.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—John A. Bauereisen, the "Q." dynamiter, is still at work in the prison machine shop, although he has been on the anxious seat for several days expecting a commutation or pardon from Springfield. It is understood that he will receive a New-Year's greeting from the Governor in the shape of a pardon, but up to a late hour tonight no papers from Springfield had arrived.

John A. Bauereisen was Chief Engineer of the Aurora Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was charged generally with aiding and abetting in the transportation of dynamite contrary to the statute, and specifically with concealing in his house at Aurora a portion of the dynamite afterwards found in the possession of the two conspirators arrested upon a Burlington passenger-train. Bauereisen's reputation in Aurora was first-rate, and his arrest caused a genuine sensation among all classes of the community as well as among the railroad men. In fact, when later developments showed that one of the alleged conspirators was a Pinkerton detective there were many who stoutly averred that Bauereisen was a victim rather than a conspirator. The evidence against him, however, was strong and apparently incontrovertible.

W. J. CAMPBELL IS STILL A CANDIDATE.

He Would Take the Collectorship of the Port—A. C. Bartlett Mentioned.

A Washington telegram to THE TRIBUNE says it is rumored at the National Capital that W. J. Campbell has withdrawn from the contest for Collector of the Port of Chicago. Mr. Campbell lives at Riverside and could not be reached after the Washington dispatch arrived. Inquiries among his friends here indicate that there is no foundation for the rumor. Congressman Taylor said Mr. Campbell was still in the contest. He has been recommended by the Congressmen from this section and the two Senators. Col. Taylor said the President had not said that he would not appoint him. Until the President says that he will not appoint him Mr. Campbell will continue to be the candidate of the Senators of the State and Representatives of the district. Mr. Campbell never sought the position. He was pressed to become a candidate by Senators Farwell and Cullom and will not withdraw without their consent. This in substance was the language of Congressman Taylor.

Another rumor had it that A. C. Bartlett was likely to be the Collector of the Port. The appointment would doubtless give satisfaction to the business people of the community. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. He served two terms as a member of the Board of Education, and has always taken an active interest in political movements in this city. He was a leader in the citizens' movement which culminated in the election of the six citizen Drainage Trustees. He is Chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the Union League Club. He is a highly educated man, a little bit straight-laced perhaps, but honest, tolerant, conscientious, a thoroughly good citizen, and on national issues an ardent Republican. On local issues he is independent.

He lives in the Second Ward and is now about 50 years old. From a poor boy he has worked his way to the top in the commercial world of Chicago.

CONVENTIONS OF IOWA EDUCATORS.

The State Teachers' and the Music Teachers' Associations at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The annual meetings of the State Teachers' Association and the State Music Teachers' Association began here this evening. The former is a combination of the educational workers of the State. The association proper held its first meeting tonight, but during the day there was a session of the educational council, composed of leading members who constitute a kind of senate which formulates the general policy of the association. The report of the committee on methods of influencing public sentiment was made by Prof. Emmebling of Mount Pleasant. The committee urged that the State University, as the head of the educational system of the State, should take the lead and set the standard of education for the other institutions to follow. This brought out a protest from the representatives of the other colleges, who thought they should also be regarded as standing at the head of the educational system of the State.

The Woman's Round Table also held a meeting, at which woman's part in educational matters was discussed. The first public meeting of the association occurred tonight, at which the President of the association, Miss Lottie Granger, County Superintendent of Page County, delivered her annual address. The association then went in a body to the opening meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

An address of welcome was given by the Rev. Dr. Frisbie, to which the President of the Music-Teachers' Association, Dr. Rommel of Mount Pleasant, responded. The music-teachers are here in large numbers and have special programs of interesting exercises for a two-days' session.

HELP FOR SUFFERING PEOPLE IN KANSAS.

Eighteen Car-Loads of Provisions Shipped from Wichita—Still Snowing.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A train of eighteen cars left here tonight for the suffering districts in Stevens and Morton and Hodgman Counties. They are loaded with clothing and food, consisting of flour, meal, meat, and groceries. They have been collected from this and surrounding counties. The reports from there today are to the effect that several hundred people are suffering at present. People at the end of the railroad at Liberal and vicinity are ready with wagons to make an attempt to transport the relief from forty to seventy miles to where it is needed. It resumed snowing today, and it is thought that it may get extremely cold and greatly increase suffering.

Changes in the Santa Fe System.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A circular received at Santa Fe headquarters this evening from Boston announces the appointment of H. C. Clements, auditor of the Santa Fe proper, as auditor of the Santa Fe system, including the Chicago, Santa Fe & California and St. Joseph & St. Louis railroads. The office of auditor of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California, filled by C. S. Sutton at Chicago, is abolished.

UNABLE TO WARBLE.

Several Italian Opera Singers Laid Up with "La Grippe."

SIG. TAMAGNO SICK IN BED.

Valda, Pettigiani, and Nordica Included Among the Sufferers.

"OTELLO" NOT GIVEN LAST NIGHT.

Mme. Albani's Gracious Consent to Appear in "Les Huguenots."

WHAT IS HOPED OF THE MEXICAN TRIP.

Italian opera has the influenza. Sig. Tamagno is ill at the Leland. So is Mme. Guido Valda. So is Mme. Pettigiani, and Mme. Nordica is in bed at the Richelieu. As a result "Les Huguenots" was on at the Auditorium last evening in place of Verdi's great "Otello," and, although there was $9,000 in the house, the management was sad.

"Only myself and Patti are left," said Milward Adams, "and I am not feeling any too well."

Sig. Tamagno, the tenor, lay under a mountain of coverlids at his hotel with a red flannel bandage around his neck. He was absolutely indifferent to the wiles of Iago Del Puente. He refused to listen to the story of the indiscretions of Desdemona Albani. The friendship of Cassio Perugini weighed not a penny in his mind. He buried his head in his pillow and closed his eyes to the scandal that was the talk of the gay chaps around the Rialto. Sig. Tamagno was sick.

VISITED BY THE DOCTOR.

In the morning Mr. Abbey, and Mr. Peck, and Mr. Milward Adams called.

"We must have a medical examination," said Mr. Peck. Dr. Ingals was sent for. He made an excursion into Sig. Tamagno's $1,500-a-performance throat. He reported that it was swollen and colored a vulgar red.

"He cannot sing tonight," said Dr. Ingals.

The party repaired to Mme. Pettigiani's apartment. Mme. Pettigiani looked like a traveler overwhelmed by a snow-storm. Lace and down were piled to the ceiling and only her face was visible.

"Mme. Pettigiani cannot sing," said the doctor.

The procession moved to Mme. Valda's apartments. Mme. Valda was convalescent in a big, easy chair. Dr. Ingals viewed her larynx.

"Mme. Valda is sick," said the doctor.

Mme. Nordica was found at the Richelieu. She was also abed. She had a fever. She had a sore throat. She coughed.

"It is epidemic," said the doctor. "Mme. Nordica cannot sing."

THEY CALL ON PATTI.

With four of its leading artists down the Auditorium was gloomy. Only Mme. Patti and Milward Adams were in good health. Mr. Adams has not appeared on the stage since he sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold" at the opening of the Pecatonica Grand Opera-House in 1878, but he cheerily volunteered his services. They were politely but unhesitatingly declined. This left only Mme. Patti. Mme. Patti was sitting in her suite at the Richelieu eating marshmallows, which she says are good for the voice, and toasting her toes over a cannel-coal fire.

"You are well are you not?" Mr. Adams asked her.

"Perfectly," said Mme. Patti.

"Then you can sing tonight?"

"For $4,000."

The committee withdrew.

The Auditorium passed into the dumps. Mr. Abbey thrust his hands deep in his trousers pockets and stalked about angrily. Mr. Peck buried his face in his hands and moaned. Mr. Adams lost his cheerfulness and kicked a man who asked for a pass.

AN AMERICAN'S OBLIGINGNESS.

At this juncture Mme. Albani appeared. Mme. Albani is an American and she is willing. Would she fill the gap? Of course she would. She went on in "Les Huguenots," and the $9,000 in the house was satisfied.

"It isn't epidemic," said Mr. Adams last night. "The long journey and the number of performances have knocked out some of the artists. Just think of it! Thirteen operas presented—a repertory unrivaled, I may say, either on this side or abroad."

"They will be well enough before long," explained Mr. Abbey. "Tamagno will sing 'Otello' Thursday and Friday nights, so that two performances of that fine opera will be given anyhow. They will all be in shape for the Mexican trip, which comes directly this engagement closes. We give fifteen performances in the City of Mexico and Patti sings six times. The sales yesterday amounted to $65,000, and I think they will average for the season fully as high if not higher than those of Chicago."

POST-OFFICE PEOPLE DOWN.

Quite a number of people at the Post-Office are down with la grippe. Superintendent of Mails Montgomery is quite ill. Monday night he was delirious. Capt. McGrath, head of the Free Delivery Department, is struggling with the disease, but sent down word yesterday that he would soon be all right. Robert Powers, Chief of the Registry Division, fought his fight gallantly and was able to get down-town yesterday. As for Mr. English he doesn't known whether he has it or not, and in consequence is between a stew and a sweat all the time. He wears a piece of flannel around his throat and drinks a pint of ginger daily. There are thirty-four employés now at their homes suffering from the disease.

FAILURE OF A KENTUCKY TOBACCONIST.

W. E. Royser of Cairo Forced to the Wall—Other Assignments.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—W. E. Royser, one of the oldest and most extensive tobacco merchants of Southwestern Kentucky, doing business at Cairo, Henderson County, made an assignment today to W. S. Alves of Henderson, Ky. The assets comprise 380 acres of fine farming land in Henderson County and 605 hogsheads of tobacco in the hands of E. Jonas & Co. and Joseph Howard & Co., in Liverpool, England, valued at $30,000. The liabilities are nearly $15,000. The embarrassment was caused by the decline of prices of tobacco and poor collections.

WAUSAU, Wis., Dec. 31.—The mercantile house of J. N. Mansion is in the hands of the Sheriff on a chattel mortgage claim for $26,-835. Mansion operated two large stores.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Messrs. Selling Brothers & Sinn, retail clothiers, today filed chattel mortgages for $28,000 to protect creditors.

For Slandering an Evansville Alderman.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today Thomas J. Groves brought suit against Henry W. Stockfleth for $10,000 damages for defamation of character. Both parties are Democratic members of the City Council. Mr. Groves alleges that the defendant, in the presence of several persons, stated that he had accepted $100 from Jake Eichel, a contractor, for securing an extension of time for the improvement of Main street.

Russell and the St. Louis & 'Frisco.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—F. D. Russell will tomorrow become General Freight Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad company. James F. Howe, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Wabash, has resigned the position of Treasurer to devote his entire time to the duties of the Vice-President. F. L. O'Leary, Assistant Treasurer, will succeed Mr. Howe as Treasurer.

M'ALLISTER'S DRY BALL.

POLICE WILL TAKE A HAND IN GOTHAM'S SWELL SOCIAL EVENT.

Commissioners Notify the Leader of the Four Hundred That the Police Will Enforce the Law That No Wine Be Served After One O'Clock—A Big Social Row Stirred Up—What McAllister Says—Arrangements for the White House Reception Today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Judge Henry E. Howland represents the legal aspect of Mr. Ward McAllister's New-Year's ball. Nobody supposed there was any legal aspect to such a grand social function, but it seems there is. As a matter of courtesy Judge Howland recently wrote to the Police Commissioners stating that, as the New-Year's ball was a purely private affair, like a Patriarch or Assembly at Delmonico's, no police protection would be required, and of course no police interference expected.

The Police Commissioners, however, in solemn conclave today, passed a resolution which, if carried into effect, promises to raise the biggest social row that ever agitated New York, and must go down to posterity as one of the biggest and most brutal blunders ever laid at the doors of a municipal building. After some discussion the board reached the extraordinary conclusion that under Judge Daniel's decision the police would be obliged to enforce the law that no wine could be served after 1 o'clock in a public house which holds a liquor license, like the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Commissioner Martin alone seemed possessed of the utter sense of the ridiculous in this proposition, but in spite of his protests the board voted to reply. Judge Howland's friendly letter in the terms indicated above, and to inclose Judge Daniel's decision in support of their determination not to allow wine to be served after 1. As supper is just about being served at that hour and the dry wines only just then reaching their period of utter frappiness this decision of the board practically means that the New-Year's ball must go dry, and that male and female detectives, and bullies in brass buttons will be scattered about amid what was intended to be the most brilliant and select assemblage of the year.

Mr. Ward McAllister at his residence this evening said that he preferred not to express an opinion on the legal points involved until he should have consulted his counsel, Henry H. Anderson and Judge Howland. He said, however, that the police board's construction of the law if it should hold and should be applied would ruin a great many interests. It would destroy one of the principal purposes of such institutions as the Metropolitan Opera-House and of such establishments as Delmonico's and all our large ball-rooms.

"This would be a bad thing for New York, the great metropolitan city, called and supposed to be the Paris of America. It would be a bad thing for society. The object of such balls as the one proposed," added Mr. McAllister, "is to enlarge society to bring in 1,200 in the place of 400."

It had been proposed to open the dining-room at 11 o'clock and continue serving supper until 3:30, but police interference in regard to the sale of wines may interfere with the plan.

The music will play without ceasing from the opening to the closing of the ball, and supper parties may be made up at any time convenient to the various people comprising such parties. Word has been passed around to prominent men and women to make up their supper parties and vary the hour so that the gayety in the ballroom may be uninterrupted.

The succession of the dances will be substantially as already stated, except that a waltz will immediately precede the Sir Roger de Coverley dance at 12:30 instead of a Lancers, as at first arranged. A cornet-à-piston demonstration will announce the Sir Roger de Coverley dance, and a similar musical proclamation will be made in the case of the cotillion, which is set down for 2 o'clock. The time between 12:30 and the cotillion will be occupied by a succession of waltzes, polkas, and lancers. The Sir Roger de Coverley will be made up as far as possible of the 144 subscribers or their representatives. The music for the dancing is all to be new, and in many cases the numbers are declared to be striking and melodious.

The ball will be over at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning. The cotillion will be danced continuously from 2 until 3:15, with no let up whatever. This method of continuous dancing was tried at the last Patriarch ball under the skillful leadership of Mr. Armory S. Sarhart, and met with such unequivocal success that society here will probably never return to the old fashion of dancing the german, punctuated, as it was, throughout with haphazard and discouraging intermissions. Everybody will be out of the opera-house at 4 o'clock.

MRS. HARRISON'S INNOVATION.

Only Forty Ladies to Assist at the White House Reception Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There will be an innovation at the White House reception tomorrow. Instead of the crowd of people who are usually asked to assist in receiving there are not more than forty whom Mrs. Harrison has invited. It has been the custom for the mistress of the White House to invite scores of friends, all of whom are privileged to bring their intimates, and the space back of the receiving line in the Blue Parlor has been the most uncomfortable spot in the whole suite. The custom has grown to such proportions that at times 200 people would be packed in that one room, all supposed to be enjoying the high privilege of assisting the mistress of the White House to receive.

Mrs. Harrison has decided upon a radical reform. She means to make the asking of ladies to receive with her as much an honor as bidding them to a luncheon or dinner. Only three dinners are to be given this season, and it can easily be seen that the President and Mrs. Harrison will not be able to honor half the people whom they wish to favor. Therefore a bid to assist in receiving is to be as imperative and almost as much of an honor as an invitation to dinner. Tomorrow not more than forty ladies have been bidden. They are the daughters and guests of the Cabinet Ministers, two of the Supreme Court ladies—Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Harlan—six from each branch of the Congressional circle. Mrs. Andrews, the daughter of Gen. Schofield, was bidden to represent the army and Mrs. Admiral Porter the navy. Mrs. Logan will be present and half a dozen pretty girls whom Mrs. Harrison especially likes.

It is surprising the number of people who ask for these invitations from the mistress of the White House. It is in a sense as much an official recognition as a presentation at a Queen's drawing-room, and hundreds of gently worded notes have been sent to Mrs. Harrison asking that she invite their authors to stand behind the line on New-Year's Day. The reception tomorrow will have two brilliant features that do not as a rule distinguish them. All the gorgeous members of the Pan-American and Maritime Conferences will attend in a body and rival the diplomatic corps and army and navy which have hitherto furnished gold lace and bullion.

There has been no question of Mrs. McKee's precedence. Before deciding on the step the President mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, asking his various councilors whether there could be any objection, and Mrs. Harrison conferred with Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Blaine upon the subject. All agreed that the President's daughter could take the place of the President's wife. Mrs. McKee will wear a trained gown of soft white silk with half sleeves and V shaped bodice. White is becoming to her pretty dark beauty and she will look her best tomorrow. Mrs. Morton will wear a magnificent toilet of gray satin over a petticoat of black thread lace. The bodice has half sleeves and is high, being finished at the throat with folds of pink crêpe. The richest iridescent passementeries add to the brilliancy of the costume. It is stated at the White House today that Mrs. Blaine will be present both there and at her own reception. She will follow Mrs. Harrison's course and have a season of half mourning over her sister's death.

At 12 o'clock Mrs. Morton will withdraw to her own reception, which begins at that hour, the other Cabinet ladies following an hour later, thereby accommodating the time to all the officials who must make the Administration calls.

The attention of the fashionable world was monopolized this afternoon by the elegant fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. John McLean to the young friends of their little son Edward. Mr. and Mrs. McLean stood in the broad hallway to receive the children as they descended the stairway and presented them to young Master McLean. At 8 o'clock the doors leading to the ball-room, on the right of the entrance, were thrown open and the little ones, forming in line, entered the gorgeous apartment especially decorated in their honor. Each child was presented with a delightfully mysterious package from the hands of Mr. Walker Blaine. Among the children present were:

Miss Edith Morton as Portia; Misses Alice, Lena, and Helen Morton, Alsatian and Roman peasants; little Mary Morton, Bopeep; Daisy Leiter, snow; Logan Tucker, sailor; Alice Wilmerding, Russian girl; Anita Poor, daisy; Miss Reed, daughter of Speaker Reed, Queen Elizabeth; Cyrus and Marion Dolph, princes in the tower; Ruth Dolph, butterfly; Porter Heap, Buffalo Bill; Carroll Beale, cowboy; Lilian and Audrey Pauncefote, daughters of the British Minister, peasant girl and folly.

TRAGEDIAN SALVINI HAS "LA GRIPPE."

Compelled to Disappoint a Large Audience at Columbus, O.—Senator Quay a Victim.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The audience that assembled at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight to witness the rendition of Othello by the Italian tragedian, Sig. Tomaso Salvini, was dismissed and the money refunded. It was announced from the stage that Salvini was suffering from a severe case of la grippe and that his condition was not beyond danger. The attack was sudden, as he appeared in good health last night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At last "la grippe" has received official recognition. Today the Board of Health issued the following cautionary bulletin:

The increased death rate in diseases unfavorably influenced by the prevailing epidemic emphasizes the employment of great care on the part of all the healthy and diseased alike. Exposure to the influence of extremes of temperature should be avoided, especially by the aged and those who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases. Persons suffering from "colds" or from suspected influenza should seek medical advice at once. The aged and infirm should avoid as far as possible personal contact with those already afflicted with influenza.

There is no mention of "la grippe" in the bulletin, but it is that disease that is referred to. The disease is spreading, although today the weather was against it. On the police force 310 men were reported sick this morning. The death of Duplessis M. Helm, a well-known lawyer, which occurred Monday, is attributed to the grip. Sunday afternoon Mrs. Horace A. Hutchins, wife of the Vice-President of the Standard Oil company, died of acute pneumonia, brought on also by an attack of the grip. At the Bureau of Vital Statistics the number of deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today was 196, which is about 100 per cent above the average.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Donald Campbell, a boy 8 years of age, died last night after three days' illness. The attending physician pronounced it to be a case of Russian influenza.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A large proportion of the 500 reform school boys here are ill with the "grippe." The number of cases has increased rapidly, and today there are from 100 to 125 boys in the hospital.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—La grippe, which made its appearance here several days ago, today prostrated, among others, S. M. Lafferty, a member of the Legislature, and Dr. Alexander E. McCandless, Sheriff of Allegheny County. As yet no cases have proven fatal.

BEAVER, Pa., Dec. 31.—Senator Quay is confined to his bed with an attack of influenza.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury has the grip in a severe form. He was taken the 24th, but as observation of the strictest secrecy is enjoined upon all persons in the Marquis' household as to facts relating to his health it was not known that he was ill until Thursday, when he was threatened with collapse. The Queen then sent Sir William Jenner to attend him. He was then kept in bed three days, and has been kept in his room ever since. Pneumonia is apprehended, and the Marquis is physically unfitted for a struggle with a severe disease. He will certainly be kept housed for a fortnight. He abstains from business as far as possible. Many diplomats are down with the epidemic. Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, has been ill a fortnight. Mr. Philip, one of the secretaries in the Foreign Office, and Francis Villiers are ill.

Owing to the prevalence of influenza at Munich the usual New Year reception at the palace will not be held. At Copenhagen the epidemic is abating. The official report gives a total of 3,000 cases. Most of these are of a mild character. Reports from Cassel say that the disease is spreading there, and that a number of doctors have been attacked. In many cases the influenza is followed by inflammation of the lungs.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The *Tageblatt* says: "The nearer the epidemic in Berlin appears to be drawing toward a close the greater is the tendency to various complications, mostly that of pneumonia, which itself seems to have become veritably epidemic. Other complications are diseases of the ear and neuralgia. In the City of Frankfort scarcely a single house has escaped this visitation."

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 31.—Twenty-seven cases of the grippe are reported among the men on the United States receiving-ship Franklin, and forty-five cases at the United States Marine Hospital here.

LIMA, O., Dec. 31.—Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a victim of La Grippe. He is confined to his house by his illness.

THIRTY FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

Fire in a New York Tenement House—Many Hairbreadth Escapes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Perhaps the twentieth destructive fire in New York, caused directly by the baking of crullers, in the last year burned up $40,000 worth of property in Harlem this morning and made more than thirty families for the time houseless. Some of them narrowly escaped death, and all were badly frightened. Thomas Williams owns the bakery on the ground floor of the five-story apartment house, No. 1663 Madison avenue. The baker lived back of the store. Under it, in the basement, was the oven. Adam Gron, a workman, was boiling crullers in fat, when he upset the pan on the fire. In a moment the whole front of the bakery was blown out with a deafening crash. Simultaneously the fire shot up through every air-shaft and dumb waiter, attacking at once every flat from cellar to attic. Williams, the owner of the bakery, had barely time to climb through a rear window, after handing out his wife and child, wrapped in such haphazard garments as came first to hand. One hundred and fifty dollars in bank notes were left behind and burned with all the rest of their belongings. The janitor of the house, J. O'Connor, made a vain dash for the stairs from his rooms on the second floor with his wife and daughter. He was compelled to take to the fire-escape and jump at the last eight feet to the ground. The families of Samuel Terschenberg and Mrs. Armstrong on the third floor followed their example. Every back window had become a roaring furnace before the tenants on the fourth floor—the last in the house, for the fifth was vacant—were ready to take their turn. They were M. Newberg, with his wife and two children, and his brother-in-law, H. Hirschberg. There are three children in the Hirschberg family. The men battered in the windows and helped the women and little ones out. In Mr. Newberg's trousers pocket a wad of bills, fully $250, was left to be burned. The money was destroyed with all their belongings.

STRIKE ON THE WHOLE MACKEY SYSTEM.

One Likely to Be Ordered Today—Many Employes Already Out.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The strike on the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Evansville & Indianapolis railway, which was begun here last night, is growing more serious. It is likely to last some time, and may result in trouble. A mass-meeting of freight conductors, brakemen, switchmen, engineers, and firemen was held this afternoon, and a committee waited upon President Mackey, demanding the removal of Master of Transportation G. A. Hurd and the reinstatement of eight conductors and several brakemen and yardmasters who, it is claimed, were discharged without cause. Upon his refusal the engineers and firemen left their engines and joined the strikers tonight. Mr. Hurd is expected tonight from St. Louis with a force of men to take the place of the strikers. It is stated that unless the matter is settled the strike will extend over the entire Mackey system tomorrow.

THAT DOWN-TOWN LOOP.

THE WEST SIDE CABLE LINE LIKELY TO BE KEPT OFF STATE STREET.

A Long and Tedious Litigation Probable Before the People Can Reach the Shopping Thoroughfares by Cable-Cars—The South Side Company Determined to Keep Yerkes Off, and Force Him to Use Dearborn or La Salle Street.

By All Fools'-Day, with a margin of a week in either direction, the West Side cable road will be running, but on what street as the end of its down-town loop? The answer to this question is destined to cause real estate owners and the retail dealers a vast amount of jealousy and heart-burnings.

It is nearly certain that the loop will not be made on the west side of State street, as Mr. Yerkes originally planned, at least for some time after the cable road has been in operation. The injunction of the Chicago City railway stands squarely in the way of using State street, and there is no apparent means, except a large donation of cash in hand paid, by which the legal difficulties can be overcome for six months or a year.

There are three other streets besides State on which the loop could be completed—Dearborn, La Salle, and Franklin streets. Of these Franklin street is ruled out of the calculation by the distance from the down-town retail section.

Dearborn and La Salle streets only remain as practicable for the end of the loop. On Dearborn street the west track now used by horse-cars could be easily cabled, and on many accounts is most desirable, owing to its proximity to the retail quarter and the theaters. But from a mechanical standpoint La Salle is far preferable. With it the ideal loop could be made by turning north on La Salle from Madison, thence to Washington street, on Washington through the tunnel. No jumping of the cables of the North Side line are required, and the loop, the weakest part of the system, is as short as it can be made.

But if La Salle street is adopted by Yerkes there is certain to be a protest from the big dry-goods dealers on State street, which may make the West Side street-car men feel quite uncomfortable. Among the retailers none will speak with greater force than Marshall Field, whose every share of stock in both the Chicago City and North Side companies will utter its protest. It will be urged, and with some force, that the stoppage of West Side travel at La Salle will tend to build up a retail quarter to the westward, and will bring dangerous rivals to Washington and other streets in that vicinity.

WEST-SIDERS WILL KICK.

Nor will West-Siders, who have been accustomed for a quarter of a century to be taken to State street, accept with equanimity any scheme to bring their street-car ride to a stop three blocks away. From the practical street-car man's standpoint the grave objection to La Salle street is that it will bunch the passengers at two corners—Madison and La Salle and Washington and La Salle—and result in serious delays in successfully operating cable trains owing to the long delays at these two points.

To reach Dearborn street the North Side cable must be jumped twice, but in this respect it is just half as bad as State street, to reach which four cables must be jumped. The railroad officials seem to favor Dearborn rather than La Salle, but the final decision has not yet been reached, nor will it be announced until Judge Shepard passes upon the suit over the use of State street by the road for its cable.

It is expected that Judge Shepard will pass upon the motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by the Chicago City railway company, preventing the West Division road from laying a cable on State street, by the second week in January. If the decision is against the Chicago City company an appeal will at once be taken, and a motion will be at once advanced to "make the appeal bond a supersedeas pending the appeal," which translated into everyday English means that the injunction will be maintained pending the decision of the Appellate Court. Should that decision again be adverse to Mr. Holmes' company the case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court under the same arrangement.

Speaking of the possibility that Judge Shepard would not allow the injunction to be thus continued Charles A. Dupee, the attorney representing the Chicago City railway company, said: "It will be an almost unheard of proceeding if Judge Sheppard does not allow the supersedeas. If the West Side company is permitted to lay its cable while the appeal is pending the whole point at issue is settled and there is no use further contesting it. If Judge Shepard refuses to dissolve the injunction the case will go to trial on its merits and may be reached early in February."

Mr. Dupee said the case would be fought through to the end if the decision was against his company.

YERKES PROPOSES TO FIGHT IT OUT.

F. S. Winston, the attorney for the West Side company, was asked when he expected a decision.

"Early in January," he replied.

"And if it is against you, what then?"

"You are now getting too deep for me."

It can be stated by the card, however, that Yerkes is as full of fight as Mr. Holmes' company, and the case will find its way to the Supreme Court beyond a doubt.

During all this legal war, if Mr. Dupee is correct, the West Side people will be kept off State street either by the continuance of the injunction or by adverse decisions, as the courts may pass upon the points at issue, and State street might as well be rubbed off the maps for a long time at least as the east end of the West Side cable-road loop. Mr. Yerkes has realized this so well that he has been weighing the respective advantages of La Salle and Dearborn streets for some time, but to the average West-Sider the revelation that he is not to ride to the center of trade by the cable-road he had prayed for so long will be a most disagreeable surprise for New-Year's morning.

Back of the course of the Chicago City railway company in contesting the use of State street for the West Side cable has been the thought that a money consideration of sufficient proportions would change Mr. Holmes' views. This consideration is said to be about $300,000. Mr. Dupee was questioned if Mr. Yerkes had made an offer and if one would be considered.

"Not a move has been made to settle the case in this way," Mr. Dupee replied, "and of course no offer could be considered until it had been received."

No demurrer could be filed to so reasonable a proposition as Mr. Dupee's, but the theory that Mr. Yerkes was not particularly anxious to get to State street and again jump two cable tracks received some confirmation. The street-car magnate, however, did not wish to go before West-Siders in the light of having willingly consented to keep them from State street, but while most eager to follow out their wishes he had been estopped in that fond desire by the wicked Mr. Holmes. He will, of course, still have the street for his horse-cars.

The points at issue between the two companies, as outlined by Mr. Dupee yesterday, are these: The Chicago City railway company received the right to use State street for its tracks from the State Legislature and the City Council. It was authorized to make contracts for the use of the street by other companies, such contracts to be made by the directors. In 1863 it made such a contract with the West Side road to run during the lives of their charters. The contract then made only covered the use of the street by horse-car tracks. In 1881 the City Railway company was authorized to use the street for a cable line, but when in 1888 the West Side road was authorized to lay cable tracks it was never authorized to use State street. The right of the Chicago City railway company to withhold its consent to a change in the style of road the West Side people could use, Mr. Dupee said, is clearly defined in its grant and by the contract in 1863. "I have no sort of doubt," added Mr. Dupee, "that we can beat them."

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

The original injunction was obtained Aug. 20, and arguments were heard by Judge Shepard ten days ago. The West Side company also has an injunction preventing the City railway people from laying a cable over the contested line, but it is subsidiary to the other and will be sustained or fall as the main suit is decided.

The work on both the cable tracks and the power-houses is well in hand, and both will be ready by the time the Washington street tunnel is in shape for track-laying, which will be about Feb. 20. The margin from that time to April 1 will be required to make up for delays and kinks in the construction at various points. April 1 is the date set by a competent authority not connected officially with the company and is thoroughly reliable.

For a time the tunnel was believed to be the great source of delay, but the legal phase is now uppermost. This, however, in the end, it is now found, will [illegible] ure, as some other street will be taken if State street is tied up in the litigation, and if in the end the West Side road wins the cable will then be extended to State street.

The equipment of the West Side cable road will be a cross between the North and South Side systems. On the Madison street line single grips like those on the South Side will be used, and to these will be attached one and two cars as the case may be. The grips will differ from those on the South Side by having their seats run lengthwise, with the exception of the two seats at the front. The well hole will be in the center. Steps will be placed on either side, and the box-like arrangement by the use of netting, first adopted on the North Side, will be avoided. The cars will be twenty-one feet long, the same length as South Side cars, and five feet longer than the present style in use on Madison street. They will be handsomely upholstered and will be fully equal to the cars Mr. Holmes gives his patrons. The first installment of the Madison street equipment will be seventy-five grips, and cars will be finished as rapidly as possible.

For the Milwaukee avenue line the combination style of grip and car combined will be used. Fifty-five cars of the same pattern recently introduced on the North Side system will be ready for the opening of the line. They are marked by having considerably more open space in front and by having larger windows. They have a neat look, and appear much less clumsy than the first eight-wheel cars brought out on the North Side. The single cars on the Milwaukee avenue line will be those displaced by the new ones on Madison street, but they will be so much better than the old traps in which Milwaukee avenue people have ridden so long that no objection can be urged against them on that account.

Supt. Parsons says that a protest has been made against allowing women to ride in the grips of the new lines, as the smokers are crowded out by their presence. He rather thinks that the protest is meant more in the nature of retaliation by the smokers than a bar on the liberty of women.

JAMES F. LATHAM GIVEN HIS LIBERTY.

Released in New York Because the Chicago Officers Failed to Come to Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—James F. Latham of Chicago, who was arrested on the charge of defrauding Mrs. Annie C. Wilbur, a Washington widow, was brought before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court today on a writ of habeas corpus. William F. Howe urged that Latham should be released because the Chicago police, who had had him arrested on a telegram charging "obtaining money by the confidence game," had failed to send on either an officer or proof of any crime. The fact was, Mr. Howe said, that the woman was simply venting her jealous spite. Judge Lawrence ordered Latham's release.

Mrs. Annie C. Wilbur, who claims to have been swindled by James Latham, alias Dr. Bowen, at Washington, contradicts some of the statements made by Latham on his arrest in New York. She said:

"He was introduced as H. A. Bowen, a son of Judge Bowen of Warrington, Va. He claimed to own a large sanitarium in Chicago and real estate at Hermosa and to be the only heir to a large estate at Warrington. I did not know he was married until a few weeks ago, when I came to Chicago. He always represented himself to be a bachelor. His statements as to flirting with me are all nonsense. There was no love affair in the case. It was purely business. He abused my hospitality. He borrowed $500 and gave me a note and mortgage on some property in Tom Green County, Tex., which he said was worth $40,000. Then he borrowed $750 and pledged as security property at Grand Rapids, Mich., said to be worth $2,500. I find it would not bring over $1,200 and there is a mortgage of $600 on it. The Texas property cannot be located. I came to Chicago to look him up."

Miss Duross corroborated this part of the statement and went on to state that Latham told her he was going to take Mrs. Wilbur to Lincoln Park, and with the aid of a companion chloroform her and take her money and diamonds.

"And he labored with me for an hour at the Gresham Hotel one day to get me to go to Lincoln Park with him," said Mrs. Wilbur. "Besides the names given he goes by the names of J. T. Lockran and J. T. Latter. He swindled Miss Duross out of $1,500, too."

"I can make some serious charges against him when the time comes," put in Miss Duross.

"When I found out his office at No. 19? La Salle street, which he had for five days," said Mrs. Wilbur, "I saw Miss Duross there. We were not acquainted at the time, but she got up and told me right in his presence what kind of a man he was. 'She is a liar,' he cried, and abused her in the vilest terms and tried to choke her."

"He has a resort in Chicago, too," said Miss Duross.

"He was not an over smart man after all," added Mrs. Wilbur, "or he would not have told Miss Duross all about his plans with me. Her relations with him were similar to mine; he had swindled her out of $1,500."

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

The Ten Months' Time Limit Expired—No English Craft Building.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*New York World Cable.*]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Unless the New York Yacht Club waives its time limit, specified in the new deed of gift, there certainly will be no races for the America's cup next year. The ten months' time limit stipulated in the challenge expired today and no challenge has yet been sent across the water. Furthermore Messrs. Watson, Richardson, and Fife, who model all racing yachts on this side of the ocean, have not designed anything this autumn fit to cross the Atlantic to contest for the cup.

Fife has modeled about twenty new craft since the close of the racing season, but his largest racer is only about 56 feet on the load water line. Watson of Thistle fame has nothing new in the racing line larger than a craft about 60 feet on the water line, and, according to one condition in the new deed of gift, vessels or yachts competing for the America's cup must be not less than 85 feet on the load water line. Lord Dunraven is aching to try conclusions with our 70-footers, but the chances of Valkyrie again challenging for the America's cup need not be seriously considered at the present time.

Jackson Willing to Meet Sullivan—The Carroll-McAuliffe Match Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The California Athletic Club is in receipt of a cablegram from Peter Jackson, saying that he will meet John L. Sullivan for a purse of $15,000, winner to take all. He sails for America Jan. 15, Parson Davies preceding him one week.

At a meeting of the California directors the date of the McAuliffe-Carroll fight was changed from Feb. 20 to March 21. The purse is $3,500. Carroll has a bad hand and McAuliffe wants time to get to weight, so the principals are well satisfied. The February date will be filled in with Pete McCoy and Charley Gleason, who will fight to a finish for a $1,500 purse. There is considerable feeling between the last-mentioned pair and a hot time is expected.

The club is in communication with Frank P. Slavin with a view of matching him with Joe McAuliffe. In case of failure another attempt will be made to bring Kilrain here.

Cheney's Proposal to Renaud.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Lee Cheney, manager of Billy Myer, the lightweight, today telegraphed Bud Renaud at New Orleans again refusing to match Myers for a fight in Louisiana, but offering, should a match be arranged for $2,500 a side in Texas, to divide gate receipts, 65 per cent to the winner and 35 to the loser. Cheney has almost completed the preliminaries for a match between Myer and another lightweight to take place in Texas, but in no way to interfere with the proposed Bowen fight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Billy Madden will act as Jack McAuliffe's manager and sparring companion on the lightweight champion's boxing tour through the West. He will also act as his trainer and manager in his coming battle with Jimmy Carroll at the California Athletic Club.

Higgins Outwrestles Moth.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A wrestling match took place at the rink this evening between Joe Higgins of Chicago and Charles Moth of Detroit. Higgins won the first fall in thirty seconds, Moth the second in seven minutes five seconds, and Higgins the third in eight minutes and twenty-five seconds.

New Orleans Winter Meeting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—Winter meeting, fourteenth day:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Churchill Clarke won, Col. Gore second, Merry Girl third. Time, 1:21.
Second race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Nance Morris won, Story Teller second, Solid Silver third. Time, 1:15.
Third race, selling, five furlongs—Carleton won, Little Bess second, Nickel-Plate third. Time, 1:03¼.
Fourth race, free handicap, fifteen-sixteenths—Metal won, Buckler second, Pritchett third. Time, 1:40.

B. & O. Released from Its Mortgage.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company by paying $2,480,000 yesterday and today was released from the [illegible] mortgage held by the City of Baltimore. The amount paid is the difference between the amount due and that sum in the sinking fund of the Baltimore & Ohio held by the city officers.

NEW YEAR MERRYMAKERS

BACHELORS AND BENEDICTS DANCE OUT THE OLD YEAR AT KINSLEY'S.

A Fashionable and Brilliant Throng of Married and Single Folks Indulge in the Annual Ball and Supper—The Rooms Decorated in True Holiday Style, and the Guests Make the Most of the Opportunity for Enjoyment.

The Bachelors and Benedicts gave the first of a series of three balls last evening at Kinsley's, and like those of last season it was a brilliant success. These balls are under the management of Mr. C. P. Bryan, Mr. W. B. Chalfield, Mr. Hobart Taylor, Mr. F. A. Marsh, Mr. C. H. McCormick, Mr. Reginald De Koven, Mr. Arthur Ely, Mr. Arthur Farwell, and others. The patronesses include Mrs. George Armour, Mrs. Dunlap, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. MacVeagh, Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Caton, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. De Koven, Mrs. Palmer. Last evening the ball-room on the fourth floor was elaborately and appropriately trimmed, Christmas greens forming the principal decoration. On all the chandeliers were fastened large bunches of holly, and the chandeliers themselves were wound with heavy ropes of evergreen. The sides of the room were trimmed with hollyberries, leaves, and large stars made of scarlet everlastings. The large window at the end of the room was filled in solidly with greens and holly. The railing of the musicians' gallery, where was stationed Hand's orchestra, was covered with hollyberries and leaves.

In the rooms below there was little in the way of decoration attempted, only the mantels being adorned with bouquets of hyacinths and chrysanthemums. Some time after midnight an elaborate supper was served, the tables being tastefully decorated. At 1 o'clock the german, under the direction of Mr. Taylor and Mr. De Koven, was begun. Many new and original features were introduced. Mrs. Schwartz received the guests, being assisted later by Mrs. De Koven. Mrs. Schwartz's gown was of yellow satin, combined with gold-dotted tulle and trimmed on the skirt and about the décolleté bodice with gold embroidery. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. De Koven's gown was of black velvet and black gauze, with diamond ornaments.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gray, Mr. Charles J. Barnes, Miss Marns, Mr. Fairbank, Miss Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. George Meeker, Mr. McKay, Miss McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller, Miss Lois Kellogg, Miss Laura Johnston, Miss Ackerman, Miss Lucy Keep, Miss Kittie Jones, the Misses Odell, Miss Sheldon of New York, the Misses Rozet, Miss Meeker, Miss Belden, Miss Cummings, Miss Hester Kimball, Miss Isham, Miss Rose Farwell, Miss Florence Clark, Miss Locke, Miss Deering, Miss Hattie King, Mr. Abbott Adams, Mr. Owen Aldis, Mr. George Cobb, Mr. Le Roy, Mr. Emerson Tuttle, Mr. Walter Farwell, Mr. N. C. Fay, Mr. Richard Fay, Mr. Honoré, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Burrey, Mr. Lampart, Mr. Sturgis, Dr. Sully, Mr. Tree, Mr. Montgomery, and Mr. Arthur Aldis.

OGONTZ ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON.

Pleasant Reunion of Alumnae of a Noted Seminary—In Honor of Mrs. M'Nally.

The Ogontz Association of Chicago, composed of former pupils of Ogontz Seminary, one of the oldest and most noted educational institutions of the East, gave its first luncheon yesterday afternoon at Kinsley's. The reception rooms on the third floor were thrown open to the guests, who were received by a committee of ladies in the middle apartment. Luncheon was spread in the west room, covers being laid for thirty-five on one big table. The decorations were in copper and white, the colors of the school. In the center was a large oval mound of Roman hyacinths and ferns. From this scarfs of copper-colored silk were laid in loose folds extending nearly to the ends of the table. Guest cards were of white rough cardboard engraved in copper color.

IN HONOR OF MRS. M'NALLY.

Mrs. Thomas C. Hammond, No. 11 Bellevue place, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Andrew McNally, who will leave Chicago in a few days for her winter home at Pasadena, Cal. Covers were laid for twelve. Weber served the luncheon at 1:30 o'clock on a table that was decked wholly in yellow. A long scarf of yellow silk was laid in soft puffs down the center of the table and at its ends were placed candelabra with clusters of yellow tapers shaded in the same color. Yellow roses were also placed in vases about the various rooms. Each guest carried away with her as a memento a badge bearing her name and the date in letters and figures of gold, half concealed by a strip of almost transparent white bolting cloth, on one end of which was an etching.

The guests were: Mrs. Henrotin, Mrs. Parkes, Mrs. R. A. Bower, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Andrew McNally, Mrs. Frederick McNally, Mrs. James Clark, Miss Clark of Toronto, Mrs. A. Belford.

CHILDREN AT THE LA SALLE CLUB.

The Little Ones Spend a Pleasant Evening—Other Society Events.

The La Salle Club appropriately ushered in the New Year with a children's party. The little people were present to the number of several hundred, as were their mothers and fathers, big sisters and brothers. But it was children's night and the big people did all they could to give the little people a jolly evening.

"Is this Kissmuss?" asked one little tot of its mother when the presents were passed around, and it really seemed to them that Christmas had come around again in short order.

To those who know Messrs. George B. Swift and Dr. L. H. Montgomery in private life—and public life, too—the idea of their assuming the rôles of the twin brothers St. Nicholas will seem somewhat incongruous. But as real, practical Santa Clauses they were an undoubted success.

The children were formed into line, with two little mites of four summers at the head, and marched into the billiard-room, where supper was served for them. Then they marched out, and the twin Santa Clauses stood at each side of the door and doled out presents to all. Those who were not suited could come back and exchange their toys for something else, and still there was enough left to give the young married ladies a doll apiece, the politicians a tin horn, and the newspaper men a tin bank.

The club members and adult guests were served with supper after the little folks were through. From 8 o'clock to 10 the ballroom was surrendered to the children, and the little misses and young gentlemen danced the "Berlin," "schottische," and other fashionable dances, while their admiring papas and mammas looked on.

The grown up folks then danced from 10 o'clock to 12. Among those present with their families were Messrs. Tom Sennott, George B. Swift, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, J. B. Storey, Maj. Ed Blodgett, Chester F. Drake, John Spry, Enoch Root, J. E. Martine, W. B. Monroe, Col. Dan Munn, and Col. H. E. Wheeler.

A New-Year's party for members of the National Union was given at the First Regiment Armory last night, which was largely attended and a most enjoyable time was had. Supper was served at midnight and dancing was kept up for several hours afterwards.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT AT CARSON, NEV.

A Phonograph Ball Given by the Wheelmen of the Mountain City.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This evening the Carson wheelmen gave a phonograph ball in this city at Armory Hall. Between each dance Edison's perfected phonograph played delightful melodies. The guests of the club were able to listen to Schubert's serenade from Gilmore's Band, selections from the popular operas by the First Regiment Band in San Francisco, a piano solo by Mrs. Louis Glass, San Francisco; a letter from Thomas Edison in London; a letter from Bill Nye to the editor of the *Morning Appeal*; a recitation by George Bromley of San Francisco; the voices of Gen. Boulanger, P. T. Barnum, President Harrison, Levi Morton, Henry Grady, Gladstone, Parnell, Phoebe Davis, and Mrs. Langtry. A receiver was arranged over the orchestra and the music of the dance, including the shout of the caller and the shuffling of feet, was all faithfully recorded.

BARRELS OF BOODLE.

Great Joy Among the Unterrified Brethren at Columbus, O.

[Continued from first page.]

Roberts test case Thursday, and there is no doubt that the State Treasurer will be ordered to pay him his mileage. This will settle the legality of the Republican House, and the last prop will be knocked from beneath the Democrats.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus this afternoon, at which W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis were selected for the Senatorships. At the caucus thirty-six members were present. For first Senator Clark received thirty votes and the balance were scattering. For second Senator Martin Maginnis received 20 and S. T. Hauser 16. The result was a surprise to Hauser's friends, because, while the ex-Governor did not make an active canvass for votes the general belief was that he would be one of the Democratic nominees. These nominations are merely by way of suggestion to Gov. Toole. The Democrats will not ballot for Senator in joint session, but allow the Governor to appoint at the end of the session.

BOSS GORMAN'S BAD BREAK.

His Opposition to Ballot Reform Arouses General Indignation in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman's opposition to ballot reform as embraced in the Australian election system has aroused the indignation of the better element of his party. Ex-Judge William A. Fisher, President of the Business-men's Democratic Association, was outspoken today regarding Mr. Gorman's speech to the country editors. He said that the Business-men's Democratic Association was pledged to ballot reform, and that a committee, of which he was Chairman, had prepared a bill embracing the essential features of the Australian system and the Tilden law which would be introduced by the Baltimore delegation and the Legislature asked to pass it, notwithstanding Mr. Gorman's opposition.

Other prominent Democrats heretofore supporters of Gorman and not ranked with the independents openly announce that they advocate the Australian law, and will endeavor to force Mr. Gorman to keep the pledges made by himself and the party in its last platform. Gorman is sore over the publicity given to his remarks, which were intended only as instructions to the country editors.

Gov. Jackson, in his message to the Legislature, which meets tomorrow, will recommend a general law for a tax on the gross receipts of foreign corporations and the repeal of laws exempting from taxation corporations other than religious and charitable. He handles the problem of railroad taxation forcibly. He says railroad companies own $125,000,000 of property in Maryland and pay only $58,000 taxes, and recommends an annual tax of 2 or 2½ per cent on their gross receipts. Powers should be given to sell the State's stock in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the interests in the various canals. He advises the passage of a high license law.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Millionaire John Hooper's Will to Be Contested—A Chicagoan's Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The will of the late John Hooper, the millionaire, which was filed in Kings County today, will be contested. He was President of the Colwell Lead company, and his estate is valued at $2,000,000. John Hooper was a well known man in New York commercial circles. He was born in New York in 1816 and was a classmate of Gen. Beauregard and other well-known military men of West Point. When Horace Greeley founded the *Tribune* Mr. Hooper was his advertising agent. He organized the firm of John Hooper & Co., the first advertising agency in America. After thirty years, during which he became financially interested in various newspapers and amassed a large fortune, he disposed of his business interests and the firm of John Hooper & Co. became the firm of George P. Rowell & Co. His daughter, the wife of Dr. John A. Stuerer, will contest the will. She was married against her father's consent and he left her only $500 out of his $2,000,000.

A Chicagoan Blows Out the Gas.

George Jensen, a Chicago workman who had just returned from his old home in Schleswig with an inheritance of 2,800 marks in his pocket, stopped at the Sherman House, at Third avenue and Forty-second street last night and blew out the gas on going to bed. At the hour when he asked to be called the hotel porter broke in the door, after vain attempts to arouse him, and found Jensen unconscious. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his recovery is considered doubtful. In his pockets was found $535.

Rusk Died of a Pistol-Shot Wound.

A sensation was caused in Westchester Village today when it became known that the body of John Rusk, the young man who was shot the night of Dec. 19 at Throgg's Neck, as alleged, by Thomas Hart, had been disinterred at St. Peter's Episcopal Churchyard, in Westchester.

Saturday last Coroner Matthews concluded the inquest in the case and the jury surprised everybody by rendering the a verdict that John Rusk came to his death from acute congestion and edema of the lungs. The District Attorney was not satisfied with the Coroner's inquest and decided to make an investigation on his own account. This was done today, and several doctors held an autopsy. They found that Rusk instead of dying of congestion of the lungs died of a pistol-shot wound. Hart is still confined in jail. The case will be thoroughly investigated. The shooting was the outcome of the McGinty joke.

New York Finances for the Year.

Statements were made out in nearly all the city bureaus today of the work done during the last twelve months. The Controller paid out $70,060,729, and it took 27,257 warrants to do it. The receipts of the finance department were $69,876,324. The taxes collected amounted to $32,735,496, of which $27,340,000 was for taxes of 1889. The total funded debt Dec. 27 was $140,698,128. This shows an increase of $8,253,032. Bonds amounting to $14,279,132 were issued for various purposes. The redemption fund being $45,576,470 the net funded debt is $75,121,657. The net increase is $7,001,251.

A Shortage in "Tom" Miller's Estate.

James F. Pendleton, who drew the will of "Tom" Miller, the well-known "short card-man" who died in Troy about six months ago, is much agitated over the mysterious disappearance of about $35,000 from the estate. This money was the proceeds arising from the sale of the Troy Opera-House, which Miller disposed of a few days before his death. He sold the Opera-House because he wanted to invest some money in New York real estate. He had found by hard experience that whenever any of his New York sporting friends got into trouble impartial justice invariably refused him as bail because he owned no real estate in the city. He died, however, before he could carry out his idea, and also at a time when he had disposed of the $35,000 in some way unknown to his friends.

"Human Love" for a Coroner.

Mrs. Ferdinand Levy was compelled by her husband to get out of bed before daylight this morning and play on the piano. The Coroner was not crazy but simply delighted over the receipt of an original composition dedicated to him by an unknown girl in Brooklyn. She wrote that she had heard of the Coroner's benevolence and had composed her first piece, "Human Love," in his honor. Mrs. Levy was pleased to read that the writer, who was Addie M. Katzky, was only 12 years old. "Human Love" was pronounced by her to be sweet and creditable.

Experts on Electric-Light Wires.

The *Electric Age* of this city in its issue of tomorrow will contain interviews with prominent electrical experts in the United States on the question of making electric wires safe and harmless to life and property. The general opinion is that overhead electric-light wires can be rendered reliably safe at all times by proper construction and the use of proper insulating material, and that placing electric light wires underground by the usual method would increase rather than diminish the dangers. The dangers, however, of underground wires could be overcome by constructing the wire conduits themselves of insulating material. The present system of underground conduits of iron is generally condemned.

Europe's Longest Telephone.

The completion of the longest telephone line in Europe is just announced. The wires stretch from Pesth to Prague, a distance of at least 500 kilometers. What is more, the line is already an assured [illegible]

KICKERS GAIN A VICTORY.

ELECTION OF THE WESTERN TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION AT ST. LOUIS.

Lively Scenes in the Hotel Corridors During the Progress of the Campaign—Charges Against the Old Administration Pressed with Great Vigor and with Final Success—Text of the Anonymous Circular Which Stirred Up the Trouble—An Interesting Document.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual meeting of the Western Travelers' Association was largely attended today, and the liveliest election in the history of the body took place. President M. C. Whetmore called the meeting to order. The report of the Finance Committee showed that there was on hand to the credit of the death benefit $17,500; to the credit of the general fund, $810; surplus, $11,800; and contingent fund, $430; making a total on hand of about $30,000. He stated that the increase in membership in 1887 had been 476 net; in 1888, 515; and in 1889 they had lost through various causes 85 members, leaving a total 2,356 at the present time. The report stated that there had been paid out during the year over $100,000 in death benefits, and during the life of the organization $377,000 for the same purpose. The cost to the members for the year had been only $17.41 per man.

The big issue was the election of officers. A bitter fight had been inaugurated against the regular ticket, composed of many of the old officers. There were thirteen officers to be chosen—a President, six Vice-Presidents, and six Directors, to serve for two years. The regular ticket was as follows: For President, James F. Coyle. For Vice-Presidents—First, Ben F. Marx; Second, Otto Cramer; Third, James C. Miller of Chicago; Fourth, W. A. Geyer of St. Paul, Minn.; Fifth, Henry Tribe of Salt Lake City, Utah; Sixth, C. W. Wells of Indianapolis, Ind. Board of Directors—A. G. Bauer, S. C. Bunn, A. K. Wilson, H. W. Overbeck, George S. McGrew, R. Shapleigh.

An opposition ticket, known as the members' ticket, contained the following names: For President, James Barnerman; First Vice-President, David Eiseman; Second, James C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Third, John C. Oliver; Fourth, W. A. Geyer, St. Paul, Minn.; Fifth, John H. Doran; Sixth, Joe Weber. Board of Directors, John C. Roberts, George S. McGrew, R. W. Shapleigh, A. K. Wilson, A. H. Clark, and R. J. Medley.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

From an early hour the hotel corridor was filled with members of the association, who were earnestly engaged in working for the nominees of the regular and opposition tickets. Those in charge of the canvass proved themselves to be no mean politicians, and a casual observer would have been inclined to believe that a nominating convention for some important municipal office was in session. The supporters of each ticket were admirably organized, skirmishers being stationed on the streets leading to the hotel, who buttonholed all members of the association who approached. This skirmish line allowed few members to pass unrecognized, every man who looked like a commercial traveler being addressed, and in the course of the morning not a few gentlemen who were unaware of the existence of such an organization were intercepted and obliged to listen to the eloquently urged claims of tickets in which they had no interest whatever.

Those whom the skirmishers failed to influence were turned over to the heavier forces in the corridor of the hotel, who took up the work with a will, distributed tickets, advocated the claims of their candidates, and conducted themselves in a manner familiar to the political ward-workers. The anonymous circular cut a wide swath. The members of the present Board of Directors and those in favor of the regular ticket denounced the charges made as misleading and false. The sum of $84 referred to was, it was said, spent in traveling expenses by several members of the association who had been deputed to endeavor to gain recruits for the order. As to the charge of suppression of the semi-annual report it was generally admitted that it was neither law nor custom for a semi-annual report to be made. The books were at all times open to inspection. A point that was brought out was that of an amendment to the constitution making the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Medical Examiner appointive instead of elective. This amendment, it is alleged, did not receive the required two-thirds vote, although so announced by the acting President. Those who favor the election of these officers supported the opposition ticket.

A SOREHEAD TICKET.

A guerrilla ticket was also in the field containing the names of the opposition candidates, with the exception of the President, James F. Coyle, being substituted for James Bannerman. This ticket was denounced as misleading by both parties. An unusually heavy ballot was cast, and there was much scratching. The polls closed promptly at 2 o'clock. At 4 the count was finished and the opposition or members' ticket was declared elected by a good plurality.

The opposition is jubilant and wine is flowing free tonight. The regulars worked hard for a vindication and failed. This is the circular that knocked out the regulars:

Members of the Western Travelers' Association: Why was not a committee appointed at the last annual meeting to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer and report the condition of the same to the meeting? Answer: Because there were disbursements of funds not authorized by the constitution.

Why was the semi-annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer for this year suppressed by the board? Answer: For the same reason as above given.

Why was $84 paid for the admission of one member when the constitution requires an applicant to pay his initiation fee, thus violating the constitution?

Why were members admitted free and their medical examination paid from a fund realized from the publication of a book entitled "St. Louis of Today," which money was contributed by the merchants of St. Louis for the purpose of complying with the insurance laws of the State which protect our association?

Why was not immediate relief given to two widows and orphans of our deceased members in time of need when there was $30,000 in the Treasury, when the attention of the board and Finance Committee was called to the matter? Answer: Because the board disposed of funds which could be used for the purpose.

Why are not the affairs of the association conducted in an open and straightforward manner?

Why so many executive sessions of the board? etc.

By order of the committee.

PRONOUNCED FOR ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.

Massachusetts Tariff Reformers Take the Final, Decisive Plunge.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Massachusetts tariff reformers have taken the final step which lands them in the camp of the free-traders. The avowal was made tonight at their annual banquet at the Tremont House. The sentiment awoke prolonged applause, and, while some shook their heads doubtfully, the majority were evidently grounded in the new faith. Cleveland's name also evoked loud cheers, so much so that "free trade and Cleveland" proved the keynote of the meeting.

Congressman Mills was the principal guest and speaker. His speech did not go beyond his previous utterances regarding tariff revision until he came to the close of his address. Then he declared in unmistakable terms that the United States was created to be the home of a free people, a free Government, free speech, and free trade. Mr. Mills devoted the greater part of his time to proving from the reports of the Iron and Steel Association that prices and the production of domestic iron had always increased and decreased in the same ratio as the importation of the foreign article. Mr. Mills spoke in advocacy of immediate changes that should be made by Congress, free raw material being the keynote of his theme. The venerable John M. Forbes emerged from the seclusion of his home long enough to say an encouraging word for the reform. Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, N. Y., William Everett, and Edward Atkinson were the closing speakers.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

London—Sighted, the Arizona, from New York; the Clare, from New Orleans.
Queenstown—Arrived, the City of Paris, from New York; time, 5 days, 23 hours, and 31 minutes.
New York—Arrived, the Assyrian, from London; the Spain, from Liverpool.
St. Vincent—Sailed, for New Orleans, the Hibernia and Elsie.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 31.—Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the oldest and most prominent resident physician of Hot Springs, died last night, aged [illegible] years. Dr. Lawrence was appointed at an early age Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, and served in the squadron of Commodore Stockton at the taking of Monterey, Cal. [illegible]

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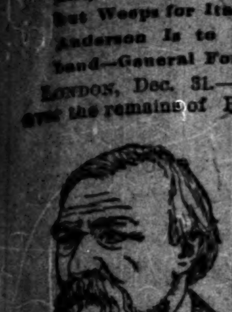

R. BROWNING.

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Millais, Justin McCart
Huxley, Sir J. Lubbock
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Lyall, Sir Frederick
Burne Jones, Robert A
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LONDON, Jan. 1.—
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DUBLIN, Dec. 31
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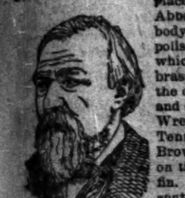
AT BROWNING'S FUNERAL.

SERVICES AT THE BURIAL OF THE POET IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

His Grave Near Those of Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton and the Bust of Longfellow —The Pope Expresses Joy at the Liberality Shown Catholicism in America, but Weeps for Italy—Rumor That Mary Anderson Is to Bring Home a Husband—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The funeral services over the remains of Robert Browning took place at Westminster Abbey today. The body was placed in a polished pine coffin, on which was a small brass plate bearing the dates of the birth and death of the poet. Wreaths from Lord Tennyson and Miss Browning were placed on the top of the coffin. Wreaths were sent by many other persons, including Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Sir John Millais, Mr. Alma-Tadema, and Sir Theodore Martin.



R. BROWNING.

The dense fog which enveloped London completely hid the cortége as it moved to the Abbey. The sacred structure was crowded with friends and admirers of the dead poet. As the funeral procession entered the Abbey and approached the altar choral music was sung. The coffin was carried down the aisle and placed in front of the altar steps. During the reading of the lesson Wesley's anthem, "We All Go to Our Place," and the hymn, "Meditation," were sung. The choir also sang Mrs. Browning's poem and refrain, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," to special music by Bridges.

After the services at the altar the coffin was borne to the Poets' Corner in the south transept. As it was lowered into the grave the committal service was chanted by the choristers. Dean Bradley offered a prayer and recited the collect, and the hymn "O, God, Our Help In Ages Past" was sung, the congregation joining with the choir. The services were concluded with the benediction. As the congregation dispersed the organist played the "Dead March in Saul."

The grave is in front of Abraham Cowley's monument within the angle marked by Longfellow's bust. The monuments of Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Ben Jonson, Milton, Matthew Prior, and Thomas Gray adorn the walls near by. The floor about the grave was covered with a black carpet, and the walls were hidden by a profusion of rare exotics, white and pink and purple.

Close about the grave as the body was lowered to its final resting place stood the Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England; the Very Rev. George Bradley, Dean of Westminster; the Rev. George Prothero, Canon of Westminster; the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, Canon of Westminster; the choristers, and the pall bearers, Hallam Tennyson, Dr. Butler, Justice Stephen, Sir Theodore Martin, the venerable Frederick Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster, Prof. Masson, Prof. Jowett, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir James Paget, George Grove, George Smith, and Prof. Knight.

The following gentlemen were present at the funeral:

Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, Earl Rosebery, Arthur Sullivan, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Justice Partridge, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Brassey, Mr. Childers, Mr. Besant, Max Muller, Mr. Dicey, Millais, Justin McCarthy, Alma Tadema, Mr. Huxley, Sir J. Lubbock, Mr. Grant Duff, and Col. Hamilton, aide-de-camp to the Queen; James Anthony Froude, William Black, Mr. Gosshen, Dean Vaughan, James Bryce, Frederic Harrison, George Meredith, Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Sir Frederick Leighton, Burton, Edward Burne Jones, Robert Arthur Kinglake, and numerous other literary men.

JOY AND SORROW OF THE POPE.

Americ More Generous to Catholicism than His Own Italy.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Pope at yesterday's consistory said he was rejoiced at the building of Catholic universities at Washington, Ottawa, and Fribourg. Catholicism, he said, prospered under the favorable laws of America and the equity of the men who administered them in that country. His joy at this prosperity rendered the grief Italy caused him more striking by contrast. The Italian adversaries of the church persistently continued their war against it, as was made evident by the recent utterances of persons in public positions acquainted with the intentions regarding the church of the rulers of Italy. Among other recent insults to the church was the demonstration in honor of Giordano Bruno. The Italian Government, seeking to detach the people from the church, opposed the action of the Pope in every way. His Holiness referred to the temporal power as necessary to the independence and liberty of the Pope in the exercise of his mission, and declared that he did not claim the restoration of the temporal power from human motives. It was his right, and he was required to preserve it intact and transmit it to his successor as one of the unalienable treasures of the Christian faith. The new Italian penal code just coming into operation also stunted the just liberty of the clergy and hindered their work with new obstacles. An additional wound was about to be inflicted upon the church by the law regarding charitable trusts, which had recently been enacted with unseemly haste. This was a fresh step in the endeavor to efface every vestige of religion from civil institutions. By this law all pious establishments were to be suppressed or transformed, especially those for the dowering of girls without portions, those regarding girls entering convents, and those by which it was provided that masses should be said for the souls of the dead.

The law violated the wishes of the founders of all those charities. Priests were excluded from the benefits of charitable institutions, and women were admitted to such benefits. It was argued that charity should be secular in order that it might be more acceptable. But, indeed, the unfortunate were too proud sometimes to accept Christian charity, and outside the church there was no true charity.

Other laws, also, have been leveled at the church by the invasions of the civil power forcing itself into sacred things. For a time all these things might embarrass the church, but they could never definitely change its course

ROME, Dec. 31.—The *Riforma* says the violence used in the Pope's allocution will not prevent Italy from being governed in harmony with the necessities of progress and the aspirations of her people.

PARNELL WILL DEFEND HIMSELF.

Mrs. O'Shea Also in a Hurry for Trial—Irishmen Loyal to Their Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea, has written to Capt. O'Shea's solicitor asking him to serve the citation in the divorce case without delay.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—The *Freeman's Journal* says that Mr. Parnell has instructed Mr. Lewis, his counsel, to obtain for him at the earliest possible moment the citation to appear and defend himself in the suit for divorce brought by Capt. O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell is named as corespondent. Mr. Parnell, the paper says, desires to settle its issue as quickly as possible.

At the league meeting held here the speakers denounced the attack made upon the private character of Mr. Parnell, and said no method was so dishonest but it might be tried in the hope to injure the Irish cause, but that nothing could shake the love and trust of the Irish people for their leader.

Mr. Leamy, member of Parliament, said they who thought they could induce the people to forget the services already rendered by Mr. Parnell thoroughly failed to understand the Irish race.

TIRING OF THE DICTATORSHIP.

Letters Received at Lisbon from Brazil—Arranging the Empress' Funeral.

LISBON, Dec. 31.—Letters and papers from Brazil under date of Dec. 12 say that the Government has urged all political parties to constitute immediately some kind of representation for the different States in view of the rapidly increasing disorganization and the prevailing discontent with the military dictatorship. The advent of the Republic will be celebrated April 7. Some citizens of Rio Janeiro are forming a society to assure Dom Pedro an annuity equivalent to the interest on 5,000 contos. An inventory of his property gives its value as 30 contos.

OPORTO, Dec. 31.—Prince Don Alfonso has arrived here to arrange for the funeral of the Empress. Dom Pedro attended the masses today in the mortuary chamber. He wept profusely. The coffin is oak lined with purple velvet and with a crystal lid. The funeral will be held with regal honors and will be at the Church of San Vincent. The remains of the Empress will be taken to the Lapa Church tomorrow, and will there lie in state until Friday, when they will be conveyed to Lisbon.

IS MARY ANDERSON TO MARRY?

Report from Nice That She Favors Antonio Fernando de Navarro.

NICE, Dec. 31.—Mary Anderson received a reporter today at the Hotel Mediterranean, and said: "I want the report denied that I am about to play in 'The Tempest.' I wish it distinctly understood I have no intention of returning to the stage, at least for an indefinite period." Mrs. A. de Navarro and her son of New York, with whom Miss Anderson is traveling, are the only persons now enjoying the companionship of the actress. Great intimacy has arisen between them, and it is generally understood this intimacy has developed into an engagement between young De Navarro and Miss Anderson. If this is so it explains the recent changes in Mary's plans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The probable husband of "Our Mary" is Antonio Fernando de Navarro, the youngest son of Antonio de Navarro, the well known lawyer. Young de Navarro is still two years this side of 30 and in consequence is a little younger than his rumored prospective bride. At the home of his father in this city, No. 25 Washington place, tonight nothing confirmatory or contradictory to the engagement had been heard. Mr. de Navarro the elder could give no definite information about the matter, as he had heard nothing whatever. His wife and son have been abroad since the early part of the fall, and while they both mentioned Miss Anderson in their letters nothing of a matrimonial nature was broached. When Miss Anderson was last in this city the home of the De Navarros was the only private house at which she regularly visited.

STRIKING MINERS STARVING.

Ring-Owners Unable to Fulfill Their Contracts—Fruitless Overtures.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.—The coal-mine owners at Charleroi are unable to fulfill their contract with the Government to supply 30,000 tons for the State, and the stock in hand for use on the railways is nearly exhausted. Amicable overtures made to the strikers have had no good result. Notices are placarded at Mons in which the miners insist upon an increase of 15 per cent in their wages, with a minimum of 88 cents a day for any day, and the recognition of nine hours as a day's work. The striking miners are starving and a bread riot is threatened. The shopkeepers refuse to give the men further credit. The Governor of Hainaut has advised the Government to interfere. The strikers now number 20,000.

NERVOUSNESS OF THE CZAR.

His Recent Indisposition Caused by a Slight Accident in the Palace.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The *National Zeitung* accounts for the Czar's renewed indisposition by stating that it has been learned that one evening the Czar accidentally pressed the button which shut off the electric lights in the concert hall of the imperial palace at Gatschina. His act plunged the room in darkness, and his consequent alarm brought on the relapse from which he is suffering.

TWENTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

Disastrous Fire in an Industrial School in Westham.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A disastrous fire has occurred at the industrial school in Westham. Twenty-four lives were lost. The buildings were almost totally destroyed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Death in Poverty of a Once Famous American Speculator.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co. (N. Y. World.)*]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—When J. Morton Fisher came here from California twenty years ago as a promoter of American enterprises, he made money so fast that he was considered as much of a financial wonder then as Col. North of nutrate fame is now. He had a splendid suite of offices in the city and lived like a Prince. Yesterday he died destitute, when ordinary care and comfort would have kept him alive. His downfall came slowly. Just when he was getting established socially in the American colony here he married a woman whom society could not tolerate. Then he got entangled in some street railway schemes, the same which nearly ruined George Francis Train. His fortune soon dwindled away. During the last few years he gave up the struggle and was content to live on the generosity of men whom he helped in brighter days.

Going Ahead with the Tunnel.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A prominent member of Parliament says Sir Edward Watkin is going ahead with his tunnel under the channel. Work is not actually going on because the Board of Trade is watching to prevent it, but a pretty good beginning of a tunnel was secured before the Government interfered, and Sir Edward Watkin is convinced that when the Gladstonians come back to office he will be allowed to do what he likes under the channel. The old man is on his side, and that is more than half the battle. It will never do to lose the £80,000 which has already been put into the big hole near Dover. His shareholders declare they will stand by him. He will need all the help he can get before he reaches the French coast.

German Inroads in Egypt.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—France sees in the awarding of concessions to build railways in Egypt to German contractors an additional proof of the combination of the Powers interested against her waning influence there. Its roads will not pay—it is not expected that they will—but the German Government must protect the interests of the shareholders, and thus another nation will gain a foothold in the land of the Pharaohs. Whether this persistent extension of its influence abroad is a wise policy for Germany to pursue the future alone can decide, but it is certainly a costly one, and the opposition in the Reichstag view it with favorable eyes.

Mr. Smith's Resignation.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The resignation of W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, has been the subject of numerous paragraphs, but he goes about his work saying nothing. He knows he possesses the entire confidence of his party and that his resignation is not desired in the House of Commons or out of it. His health is not strong.

New Name for the Dragoons.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The *Military Gazette* publishes an imperial order that the regiment of dragoons entitled the Queen of England's Regiment will henceforth be called the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Regiment.

Absconded with 70,000 Florins.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—At Pressburg, in Hungary, the County Cashier has absconded with 70,000 florins in cash, leaving unpaid the salaries of public officials, to which this money was to be applied.

New-Year Honors.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The New-Year honors include the admission to the Privy Council of Sir John Lubbock, F. R. S., and Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q. C.

Death of Emma Turolla.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—The contralto Emma Turolla, who frequently sang with Adelina Patti, has just died at Budapest.

To Found a Hospital.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—An unknown philanthropist has given £100,000 to found a hospital for convalescents in London.

M. Gobiet a Candidate.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Gobiet has announced himself a candidate for the vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the town of Bocaux.

D. G. Durbee, a prominent resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., was killed by the cars yesterday.

"SHAKSPEARE'S WORLD."

LECTURE BY PROF. THOMAS DAVIDSON AT THE ART INSTITUTE.

The Last Day of the Shakspeare School—The Lecturer Proclaims Himself No Worshiper of the "Bard of Avon" and Gives His Reasons—Limitations of Shakspeare's World—A Discussion Follows and Fails to Change His Mind.

The morning lecture at the Art Institute by Prof. Thomas Davidson was on "Shakspeare's World and Its Limitations."

After speaking of the necessity to the human soul of idol-making and idol-breaking as a means of understanding the truths contained in all things, of climbing to heights for which the soul must ever long, Prof. Davidson said that while perfectly willing to enroll Shakspeare as the greatest English poet he had found nothing in him to worship. This much he said to account for, not excuse, his venturing to speak on the limitations of Shakspeare's world.

"By Shakspeare's world," he continued, "is meant the world as it was interpreted by him—as it is reflected in his works. Its peculiarity is due to Shakspeare's own mental constitution and principles of interpretation. In treating of his world, therefore, we are in reality treating of his mind and principles—intellectual, moral, political, religious.

"The human world which Shakspeare had before him to interpret was a world engaged in throwing off the coil of notions and habits which the middle age had wrapped round it, and emerging into the sunlight of truth and freedom. It was the world of the Reformation. The prime impulse guiding the whole movement we call the Reformation, as well as all subsequent movements, was that whose various manifestations Goethe has embodied in 'Faust,' an impulse toward nature and things natural. It was a reaction against the purely spiritual tendencies of the middle age, which finds reflection in the plays of Dante. In the little world of individual life this impulse removed the pressure which the spiritual authority had exerted on the natural tendencies of man and left these free to exhibit themselves freely. It let loose Mephistopheles and the flesh. It championed the individual, the partial.

"If there is any want of greatness, any limitation in Shakspeare's work it belongs, not to him but to his world—that is, to his time. His world, then, is the world of the Pagan Renaissance, with all its naturalness, its limitations, its strength, its weakness, its sanity, its madness, its skepticism, its problematic characters.

"In the world against which the Pagan Renaissance was a protest there was this leading idea, which conditioned all human activities and aspirations: The world is God's creation, sustained and guided by him for a sublime purpose, the training of free spirits to ineffable perfection and bliss. It is ordered in every part; a sparrow does not fall to the ground without his knowledge much less a human spirit. Every human being has direct relations with God. Such was the theory of Dante, a poet striving to represent such a world would bring into prominence its unity and its aim and its relation to God. He would everywhere seek to show that all good consisted in the triumph of the spirit over pride and passion, of the consciousness of God over the consciousness of self. He will represent humanity as infinitely important compared with social distinction, and will look for all solutions of temporal problems in an eternal world. This does Dante.

SHAKSPEARE'S WORLD.

The world of Shakspeare contains nothing of all this. To the English poet the world, instead of being God's creation for a sublime end, is a most interesting phantasmagoria, a revel closing with a sleep. Whether so meant or not, the well known words of Prospero in "The Tempest" contain, in brief, Shakspeare's view of the world.

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits,
And are melted into air, into thin air;
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a wrack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made of; and our own little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

Nowhere in Shakspeare do we find any trace of a divine purpose in the world, nowhere providence, nowhere angels. Fairies, elves, ghosts, and witches abound just as they did in pagan times; but there are no angels. In Shakspeare the supernatural is never a moral influence. His supernatural beings have only private interests—no divine or universal ones. Naturally enough Shakspeare shows no trace of religion. It has been much disputed whether he was a Catholic or a Protestant. Whatever he may have professed it is quite certain that he was neither. He represents religious persons, and sometimes does justice to their character, but he never uses the content of religion, God, or immortality to solve a moral problem. He never looks beyond the earth, as Æschylus, Dante, and Goethe do. As far as his view goes, the phenomenal world of men and things stands for itself, neither representing nor suggesting a beyond. In Shakspeare the phenomenal and its laws are the only things of interest. Where the phenomenal comes from, whither it goes, what is its purpose, are questions which in themselves do not interest him.

"But there are certain great and undeniable advantages in this way of looking at the world. No poet has ever given the facts about men and things as Shakspeare has done; yet his facts are colored by a light that comes from himself. He does not reason from the seen to the unseen, and he distrusts people, like Hamlet, who do. We might say that Shakspeare sees things; Goethe sees into them; Dante sees through and beyond them. Shakspeare sees in the world no principle of development, no moral power raising mankind to a higher condition. Not a single character in all his works can be recalled that acts from an ideal and unselfish motive, even from that of patriotism. No character in Shakspeare is ever better at the end of a play than he is at the beginning. No one repents of wrong or desires to do better. No character sees any significance in his life. The truth, the good and evil did not interest Shakspeare. His sole interest was in the peculiarities of men and things. There is, therefore, nothing of the spirit or simple humanity or charity, of that which makes us love men and strive for their good, which sees a divine element in the most degraded human being.

"Shakspeare will doubtless remain a great figure in literature; in the matter of expression the greatest of all. But when we come seriously to ask ourselves what are the uses of art, and have answered that its chief use is to reveal the eternal to our moral intellect by translating it into emotion, we shall have to give Æschylus, Goethe, and Dante the highest seat."

"It is because he has no spiritual insight, no faith, because his world is only the world, with no finger post pointing to the beyond, that I dare not appear as a worshiper of Shakspeare. He speaks only to the temporal or human in me, never to the eternal and the Divine. He makes me feel the beauty of this world, but he indicates none more real. He has not the remotest conception of that most blessed of all lives whose motto is: 'Love to be unknown.'"

THE DISCUSSION.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Snider said: "There are limitations to Shakspeare's world, but the main limitation charged—that he has no system of ethics—has not been proven. As to Prof. Davidson's statement as to Prospero, that is the phenomenal world that passes away. The real, the true world remains. Then, as to the ethical teaching of this play, Ariel says 'You three men of sin, unless you transform your lives, you will fall into lingering perdition.' They must repent. Repentance is there, is the central point of the whole movement of the play of 'The Tempest,' and of all of Shakspeare's higher comedies. Repentance is the center of the moral order of the universe—repentance and restoration. The whole ethical process of Shakspeare is to put the individual into harmony with the divine order. That to Macbeth life was a walking shadow belongs to the character of Macbeth, not to Shakspeare's world. Shakspeare is the great reverser of the world-order. The individual falls out with this world-order and Shakspeare shows how he can be brought back. The ethics of Shakspeare rest on this one question: How shall the guilty man be brought to repentance and be restored to the moral order of the world? This is essentially Christian. The Christian world is based upon this: The guilty need not perish by justice but by repentance be restored. We need only take the nature of the plays to show that if you repent when mediation is provided. It is the reverser of the play and of the conscience of the individual. Shakspeare's ethical world is not ecclesiastical, but secular. He gives the absolute necessity of the guilty man making the guilty deed. Where there is refusal then death or tragedy is the result. In some plays he carries us even beyond the physical world. Over into the spiritual the great optimist seems to go, so earnest is he to make plain the moral order of the world and of life. Shakspeare was not only religious but Protestant, and Mr. Snider cited many passages to prove this. He also said that "Measure for Measure" proved this, for not only were those who entered the convent brought out of it, but monk and nun were married.

DR. HARRIS' VIEWS.

Dr. Harris said: "All that Mr. Davidson has said about the negative element in the sixteenth century is true. I do not get personal help from Shakspeare, but in one direction he is supreme—the universal. Then Mr. Snider, who, with his characteristic energy, has devoted himself to working up this evidence of the universal spirit, this world-order, which brings Nemesis on the individual or on the State, is right. As to idol worship, the school should sympathize with Prof. Davidson. Destroy idols! for it is not the business of this school to worship, but to study. Shakspeare's indifference to the individual struck Goethe as well as Emerson and Davidson. Shakspeare does not step outside his art to tell what he thinks of this one or that one, but in the soliloquies he shows the conscience throughout all the plays. The highest art this world can produce must unfold, develop everything from its own standpoint. There is more independence in Shakspeare than in the Greek dramatists. Sin is reflected so as to produce unity. The French call him a barbarian, but he produces tremendous unities by individuals being brought out in detail. The Greek drama emphasized one individuality, Shakspeare took many, and in uniting them an ethical principle is evolved. Each in his fugues, Beethoven in his symphonies, show how all parts can be united. There is a unity of soul, of spirit, and of intelligence in these. We cannot present perfect art outside of this: Reconciliation and unity. Shakspeare reflected a world in which there was no personal aspiration. We do not find Shakspeare satisfying because we are a will people. With the Germans intellectual doubt must be settled, so Shakspeare is more satisfying to them. With us the individual must lose the finite in the infinite."

Prof. Davidson said in reply: "I maintain there is no real striving for a higher life—only vice is not convenient, virtue is."

THE TENTH AND LAST LECTURE.

Dr. W. T. Harris and Others Hold Forth on Shakspeare.

The Shakspeare school has finished its sessions for the present. It has listened to ten lectures in the Art Institute during the holidays, and, following the fashion, has sworn off Jan. 1. It has traveled from the comedies to the tragedies, and has discussed characters from the clown to the King, from the maid to the lady, and the highest title didn't always call for the longest discussion by any means.

It has been heard Mr. D. J. Snider talk of "Shakspeare at Stratford," and Prof. Thomas Davidson of New York discuss "Orestes and Hamlet." It has toyed with "Shakspeare's Power" under the guidance of Mr. Charles Gildehaus of St. Louis, and hasn't shrunk from "Job—Prometheus—Hamlet" as reudered by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus. In fact, it has been a red-letter week for Shakspearean scholars. Mrs. Celia P. Woolley discussed the "Intellectual Element in Shakspeare," Dr. William T. Harris the "Historical Plays," Prof. David Swing "Antigone and Cordelia," and the Rev. George C. Lorimer "Falstaff." The lectures began the day after Christmas, and, with the exception of Sunday, have continued up to the beginning of the new year with two lectures a day, one in the morning and one in the evening.

The lecture last evening was by Dr. William T. Harris of Washington, with no subject announced. He began by delving into Goethe and Goethe's criticisms of Shakspeare. The highest rank of criticisms came from the German school. When Wilhelm admitted that he had never read Shakspeare he was advised to take a copy of the works to his study, and the result was that he described it "as if the performances of some celestial being."

"The verdict of the world," said the speaker, "seems to be setting toward Shakspeare. He was certainly prophetic in many of his tragedies."

He then went into a discussion of the earlier poets. Homer had a way of inspiring inanimate things with souls and spirits. Shakspeare would never have the same place as Homer, however, for he came many years later. There could be but one inventor. But in other ways Shakspeare led. He never betrayed a personal interest in a character. There was, moreover, a moral run through his plays. They taught the return of the deed upon the doer in a thousand different ways. That was one of Shakspeare's highest achievements. He moreover had the gift of seeing a deed in all its different aspects.

After Dr. Harris had finished Mr. D. J. Snider made a few remarks, and mentioned the Baconian theory.

Bishop Fallows was called on. Bishop Fallows was an admirer of Shakspeare, and he thought all of the cloth admired him. Every fundamental principle of Christianity was taught in Shakspeare, he said.

"If you prove he wrote what the world says he did not," said the Bishop, "I am prepared to believe any miracle."

Mr. Williston said he got his first visions of soul and life from Shakspeare. He was a spiritual teacher.

Mr. Snider, the Chairman, spoke again and so the last meeting ended.

'TWAS A TEYING YEAR FOR WALL STREET.

Easy Money in the Early Months, Light Money in the Later—Trading in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The earlier half of the year just closed was marked by easy money, uncertainty, gloom, and depression in Wall street; the latter half by tight money and a generally advancing tendency, despite the disastrous collapse of the trusts and the strenuous efforts of a skillful and compact "bear" party. It was one of the most trying years through which "the street" has passed for a long time. The volume of transactions in railway stocks was smaller than for the preceding year. But the mere total of transactions does not tell the story. Unhappily for the brokers the figures for the year just ended represent largely transactions begun and ended between brokers on the floor of the exchange, mere "scalping" operations or orders executed for professional operators, each one whom owns "a seat in the board" in order that he may have his orders executed for $2 on each lot of 100 shares bought and sold.

The cheapness of money and the absence of speculative interest in railway shares encouraged the boom in the Sugar, Lead, and Cotton Oil Trusts—a boom which ultimately entailed such great loss upon many members of the Stock Exchange as well as outsiders and intensified the public indisposition to enter Wall street. Then there were unprecedented drafts of the South and West upon the East for currency, the consequent gradual hardening of the money market, and the stagnation that has of late prevailed until stirred by the successful reorganization of the Atchison system and the settlement of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas company's differences with Jay Gould. As a matter of curiosity it may be noted that the heaviest day's trading in stocks was May 24, when the sales were 447,172, and the smallest day's trade 54,645 shares Dec. 24. In railroad bonds the heaviest day's business was done Jan. 28, the total being $3,787,000, and the lightest day's business July 19 when the sales amounted to only $593,000.

Out of Town Reviews.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—George F. Kellogg of Sterling, Kas., State Sugar Inspector, tonight filed his annual report concerning the sorghum sugar industry in Kansas. The reports show that the grand total of sugar manufactured this year was 1,293,275 pounds, as against 606,374 pounds manufactured last year. In addition to the foregoing inspector Kellogg states that fully 200,000 pounds more sugar will be obtained from the "second," which will take a month or six weeks longer to get out.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—The *Bee's* annual review tomorrow will contain statistics of the year's business, of which the following is a summary: Aggregate public improvements, including paving, sewer construction, water-works, new street railways and improvements, $3,160,325; 2,084 new buildings were erected during the year at an aggregate value of $8,600,603; grand total of improvements, $11,802,957; value of manufactured products, exclusive of packing-house output, $33,515,000; sales of jobbers for the year, $44,910,000.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 31.—A review of the mining industry of the State tomorrow places the total gold, silver, lead, and copper output for the year at $20,000,000. Leadville leads all other points with an output of $15,000,000.

IT IS EASY TO GET PASSES

CORONER HERTZ AND HIS MEN CAN SUPPLY ALL THEIR FRIENDS.

The Charge Made That Railroads Have So Much Business for the Coroner That Passes Are Really Necessary—No Trouble to Get Transportation if You Know Where to Apply—The Why and the Wherefore.

The man to whom to apply for railroad passes seems to be the man who has charge of the inquests held on victims of railroad accidents. Coroner Hertz's requests, it is said, are never refused. He and his deputies and clerks have annuals, and their friends have trip passes whenever they need them. Coroner Hertz's name attached to an order for a pass seems to be as good as that of the President of any of the roads entering Chicago. The other county and city officials are also well supplied, but the Coroner seems to be the favorite.

The following from the *News* of yesterday gives an insight into the pass business in the County Building:

A *Morning News* reporter, being commissioned to discover to what extent passes were issued to county officials, discovered that the word of Coroner Hertz was practically as good as law to the railroad companies. The Chicago & Northwestern never fails to honor either his orders or that of his chief deputy, Philip Knopf. For the purpose of putting to a test Coroner Hertz's influence over the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, which it was claimed issued no passes, the reporter was instructed to "strike" the county official for a pass. It was argued that if the Coroner could obtain passes for himself and the men of his office he could also get a pass for a friend or any one outside the office whom it suited his disposition to favor.

It turned out that the point was well taken.

A man couldn't have been more obliging than was Coroner Hertz when the reporter saw him. Although fixing about his office as busy as a cook stuffing the annual Thanksgiving turkey, Mr. Hertz stopped and threw an arm tenderly over the reporter's shoulder and pleasantly inquired the object of the visit.

"I have a favor to ask of you," replied the scribe.

Mr. Hertz's face assumed a thoughtful expression, but he did not remove his caressing arm.

"I want you to get me a——"

"My God, I hope you are not going to ask me for a pass?" interrupted the Coroner.

"That's exactly what I want."

"Where to?"

"Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill.

WORKING THE CORONER.

The Town of Morrison had been previously settled upon for the reason that none but the Chicago & Northwestern railroad connected with that place, and it would have been impossible for the Coroner to suggest a pass on some other road instead. The instructions to the reporter were to get a pass over the Northwestern if it could be obtained.

"What road leads to Morrison?" queried the Coroner, suspiciously.

On being told he suddenly dropped his arm. He shrunk from the obligation.

"When do you want it?" he asked with a sigh.

"Next Friday at the latest."

"I wish it were on some other company," he said.

"What's the matter with that?"

"Why, my dear sir, there is a $5,000 fine for giving a pass."

"Is it that bad?"

"O, I should say so. They are strict with the railroads."

"But you can get the pass?"

"Yes, but I don't like to do it. I just sent over there and got a couple for my folks the other day, and I don't like to do it again so soon after."

The reporter attempted to seem as disappointed as possible, and the Coroner at last said: "Well, you come around tomorrow morning and I'll have Phil go out and get it for you."

The next morning the reporter called promptly. The Coroner gave his chief deputy some instructions in a low voice, and the latter came out of the private office and asked:

"Where is it you want to go?"

The reporter didn't want to go anywhere, but taking it that Mr. Knopf desired the name of the place to where the pass was to be made out answered: "Morrison."

The deputy paused, as if in study, and suddenly said:

ANOTHER MAN'S PASS SECURED.

"I hate to strike them for a pass. Just got two for some friends the other day. Wait till I see Monaghan. If he has his pass I'll get that for you. It will do just as well."

Monaghan is a Deputy Coroner. After Monaghan had searched through the papers in his pocket and couldn't find his pass Mr. Knopf returned and told the reporter to wait. He then hastened across the corridor to the Superior Court Clerk's office and returned with the annual pass on the Northwestern made out in the name of D. W. Clark.

"Here, I got you Clark's. We let him have ours sometimes and he returns the favor," explained Mr. Knopf. "You can ride on this all right. If the conductor says anything to you just say that you are a deputy clerk."

"But I'm afraid to use this," urged the reporter.

"O, that's all right, I tell you. I let people ride on mine frequently. Never a word said about it. I would rather you used that than to get you a pass."

A week later the reporter returned the pass after a photograph of it had been taken by the *Morning News* artist. The pass had not been used, and the reporter was instructed to let them know the fact at the Coroner's office.

"Well, was it all right?" asked Mr. Knopf upon receiving the pass.

"I didn't use it. I was afraid to."

"O, bosh; I'll bet you did."

"No, indeed, I did not. I can prove it."

ANYBODY CAN RIDE ON IT.

"Why, anybody can ride on it," laughed Mr. Knopf.

"I couldn't have imitated that name had the conductor called on me to do so."

"You wouldn't have needed to. They never ask such questions. Why, I let some one have my pass every few days. I had two on the Wabash road made out in my own name and I let two different men have them to go to St. Louis on the same day, and there was not a word said."

"But if the conductor had taken this one up I might have got both you and your friend, as well as myself, in trouble."

"No, you wouldn't. All he could do was to take it up and make you pay your fare."

"Well, then, Clark would have been minus his pass afterward."

"Don't you fool yourself. They took up one of mine one day when I let a fellow have it, and I just wrote a letter to the agent and told him I wanted the pass back. He kicked some, but it was returned the next day."

"But I didn't want to cause you any such trouble."

"If you had told me before I would have gone and got you a pass at the office. The fact was, I had just got four for a party going up to Fox Lake when you asked me, and I didn't want to ask for another at the time. But these are as good as any. Everbody in the office has one, and any one can ride on them. Sometimes they are taken up, but we get them again in a few days."

When the reporter called on Mr. Clark that gentleman gave it as his opinion that no railroad running into Chicago refused to give passes to city and county officials. While a member of the Legislature he had passes on all the roads, he said, that would take him anywhere. When the Inter-State Commerce law was passed the "boys" were all called up and their passes replaced with others that were not good for points outside of the States borders. He could not explain why such was done, but he noticed that as soon as he left the Legislature the passes quit coming.

He thought that a man must be small who would sell himself to a railroad company for a pass. He said he knew that passes were issued to all in the Coroner's office, but that was because "they have to ride around so much in holding inquests." He did not know whether it had any influence on the verdicts returned in cases of accidents on railroads.

His Chicago Divorce Not Good.

At Jersey City Monday Charles W. Bligh was convicted of bigamy with Kate Gerhardt on complaint of his first wife, Julia Waters, notwithstanding he had an apparently regular divorce from her in a Chicago court. Judge Waterman gave him a divorce July 23 last, his first wife, Julia, making no defense and being charged with drunkenness and infidelity. Bligh said he had been in Chicago a year, since 1886, and was a collector for the W. J. Jefferson Printing-House. He went back East as soon as he had got his divorce, and was married Aug. 18. His first wife caused his arrest, and, though the Jersey City Judge was apprised of the proceedings here in their entirety, he decided that under the laws of New Jersey an Illinois divorce was not binding when less complainant came to Illinois for the sole purpose of getting a legal separation. Unless Bligh can get the decision reversed he will go to prison.

SEWERS IN CHICAGO'S SUBURBS.

Ald. Dixon's Plan to Furnish It Will Probably Be Adopted.

There was much discussion around the City-Hall yesterday of Ald. Dixon's resolutions in reference to the method of raising money for the construction of sewers. As a rule the plan embodied in those resolutions was commended. It was urged that there was no good reason for changing the methods of sewer construction and payment for the same heretofore existing in the annexed towns. The populated districts of Lake View, Hyde Park, and to a certain extent Lake, had been sewered in accordance with the special assessment plan. The people were satisfied. The work of sewering proceeded at a rate with when the old city kept but a halting pace. As Ald. Haynes of the Twenty-sixth Ward (Lake View) said yesterday: "There have been as many miles of sewers laid down in Lake View under the special assessment plan during the last three years as in the City of Chicago during the same time." This may be an exaggeration, but it is true in the sense in which it was uttered. If said in reference to Hyde Park it could be corroborated.

It was noticeable that among the new Aldermen, as those representing the annexed districts are called, there is a general agreement that the plan is a good one. They are satisfied with the concession in their favor of constructing the sewers at street intersections, catch basins, and connections with the same. The fact that they can connect with main sewers of the older city is also counted a boon to be thankful for. Among the Aldermen from the old city the plan has few opponents. It would hardly have any had it not been proposed by Dixon. The fact that any scheme is proposed by the latter is sufficient to arose the enmity of certain Aldermen. There is every reason to believe that the resolution, with slight modifications, will be adopted.

Controller Coonan said he had not examined the plan closely, but he agreed that it was good in its general outlines. Necessary improvements in a progressive city like Chicago could not be made under the plan of general taxation now prevailing, and according to which only about $5,500,000 could be raised for municipal purposes. The plan of special assessments, moreover, seemed to be the most equitable. Theorists and economists were probably in accord about that.

It was evident from Mr. Coonan's remarks that he would favor the Dixon plan.

Ald. Fond said he approved it. The suburbs had been satisfied with the special assessment plan. Most of the suburban Aldermen wanted it continued. The old city could complete its sewage system in eight or ten years under the general taxation plan. It would be manifestly unfair to tax those portions of Hyde Park and Lake View which had put in sewers by special assessment, and which had completed their work in that respect for several years, at Rosehill or down in the Calumet region.

Ald. Campbell was not quite ready to indorse the Dixon plan, but he did not seriously object to it. He wanted a new constitutional convention called which should so amend the present Constitution that bonds could be issued for completing the sewerage of the entire system. As a temporary expedient Dixon's plan might do.

Ald. McGillen thought that the plan was moderately good. It would undoubtedly be a hardship to tax the old city, which was practically paid for its sewerage, to pay for sewering South Chicago, Jefferson, and Edgewater. Yet it seemed to him the city had made a compact of some kind with the annexed districts to provide them with sewerage if they came into the city. [McGillen is mistaken in this.] He thought that if the special assessment plan is maintained in the suburbs improvements will go on more rapidly than under the general taxation plan. There were some good things in the Dixon res

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby requested to assemble at the Asylum Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 1½ o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir Knight William Harvey, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.
FRANKLIN HULBURD, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

This issue contains THE TRIBUNE review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1889. The results presented in the report are particularly gratifying to the many who expect the business of the city to show each year a great per cent of increase in its pecuniary measure as well as in quantity. The most prominent feature was another sharp decline in the prices of farm produce. The average for the year was fully one-fifth less than that of 1888, except on wheat and flour. But this was more than compensated for by the augment in the quantity handled, and there was a solid gain in other departments, though they, too, have suffered from a widespread contraction in selling values. The decline was general, except in those lines which are controlled by trusts or otherwise by binding agreements among producers and dealers. But even those were not uniformly successful in resisting the tendency to a lower range. Whisky has sold lower by voluntary concession on the part of the distillers, and collapses of the copper and lead syndicates forced an involuntary decline in the prices of those articles. On the other hand iron and steel have experienced a boom in spite of a reduced amount of railroad building. The production of pig for the year reached the enormous total of about 8,000,000 tons, mostly because of a largely increased demand for structural purposes, and sellers were enabled to advance prices for the reason that the English market went up some 50 per cent under the stimulus furnished by a vast increase in the trade with South America. Railroad rates were not cut so fearfully for the stockholders as the previous year, some of the worst features in the management of the lines having been toned down as a result of the "gentlemen's agreement," though that failed to bring round all that the projectors hoped for it. The establishment of trust companies in this city has increased the facilities for handling and transferring property, and caused the volume of bank clearings to augment in greater proportion than actual business in the buying and selling of produce and other merchandise which form the basis of the trade and commerce of this city.

The accompanying figures show that the receipts of wheat have increased some 40 per cent, but they were still below the large aggregate of 1887, when the grain came here from far and near to be sold at the high prices due to the running of the Harper corner. The movement of flour is one-fourth less than in 1888, which fact appears to be in large part due to the growing patronage of the Northern routes for flour sent from Minneapolis and the Dakota mills to the seaboard and to Europe. In corn there was an important gain, which would have been greater if speculators had not kept prices down to the minimum most of the time, for which reason the orders for shipment were [illegible] in excess of the available supply in [illegible]. Butter exhibits the enormous increase [of ne]arly 50 per cent, and much of it has [been] bought here by European exporters in[stea]d of being sent East for a foreign market, as was the rule previously. The receipts of hogs and cattle average nearly one-sixth more than in 1888, and their product has come to this city in much greater quantity from packing points further west, while the record of home packing has swelled to a corresponding extent, the whole constituting this a much bigger market for animal food than ever before in the history of the city, in spite of discriminations in freight rates on hog product and attempts to exclude our dressed beef from several of the States of the Union. The Old World has been a much better customer for these articles and for corn, while it has taken moderate quantities of our wheat, and corn has been shipped in almost measureless quantities for Canadian consumption.

Chicago is striding ahead in other branches of manufacture besides the packing of meat. The iron and steel activities in particular have received an impetus during the last twelve months which promises still bigger things for the near future. It was feared that these industries would be paralyzed by the partial cessation of railroad building in the West. But structural iron is wanted to an extent not dreamed of a little while ago. Arrangements are in progress for ship-building with this material on a large scale, while locomotive building and the making of plates for tinned ware bid fair to be added ere long. The lumber business has dragged because of a growing preference for more durable material, both in city and country, and coal was less wanted, partly on account of unusually mild weather and partly by reason of the pipe line substitution of oil for the harder fuel. The wholesale business of the city was satisfactorily active, except as some departments suffered from a lack of low temperatures last winter, and up to last week in the present one. Some large stocks of heavy clothing, boots and shoes, furs, stoves, and other articles were carried over then, but many of those who deferred purchases for another season have found it necessary to replenish now, and the trade of the last two months was much better than it would have been but for the previous saving. A general shrinkage in prices, except in a few articles, such as iron and sugar, added to increasing competition among sellers, has kept down profits, but there was less of loss by bad debts than in most former years.

While business in the old-fashioned sense [of] the word has been active the speculative [spir]it was far from idle, but its course was [mark]ed by a partial desertion of old channels and a finding of some new ones. The buying and selling of produce for future delivery on our Board of Trade was generally slow. Much of the time there was little besides local scalping, and the commission business was so discouraging that the selling price of its memberships has sunk to the lowest point known in many years. But the bucket-shops seem to have flourished, and so has the trading in privileges, though [we]ll known to be forbidden by a law of the State. Chicago speculators have sent a great deal of money to Wall street, and some of them have realized big profits, but their operations appear to have been in large part in the trusts. Trading in these "securities" has exemplified the old story about going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick. For months the trust idea was so popular as to engross much of the public attention, and stories were told of immense gains, which only whetted the appetites of those who heard them and made the gambling spirit more rampant. But the courts condemned them as inimical to the public welfare, an effort was made to kick them out of Missouri, and the President of the United States has recently directed attention to them as an evil which demands vigorous measures for its suppression. Increased capitalization in another shape has recently met with some favor abroad, several Chicago properties having been purchased by syndicates organized in London.

The total trade of the year, as measured on the plan heretofore adopted, aggregates $1,177,000,000, being an increase of 4·6 per cent. Roughly estimated the quantity of goods handled was at least 10 per cent greater than in the year next preceding, the difference between bulk and value being due to the price shrinkages already noted. The total represents the first selling value of all the movable property, except the precious metals, which arrived in the city during the twelve months, and the additional value which some of it acquired by being passed through manufacturing processes. The total does not include any second or subsequent handling, whether on the Board of Trade or by the retailer, except some inevitable duplications, and these are allowed for by a suitable deduction from the grand total. The speculative transactions on 'Change, the much larger volume of trading in local securities, and the transfers of real estate are all excluded from the count. This explanation may be of use to those who think the trade total should be at least equal to the bank clearings for the year instead of being less than 40 per cent of the clearing-house aggregate.

There is reason to expect that the coming year will be a prosperous one, in spite of many speculative croakings. The business atmosphere seems to be passing through a stage of purification which is the best possible preventive of such collapses as have occurred several times in our history. The country to the west of us is developing at a rapid rate, and contains a great deal more of a produce surplus now than it did a year ago. This promises a larger measure of activity in buying from and selling to the interior. And it would seem that prices for most of the staples are already so low that they cannot decline much further, but are likely to improve, rendering the year a more profitable one for the producer, and reflecting to the Western consumer a greater purchasing power.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

The detailed statistical record of the year just closed will be found elsewhere in these columns. It remains to sketch the progress of events and the notable occurrences in this country before closing the books of 1889. So far as the national relations of the country are concerned it has been a quiet and satisfactory year. The general business of the country has been good, though the year closes upon an extraordinarily mild winter, which has superinduced dull markets and depression in some lines of trade. The crops, the development of the national resources, the general health, notwithstanding the influenza scare, and the progress of religion, education, and the arts are all satisfactory.

The legislative history of the country presents some points of more than ordinary interest. The principal bills matured in the Fiftieth Congress, the first session of which was the longest on record, were the enabling act for the admission of four new States; the Electoral Count law; the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal company; the International Marine Conference; the prohibition of Chinese immigration; the protection of the United States interests at Panama; the protection of the Alaska fur, seal, and salmon fisheries; the investigation of the practicability of constructing water storage reservoirs in the arid regions; the Pan-American Congress; the opening up of the Sioux Reservation in Dakota; the opening up of Oklahoma; the Cherokee outlet negotiations, which have failed; and the creation of the Department of Agriculture. The Fifty-first Congress has convened with a Republican majority in both branches, but has as yet matured no legislation.

Upon the 4th of March the administration of the Government passed into the hands of the Republicans. No radical changes have been made so far as domestic policy is concerned, but several events of outside interest have occurred. Early in January the Samoan difficulty arose, owing to the conflicting interests of Germany, England, and the United States, pending the trouble between Malietoa and Tamasese. Upon the suggestion of Germany a conference of the three Powers was held at Berlin, which arrived at conclusions satisfactory to all and favorable to American interests. The American Commissioners were John A. Kasson, William W. Phelps, and George H. Bates. By their judicious counsels peace was restored, a treaty was signed, Malietoa was reinstated as King, and quiet reigns in Samoa. Under the President's proclamation of March 18 the Canadian seal pirates were warned out of Behring Sea. As no heed was paid to the warning the United States revenue cutters seized all who came within their reach, beginning with the Black Diamond in August, and confiscated their catch and equipments, though none of the vessels were condemned, as they should have been. As the result of this leniency it is now reported that the pirates will be more numerous than ever in 1890—an outlook which will involve the necessity of sending a still stronger fleet there to enforce the President's proclamation. With the close of the year closes the temporary agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to our fishery rights in Canadian waters. The Canadians, it is reported, are anxious to extend the *modus vivendi*, pending the reopening of negotiations, and thus avoid friction. Should this be impracticable Canada will revert to the treaty of 1818, but should she again shut her ports to American fishermen and traverse their rights she must expect retaliation in kind and a refusal of rights to Canadian vessels in our ports.

The official changes have been numerous, consequent upon the change of Administration. The President's Cabinet family is James G. Blaine of Maine, William Windom of Minnesota, Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, John W. Noble of Missouri, John Wanamaker of Pennsylvania, W. H. H. Miller of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin. The leading diplomatic representatives of the country abroad are Robert T. Lincoln, England; Whitelaw Reid, France; Fred D. Grant, Austria; Thomas W. Palmer, Spain; John F. Swift, Japan; Albert G. Porter, Italy; William W. Thomas, Sweden and Norway; Samuel Thayer, the Netherlands; George B. Loring, Portugal; Edwin H. Terrill, Belgium; Clark E. Carr, Denmark; Solomon Hirsch, Turkey; and William W. Phelps, Germany. The Civil Service Commission has been newly constituted by the appointment of Messrs. Thompson, Roosevelt, and Lyman. Wheelock G. Veazy has been placed upon the Inter-State Commission, vice Walker. David G. Brewer has been appointed to the Supreme Court to fill the place made vacant by the death of Stanley Matthews. Green B. Raum of Illinois takes the place of Pension Commissioner, vice Corporal Tanner, whose brief term of service was mainly conspicuous for garrulity and inefficiency. Gen. Morgan of Illinois, appointed Indian Commissioner, has not yet been confirmed owing to sectarian animosity and prejudice, but no doubt exists that he will be allowed to continue his excellent policy.

President Cleveland signed the bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington on Washington's Birthday. Elections were held in the new States the 1st of October, the two Dakotas and Washington going Republican and Montana electing a Republican member of Congress and State officers, except Governor. The two Dakotas were admitted by Presidential proclamation Nov. 2, Montana Nov. 8, and Washington Nov. 11. Idaho and Wyoming are the next candidates for Statehood, but the prospects of the former are not flattering so long as the Mormon question remains unsettled. The bill empowering the President to throw open to settlement what are known as the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory passed early in the year, and in pursuance of the provisions they were opened April 22, and the settlers are now clamoring for a stable form of government. The negotiations for the purchase of the Cherokee outlet have proved a failure owing to the machinations of white speculators among the Indians, and the Government has withdrawn its offer. It is likely that the Administration will have to resort to more heroic measures in the future in opening up this strip. Mr. Cleveland signed the Nicaragua Canal bill in February last and the company incorporated by it is already at work upon the great international highway with every prospect of success. The Pan-American Congress, after a trip through the country which was marked by a series of brilliant receptions, is now organized and regularly convened, but has thus far made no progress in coming to an agreement upon the important questions which called it together. Its session is likely to be a long one.

The only disturbing elements to the general quiet which the country has enjoyed were the appalling flood disasters in Pennsylvania, which called for the charitable assistance of the whole Nation, and the bitterness which has characterized the race question in the South, resulting in the closing week of the year in numerous murders and lynchings in Georgia and South Carolina. The detailed statement of lynchings published elsewhere throws a lurid light upon the brutality of Southern mobs. On all other lines the country is prosperous and happy, and the New Year opens encouragingly.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

The year 1888 closed amid many signs of warlike preparation in Europe, but its successor has come to an end and no "war or battle's sound" has been heard. The Eastern question still remains unsettled, but no active step has been taken towards its solution. There has been some agitation in Bulgaria against Prince Ferdinand, but he still firmly holds his seat. Servia has witnessed a peaceful revolution, King Milan having abdicated in favor of his son and a new constitution having been approved by the Skuptchina. The ex-Queen Natalie still remains as a disturbing element, although she has made an amicable settlement with Milan. Her return to Belgrade under Russian auspices is significant, however. The latter Power is scowling at Turkey for the dastardly part she has played in the persecution of the Armenian Christians, and may yet demand Armenia in satisfaction of the indemnity long due to her. Greece is as discontented as ever, though she is now placed upon a new footing by the marriage of her Crown Prince into the German royal family.

There is nothing new to note in England. The Irish question is still at the fore, with the possibility that Justin McCarthy may be its leader in place of Mr. Parnell, whose strength is declining, but it has mainly been concerned with the London *Times'* case against Parnell and the flight and suicide of the forger Pigott, the latest phase of the difficulty being the sensational charges made against Parnell by O'Shea, which have introduced a new element in the complication. The pleasantest event has been the celebration of the 80th birthday of the Grand Old Man, which finds him in the enjoyment of a hearty, vigorous old age and in the full possession of his extraordinary physical and mental powers, still vitally interested in all that concerns the world and displaying his activity in numerous departments of work, literary and scientific as well as political, in Homeric and Biblical essays as well as in statecraft.

France, in the midst of her political turmoils, has covered herself with glory by the success of her great Exposition. Notwithstanding the demands it has made upon her, she has found time to change her Ministry, M. Tirard taking the place of M. de Freycinet, to adopt the articles of scrutin d'arrondisement in her elections, to suppress the unpatriotic Patriotic League, to carry the elections triumphantly for the Republicans, to prosecute Boulanger to a conviction and drive him out of the country, and to utterly crush out Boulangerism.

Germany has had a quiet year. The old man of blood and iron, though burdened with the natural ailments of old age, is still at the fore, aiding the young Emperor with his counsels, and compelling the peace of Europe. The latter has visited his royal neighbors and made a favorable impression upon all of them. In order to better preserve peace he has strengthened his army and navy. He has demonstrated his business and executive ability by settling dangerous strikes and discontent among the workingmen. With Bismarck's aid he has renewed the powerful alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and there are good reasons for believing that he also has a friendly understanding with England.

The Netherlands have had an uneventful year. In March the King of Holland was supposed to be *in extremis* and the Queen acted as regent, but since that time he has recovered. His southern neighbor, the King of Portugal, has died and his son Carlos has been proclaimed King. He comes to the throne to find an exhausted treasury, serious trouble with England over the right to possessions in Equatorial Africa, and conspiracies among the Radicals to establish a Republic. Spain has been quiet, though underneath the surface there are also signs of republican conspiracies. Italy, by the aid of her powerful allies, has had a peaceful year and still holds the Roman church back with a strong arm from trenching upon the temporal power. Russia has contributed little to the record but the influenza and three or four fresh attempts upon the life of the Czar, who still resolutely refuses to grant the wishes of the Nihilists.

The year's record in Asia is remarkable for the progress which Western civilization is making. The Russians are building a great railroad across Siberia which will develop that vast region and open it up to trade. The Viceroy of China, aided by the young Emperor, has overcome the conservatism of the Chinese and is introducing railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and electric lights into the Celestial Kingdom, while little Japan has taken a long step forward by proclaiming a constitution and a representative form of government which will be inaugurated this year.

Africa has also been the scene of many interesting events. New railroad enterprises have been projected, and the French Government has come to terms with England regarding the conversion of the Egyptian debt, England reserving the option when to evacuate the country. The dervishes have been driven back into the Soudan, most unfortunately for Emin Bey, however, upon whom they fell, driving him out of the province he had occupied so long and undoing all the good results of his administration. The story of Stanley's heroic expedition for his relief and its success is still fresh in the public mind. Its results will be heard from in the future in the opening up of the Congo Free State as well as in the important additions which Stanley has made to our knowledge of the Dark Continent.

Upon this continent the most striking event has been the abolition of slavery in Brazil and the enforced abdication of Dom Pedro, the Government now being in the hands of a military dictator. The outcome of the revolution remains to be seen. It is premature to assume that a republican form of government will be established, though the majority of the people are reputed to be in its favor. The Central American States are agitating a union under a republican government, but have thus far been hampered by the jealousies of Nicaragua and Guatemala. It is not impossible, however, that the league will be formed during the coming year. In Hayti the long struggle between Legitime and Hippolyte finally resulted in favor of the latter. Legitime was forced to flee the country and Hippolyte is now President, with another revolution brewing. Our Canadian neighbors are still discussing commercial union and annexation, but with more freedom than they did a year ago, showing that progress has been made. The dissensions between French and English Canada are more bitter and annexation is openly advocated by the former. Though Miss Canada remains shy it is apparent that she is making cautious and gradual advances towards Uncle Sam, who is keeping a chair ready at his table whenever she is ready to occupy it.

GLADSTONE ON FREE TRADE.

Mr. Gladstone's remarkable article in defense of the free-trade doctrine as applied to the United States will attract general attention in this country and no little admiration for its ability and ingenuity. Warmly as Mr. Gladstone is admired in this country and cordially as his expressions of regard for the United States will be received many will think that the astute old British statesman has an eye more to the advantage of Great Britain than to its industrial competitor on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Gladstone argues that American farmers now receive only free-trade prices for their products and are without benefit from protection, but he insists also that with the abolition of all protective duties the manufacturing industries would have their condition improved and could produce cheaper and only those which lack natural advantages would be crushed out by foreign competition. If this be true, and the United States could thus cheapen her manufactures so as to compete in neutral markets and undersell England, the adoption of free trade by this country would damage Great Britain, and she would lose commerce just as we would gain. Few can believe that Mr. Gladstone would desire such a result, generous as are his wishes for "Greater Britain." It will be contended that in the situation supposed England, instead of surrendering markets to the stimulated manufacturing industries of the United States, would cut wages and other elements in the cost of production lower than before to hold her trade and underbid this country. Strong objection will be made to Mr. Gladstone's claim that this country stands now in much the same position as Great Britain did when she adopted free trade and that like results would follow here. England adopted free trade because more than half her population was made dependent on foreign supplies for the first necessity of life—food. To obtain food from other nations she had to furnish them cheaper manufactured goods than they could obtain elsewhere. Hence the manifest interest of England in repealing all duties on food products and also on crude materials of manufactures. England had to get rid of everything that stood in the way of cheap manufacturing or—starve. No such state of affairs exists in the United States. This country has a food supply as much in excess of home needs as England has been short of food. It is not dependent on cheap manufacturing in order to get bread and meat from other nations. It may accordingly to a greater or less extent find its interest in a protected market for manufactures with high wages, and with the buying and consuming ability of wage-earners artificially enhanced.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

Mr. Edgar Terhune, the freshly elected County Attorney whose term of office begins today, made his first appearance before the County Board Monday last, not in the part of a grave and dignified young attorney but that of a clown in a circus, telling Mr. Merryman what he had suffered at the hands of a bold, bad fellow-practitioner by the name of Bliss, who has been filling for the last two or three years the office which Mike McDonald has consented Mr. Terhune shall occupy for the next twelve months.

It is not often the case that a man who has been chosen to fill an office is able before occupying it to satisfy those who elected him of his utter unfitness for it as thoroughly and completely as Mr. Terhune has done. Were the caucus to be held tomorrow it is doubtful if even Mike could save him.

He stated to the board in a communication of colossal length that Mr. Bliss had treated him with "rudeness"; that he could get from him no information about 200 pending cases, many of them boodle ones, and that there was not a scrap of paper in the office concerning them—everthing had been removed. Mr. Terhune also sought to convey the impression that one reason why Mr. Bliss was acting as he did was to force the board to employ him as special counsel in these cases with high pay.

Mr. Bliss answers in a sentence what Mr. Terhune takes two columns to say. He speaks in terms of mild rebuke of the conduct of his successor in forcing himself into the office before his term had begun, and in answer to Mr. Terhune's insinuation that the office files have been plundered says that all the papers, letters, contracts, and other documents which relate to these suits are just where they ought to be—in the County Clerk's office—and there Mr. Terhune can go for them when needed, just as he—Mr. Bliss—did. Another insinuation to the effect that Mr. Bliss or his partner was dickering with the men who are pressing the boodle claims is also denied by the retiring County Attorney.

Mr. Terhune, who appears to be badly scared at the prospect of having to try some important lawsuits with no one to help him, ought first of all to apologize to Mr. Bliss for the unjust charges he has made, and next to ask the County Board to take back into its employ Nic Michels, who was dropped at the same time Mr. Bliss was, though a Democrat. Michels knows where all the papers are that Terhune wants. He can go to the vaults and take each one from its place. He will be an invaluable assistant to the new attorney, and his employment would make the public think the Democratic Commissioners were sincere in their pledge that they would do nothing to help forward the boodle claims.

But it is not certain that the Democratic boss, Mike McDonald, will let Michels be reappointed. If he is not, the chances are good that Terhune will be badly beaten and Mike will win his suits.

WILL THE MAYOR OBEY THE INSTRUCTIONS?

Night before last the Council, by the extraordinary vote of 55 to 5, passed the following resolution:

> That the General Superintendent of Police be directed to enforce the ordinances against gambling, which is now openly carried on in this city in defiance of law and good morals.

Nominally this is a direction to the new Superintendent of Police. Actually it is a notice to the Mayor, who is the real head of the department, that the Council is sick of the policy which was the result of the "understanding" between Cregier's friends and the gamblers, entered into prior to the last city election, that the latter would be allowed to run wide open if they would put up big money for campaign expenses.

Will the Mayor pay any honest or sincere attention to this order from the legislative department of the Municipal Government, which has the indorsement of all decent citizens, irrespective of party? Probably not. In the language of Mr. Tilman Joy, the Aldermen may "resoloot til the cows come home" without disturbing the peace of mind of a solitary gambler. The Mayor has broken one of the contracts he made prior to election. He cannot afford to violate another and have everybody down on him.

In order to secure at the April election the votes of the "moral scratchers" he made a contract with the publisher of the morning, noon, and evening *News* that if he were elected there should be no gambling, no Sunday saloons—nothing which could shock the sensibilities of the pious or fastidious parson. At the same time, that he might add the influence of the money of the gamblers to that of the prayers of the political preachers, an agreement was made with the gamblers that for $25,000 in hand paid and their votes and influence with their patrons they should be "let alone"—as Jeff Davis wanted to be from the molestation of one Lincoln.

This agreement has been kept. That with the "moral scratchers" has been broken. The latter feel sore about the way in which they are betrayed, but they have not yet had manhood enough to get up in their pulpits before their congregations, whom they led astray, and own that they sinned politically, morally, and every other way when they advised their voting members to enter into a holy alliance with Mike McDonald and George Hankins to beat Mayor Roche—an alliance which John Randolph once described as that of "the Puritan and the blackleg."

If the Mayor should violate the compact with the gamblers he would have few friends left. He and Culver, the Evanston juror, would be the two most lonely men in town. Therefore the Mayor, if he can help it, will not be false to Mike and George and their partners in their little deals and games.

But there is this danger. The new Superintendent of Police, Capt. Marsh, who will be in the saddle today, may take it into his head that the city ordinances must be enforced. He is said to be a straightforward, conscientious Englishman, with old-fashioned prejudices against gambling and other forms of vice. He is more susceptible to public sentiment than the case-hardened Mayor. It may be that he will try to obey the Council, and that if the Mayor puts any obstacles in his way he will resign. Mr. Cregier can hardly afford to raise such an issue with his Chief of Police, but how, on the other hand, can he break his promises, and how can his henchmen get along without the "assessment," which have been weekly levied and distributed among them?

THE RIGHT WAY TO BUILD SEWERS.

The Council recently adopted a resolution providing that hereafter all sewers be built partly by special assessment and partly by general tax, from a third to a quarter of the money being raised by the first method and the rest by the second. It was in short an attempt to reconcile the two distinct systems which have existed in the old city and the annexed districts.

When the meaning of this resolution came to be understood there were so many protests that the Mayor sent it back Monday night with his disapproval, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, with a resolution from Ald. Dixon providing that the cost of all sewers built in territory annexed since April last shall be defrayed as of old, by special assessments, except for street intersections, catchbasins, and manholes. Sewers in the old city are to be built by general taxes as before.

The Council was right in turning its back on a mistaken policy, and it will show its wisdom if it adopts the resolution of Ald. Dixon. Sewers should be built by special assessment, because, like a pavement, they are primarily a benefit to the property, and relatively of greater benefit. If the city pays for the work at street intersections it has done its full share. The property-owners in the annexed districts prefer the old system to which they have been accustomed. They know that it is the only way in which they can get the sewers they need. There are 1,900 miles of streets outside the old city which will have to be sewered. If it is to be done by general tax, with the existing limitations on taxation, it will take a century to finish up the job. The enterprising property-owners of Hyde Park, Lake View, etc., cannot afford to wait that long.

There remain to be sewered within the limits of the old city about 120 miles of streets. At the present rate of progress that will take seven or eight years before the work will be done, and then a uniform method of special assessments can prevail over the entire city. It would be better if the change could be made now. Nearly all the old city has been provided with sewers and drains except the Cicero two-mile strip which was annexed in 1869. Some of its inhabitants are among those who are protesting most vehemently against Ald. Cullerton's reconsidered resolution, which would have required them to be specially assessed for a small part of the cost of their sewers when they came to be built. They take the ground that for twenty years they have been paying general taxes to build sewers for other parts of the old city and that it is unfair to change the system just as they are to be provided with improvements.

There is some equity in this, but not as much as the Lawndale people think. The general taxes which they have paid for sewers in the last twenty years would not amount to a quarter of what their sewers will cost the city when they come to be built. They forget how little a two or three mill tax produces. The fairest way would be to build the sewers in the Cicero strip by special assessment, but to credit each property-owner with the general sewage taxes his lot has paid. It would not be a large rebate, but it would do away with the charge of injustice.

GOV. FIFER SHOULD LOOK INTO IT.

The officers of the City Health Department, who are specially charged with the inspection of cattle at the Stock-Yards, in order that no diseased meat shall find its way to the slaughter-houses and the butchers' stalls, make some severe charges against officers of the State Live-Stock Board which demand the attention of Gov. Fifer. If the city authorities do not bring the matter before him it is his duty to act unasked and insist on a full explanation of all the facts connected with the shipment to this city of cattle from Peoria known by certain of the Governor's appointees to be diseased and unfit for human food.

City Inspector Lamb, on duty at the Stock-Yards, says that his knowledge of the fact that there were cattle under State quarantine at Peoria made him extra watchful, and that his vigilance was rewarded Friday by the discovery of the shipment of 109 of these cattle to the yards. They were in charge of State officers, and the inspector, when he began to ask questions, was told not to bother himself. These cattle were driven to a slaughter-house and there killed. Seventeen of the carcasses were condemned as unfit for food—being diseased.

The city officers naturally ask why these cattle were sent to Chicago from Peoria. Why were they not killed there? If the State officers knew that they were fit only for the rendering tank, as they allege, why did they go to the expense of shipping them here? It is also asked why seventeen cattle, which plainly had the lumpy-jaw, should be sandwiched in with other animals which were presumptively in tolerably decent condition.

Dr. Wickersham speaks strongly on the subject. He says:

> I intend to follow this up. The State appropriates $50,000 a year for the Live Stock Board, and it comes up here with diseased cattle, cries "keep off," and then tries to feed our people diseased meat. This thing has to be explained. We have inspectors, and we shall not trust to the State board for the purity of our beef.

These are grave charges to make, and the Health Officer should not stop short with what he has said and done. He should lay all the facts before Gov. Fifer at once. Any officer, whether his appointee or not, who has been engaged in any attempt to work off diseased meat on this or any other market will meet with scant mercy at his hands. Let the investigation be thorough and immediate. This is the first time such a charge has been made. It is to be hoped there will be no occasion to repeat it.

Such has been the confidence felt in the thoroughness of the inspection of meat at this point that it has been a comparatively easy matter to defeat that mass of unfriendly legislation aimed at the great industry of the Stock-Yards. It will never do to forfeit the high standing which has been won by the honest inspection of many years. For business as well as for sanitary reasons this matter must be examined into at once.

IT is reported that the gamblers, with the exception of a favored few, are grumbling because they have to pay such heavy and frequent assessments to Democratic bosses. They have only themselves to blame. They went into the business with their eyes open. Mayor Roche had closed their places, and kept them closed. The gamblers knew he would not let up on them. Therefore the thing for them to do was to go into some respectable business and stick to it. Mr. Roche did the best he could to reform them, but they would not be reformed and preferred to unite with the "scratching preachers" in beating their benefactor. Nobody forced them to reopen their houses. They did it voluntarily. They offered to pay weekly assessments from their unlawful winnings to the Cregierites. But they were thinking of the moderate ones of the old Harrisonian days. They did not dream of the ravenous appetite of the Cregier Democracy of today. They have been "assessed," they say, nearly to death to help support that vast Democratic army of toughs and loafers which will not work, but must drink and eat. As the assessments have not been honestly levied some of the "houses" are on the verge of ruin, so they say. Hence they must have more "custom." Therefore it is that they have been driven to send out their runners through the shops and factories to bring lambs to shear. For this innovation the greed of Democratic blackmailers is responsible. But whatever the gamblers do to drum up custom they cannot satisfy the growing Democratic demands on them. All except a few favored ones will be taxed out of existence before Cregier goes out of office.

AT the Council meeting of last Monday night Ald. Cullerton revived a recollection of his old-time solicitude in regard to the vice of gambling "on 'Change." He appears all through his career as a representative of one of the wards of this city anxious that the Board of Trade should be suppressed. He views with eyes averted if not closed the revels that are nightly held in the numerous gambling hells and seems to be utterly oblivious of the existence of the "bucket-shops," though the latter are confessedly mere parasites on the board, their only "business" being a betting on the ups and downs in the prices of produce as determined on 'Change. Probably the legitimate buying and selling done on the board is accompanied by more of the speculative sort of trading than is desirable, but the clearing-house returns show that little above half as much of that was done last year as in the twelve months next preceding, while the open gamblers are flourishing at a rate which suggests a comparison with their palmiest days during the war. And it is important to note that if the alleged gambling on 'Change be all it is charged to be it has at least the apology that it often helps in the transfer of the actual property on its passage from the producer towards the consumer, while the bucket-shop does not aid one iota in the process; and the faro dens absorb the money which would otherwise buy bread for thousands of wives and little ones. Why cannot Ald. Cullerton sometimes spare a stray thought in the interest of those of his constituents who are not saloonkeepers or gamblers?

THE professional blacklegs do not like the intimations which have been thrown out of late that they are to have a grand jury all to themselves. They do not care for the honor. They want to lead quiet, obscure lives, far from Sheriffs and State's Attorneys. They would not mind a regular grand jury drawn by the Democratic County Board, for they think Mike could fix that, but they have a horror of these special panels. Nor is there much happiness around the City-Hall over the intimation that a special grand jury, after having satisfied itself that gambling had been going on for some time, and that the heads of the Police Department and the Mayor must have known of it, might actually indict these officials for negligence in the performance of public duties. That would be an unpleasant piece of business. It is easy enough to tell reporters or a delegation of clergymen that there has been no gambling going on; that the complaints made are absurdly exaggerated, and that really there is none except a little club-room practice. The visitors can be dismissed when they get too persistent or ask too many questions. That evasive policy will not work before a petit jury. It is not so easy to laugh a charge out of that court. Hence there is much worriment at the City-Hall and a feeling that something desperate may have to be done to save the Mayor from annoyance.

THE Chicago money market was active and firm at 6@8 per cent. Securities were quiet and strong, cable road stocks excepted. New York funds sold at 70 cents premium, and sterling was a fraction higher. Railroad stocks rallied under purchases to cover short sales. —The Chicago produce markets were more active than expected and mostly stronger, the principal weakness being in the nearer deliveries of corn, which sold off to the lowest point known for many years. Wheat was stronger because of foreign news. As compared with Monday pork closed 10 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs 5 cents higher, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn 1 cent lower for cash, but firmer for May, oats steady, rye and barley unchanged, and flaxseeds ¼ cent lower.

EVEN Col. Ingersoll will date his letters today Jan. 1, 1890, though he may omit the A. D.

THE opening of a new oil well in Ohio before next week may derange a number of well-laid plans and elect some hitherto unknown Democrat to the United States Senate.

COME in, 1890!
Take a chair and sit down.
Excuse these tears. No ordinary grief
Makes them to flow. We mourn not eighty-nine's
Departure, neither do we weep
With simulated woe o'er moments lost,
Wasted opportunities, pledges broke,
Or other sentimental bric-a-brac
At which 'tis customary once a year
To look and heave a penitential sigh.
For these we grieve in mildly proper way,
But not with moistened cheek. These bitter tears,
Young chap, are shed in recognition of
The influenza.
Be lively now. There's work for you to do.
You've struck no soft job in your coming to
Chicago. You've got to earn your salt, sir,
As you grow up. Help drive these gamblers out,
Clean up the streets, build elevated roads,
Kill off the smoky fiend whose grimy touch
Defiles the face of nature and of art,
Whose foul and poisonous breath contaminates
The air we breathe and hides the god of day;
Transfuse into Hizzoner's sluggish veins
The pure elixir of your fresh young life
And make him stir his stumps.
Young 'Ninety,
Your little pudgy hand will cast the die
That either wins or loses the World's Fair.
Now for Chicago throw the double-six
And yours shall be the brightest and the best
Of all New-Years.

AN expedition has started out to find Chicago's World's Fair boom. It is a pity, however, that brave men should spend themselves in a hopeless task.—*New York Herald.*

To be sure. Let them be called off and sent in search of the lost corner-stone of the Washington Monument, laid in New York in 1847 and forgotten.

THE *Inter-Ocean* has long had aspirations to be an organ. It has thought its existence would be sweetened and made easier if it could only become the mouthpiece of somebody or something. Hitherto it has been able to rise no higher than to be the organ of various "private snap" syndicates which have sought to gain for themselves profitable legislation from the city or the State. Only a few weeks ago it had high hopes that it might become the mouthpiece of a board of drainage trustees, a majority of whom would be in favor of relieving the Stock-Yards company from taxation, and throwing the cost of works designed to drain its property on the taxpayers at large. Those hopes were dashed by the overwhelming vote received by the Citizens' ticket. There being no need of its services in connection with drainage the *Inter-Ocean* offers them at the customary low rates to Mr. Percival Chubb, an Englishman, who is lecturing through this country on socialism, of which he is an exponent. Failing to become a sewage organ, the *Inter-Ocean* wants to become a Socialist one and add to its list of admirers Morgan, Schilling, and Gruenhut. There are few papers which could profess the "property is robbery" creed of its new constituents with less risk of personal loss, because after the creditors had been paid off not much would remain to be thrown into the joint stock for the "State." An equal division of property would add to, not take from, the resources of the *Inter-Ocean* after its debts were paid. Perhaps this accounts in part for the readiness with which it announces its determination to be a Chubbite and with the Chubbites stand.

A RECKLESS young man invaded a newspaper office in Indiana the other morning with a poem on "The Old Year and the New" in which he had made "ninety" to rhyme with "McGinty." When he emerged from the office, an hour later, by way of the rear staircase, his hair had become perfectly white.

A CORRESPONDENT clips the following from a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE:

> Controller Onahan yesterday received a surprise in the form of a check for $400, which was accompanied by the following letter of explanation:
> "Dear Sir: I do not think that some personal property that I am interested in was assessed high enough for several years. I send you $400 for the City Treasury. As other parties are interested I only sign one initial, and others can go according to their own views."

And sends the subjoined comment:

'Tis many a year since from the Grecian strand
I left for Hades by King Death's command,
But though I pine with shades of the unblessed,
I still have interest in my old-time quest.

Impossible! I said, to press an honest hand.
I sought its owner throughout all the land.
It seems I lied, for by your press I see
The man's been found—a fact which dumfounds me.

I'll sell my tub, which I have had so long.
My lantern I'll dispose of for a song.
My reputation's ruined—I am proved a fraud,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."
DIOGENES.

DOES Mayor Cregier entertain the idea that the information gathered by the different bureaus in the City-Hall belongs to himself and not to the people who pay the salaries of the employés there? It would seem so. At the close of each of several past years THE TRIBUNE has obtained from the Building Department the figures showing the number and estimated value of the residence and other structures erected in the city during the preceding twelve months. Yesterday the information was withheld for the first time, and from certain remarks it is inferred that the Mayor wants to use those and other statistics as the burden of a speech or message which he intends at some time in the future to make public for the benefit of his constituents. The assumption that the figures are his to hold back till it suits his ideas of propriety to have them given to the world is one that has perhaps never before been made by a Mayor of the City of Chicago. It is fair to ask with a slight change in the language of Shakespeare,

"Upon what meat doth this our Cregier feed
That he hath grown so great?"

IN A MINOR KEY.

Met by Chance.

Fur-clad individual (his hand closing on a silver dollar in his pocket)—"You poor child! Have you no friends?"

Thinly-clad little girl (whose mother had married for love)—"Why, Uncle Victor! Is that you?"

Fur-clad individual (his hand gripping the dollar tighter)—"Why—hum—Nelly, I didn't know you. Folks all well? Good day."

Checked at Last.

La Grippe (aghast)—"What is that?"
New-Yorker—"That is Senator Evarts' nose."
La Grippe (in dismay)—"That settles it. Show me the quickest way out of this country!"

Swearing Off.

"Grindstone, how much is left of that hard cider in your cellar?"
"It's all gone, Kiljordan."
(Pause.)
"Grindstone, let's swear off."
"All right. But I've just had a present of a gallon of apple brandy."
(Another pause.)
"Grindstone, I meant, of course, that we swear off from the abominable habit of smoking."

Iowa Products.

Secretary Shaffer of the Iowa State Agricultural Society in his annual report gives the following as the product of Iowa for the year 1889:

Products.	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*	*Bushels.*
Corn	7,958,000	41	[illegible]
Oats	2,718,000	42	113,946,000
Wheat	2,028,000	13½	[illegible]
Flax	240,715	10⅛	2,528,830
Barley	155,797	28	4,362,316
Rye	102,090	18	1,837,620
Buckwheat	2,100	16	[illegible]
Potatoes	172,200	123	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	2,200	80	176,000
Sorghum (gallons)	21,553	105	[illegible]
Hay (timothy, tons)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The yield of corn exceeds that of last year. [illegible]

...000,000 bushels, but in quality it is fully 10 per cent behind last year's crop. The oat crop exceeds last year's by over 30,000,000 bushels.

Taken all together, what State in the Union can beat this exhibit of agricultural products for 1889?

PERSONALS.

Iceman Turner gives his biography to the Congressional Directory in four lines. Naturally he confines himself to a few cold facts.

Henry George will sail from San Francisco Feb. 8 for Australia, where he will deliver a series of lectures on the land question.

Mrs. Livermore, the lecturer, is a woman of large frame and powerful physique, of unusual height, with iron-gray hair, a beautiful complexion, and a gracious presence.

Johann Strauss is about to devise a new dance called the "minuet waltz." "At present," he says, "all real pleasure in dancing is lost, and only a rhythmical conversation dance still holds its ground."

Goldsborough Jones, a young man of 24, recently married Mary Simpers, aged 80, at Greenwood, Del. They would not permit the ceremony to go on until the lights were dimmed, they said the bride was timid.

Graham N. Fitch of Indiana, who was a United States Senator from 1857 to 1861, is still living at Logansport, and up to last year was engaged in the practice of his profession as physician. He is now almost an octogenarian.

Don Carlos is the thirteenth ruler of Portugal since that country became a separate kingdom. The day he was crowned the ex-Empress of Brazil died in his country of a broken heart. Superstitious people consider these facts ominous.

Mr. Gladstone speaks frequently in the open air without his hat on, but seldom or never feels any bad effects. He attributes this immunity from cold to the fact that while on his farm at Hawarden he has been accustomed to chop and do other outdoor work bareheaded.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are enthusiastic over their visit to Constantinople. The Emperor has ordered the holding of an Oriental ball at his Berlin palace, and the Empress has sent a diadem of brilliants to the interpreter who conducted her through the Sultan's harem.

King Humbert of Italy is looking old. His hair and mustache have turned white. The royal family of Italy is not in good condition. The King has bronchial trouble, Queen Margaret is suffering from tooth-ache, and the Prince of Naples, heir apparent to the throne, is in a state of mental and physical collapse.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said in his speech at the New England dinner in Philadelphia: "I recall an old cartoon in the *Harvard Lampoon*, which depicted two ladies looking at a milestone near Boston which was marked: 'I m. from Boston.' One of the ladies remarked to her companion: 'What a noble epitaph—"I'm from Boston."'"

Eugene Higgins, the famous patronage-dispenser of the Cleveland Administration, does not think that either Cleveland or Hill will be the next Democratic Presidential candidate, but that a Western man will be taken up. Concerning Cleveland's defeat, Mr. Higgins thinks that had Dan Manning lived he would have been the nominee of the party, and not Cleveland.

Mrs. Ward McAllister devotes the greater part of her time to literature. She is a remarkably well-read woman. She is a subscriber to hosts of magazines and periodicals of all descriptions, and is an encyclopedia on a great many subjects. She has a large and well-chosen library, to which she is constantly adding. She is regarded as an authority on American genealogy.

David Belasco, the playwright, has the reputation of a skillful adapter of other men's plays. He is also fond of pie. The other night he was having supper at a Philadelphia hotel with Manager Frohman, when suddenly he dropped his fork, heaved a sigh of annoyance and murmured: "This pie isn't good; it doesn't suit me." "Why don't you adapt it?" said Mr. Frohman.

Walker Blaine, says Olive Logan, stands in the foremost rank of our contemporaneous Government officials. Time and opportunity will assuredly enable him to refute the old adage that "great men have no great sons." As Solicitor and Examiner of claims for the State Department and Department of Justice his duties must be onerous in the extreme and he performs them admirably.

CURRENT NOTES.

Queen Victoria's reign has lasted so long that it seems to have lapsed into a sort of drizzle.—*Binghamton Leader.*

"You say that both duelists fell dead." "Yes." "Great heavens! What were the weapons used?" "The American toy pistol."—*Epoch.*

Perhaps the hardest test a man can give his self-respect is to sit down and read one of his own love letters when it is five years old.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Young Goslin seems to be anxious for his rich uncle to die." "Yes; I think he must be the eager and nipping heir that Shakspeare speaks of."—*New York Sun.*

Fame may be ornamental, but it isn't much use to the man who has to hustle seventeen hours out of the twenty-four for his daily bread, with pie never any nearer than the horizon.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

First Poet—"What are you entering in that little book? An inspiration? A happy thought?" Second Ditto—"Not exactly. I'm making a memo of the fact that I ate today."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Young Hopeful—"Papa, who are the real gentlemen?" Puzzled but Proud Parent—"Well, dear, it is hard to tell nowadays, but whenever you want to judge for yourself your father will answer for a model."—*New York Press.*

Miss Nuborder—"I believe I will work a nice motto and present it to Mrs. Hashcroft to hang up in the dining-room. Can't you suggest something, Mr. Billings?" Billings—"Open your mouth and shut your eyes."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Old Lawyer—"I cannot take your case. Circumstantial evidence is so strong against you that it will be impossible to prove your innocence." Prisoner—"But I am not innocent. I am guilty." "O! Then maybe I can clear you."—*New York Weekly.*

A gentleman said to a large crowd of people that was pouring out of a public hall: "What's going on inside?" "A humorous lecture," was the reply. "Is it over already, it's only 9 o'clock!" "No," shouted the crowd, "it's only about half over."—*Epoch.*

The Rev. Mrs. Poorlypaid—"If you want me to fix your trowsers, darling, you'll have to go down-town and buy some buttons." The Rev. Mr. Poorlypaid—"O, that's a needless expense, my dear. I am going to take up a collection for foreign missions tomorrow."—*New York Sun.*

Conductor (crowded car)—"Plenty o' room inside." Passenger (one of forty hanging to straps)—"Plenty of room, eh? Where is it?" Conductor (wrathfully)—"Alongside o' you, you selfish hunk o' humanity. Want ter keep that strap all to yerself, don't yer?"—*New York Weekly.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman of New York, who had been quoted as a devoted lover and patron of the drama, writes to the New York *Tribune* to say that he does not often have the time or the inclination to visit the theater, but he adds: "Still, I am thankful for the genius which illuminates the stage, that there are so many actors who recognize the high claim of their art and are able to charm away the cares and anxieties of the busy, tired men and women about us while teaching them lessons of truth, sympathy, and charity. We have passed beyond the time when the indiscriminate condemnation of all plays alike could keep our young people away from the theater, and good will be gained, it seems to me, when the self-respecting actor is assured of the sympathy of Christian people, and dramatist and manager are encouraged in the production of plays in which the best forms of human life find expression and our domestic relations are honored."

The anticipated production of Verdi's last and greatest operatic work, "Otello," could not take place last evening, owing to the continued illness of Sig. Tamagno, who was to have taken the rôle of Otello. In consequence of his indisposition "Les Huguenots" was substituted, with the following cast:

Valentine, Mme. Albani; Margherita di Valois, Mme. Bauermeister; Urbano, Mme. Fabbri; Dama d'Onore, Mme. Filomena; De Cosse, Sig. Lazini; Thore, Sig. Cernusco; Tavannes, Sig. Bieletto; Bois Rose, Sig. Vanni; San Bris, Sig. Carbone; Nevers, Sig. Del Puente; De Retz, Sig. De Vaschetti; Meru, Sig. Parini; Marcello, Sig. Castelmary; Maurevert, Sig. Migliara; and Raoul, Sig. Ravelli.

The play of "Wild Oats," which Mr. Wyndham will present today and Saturday night, has not been seen at McVicker's for years. Mr. E. J. Henley desired to give it at this house a season or two ago, but the task was found too difficult and was abandoned. "Trying It On" is a bit from the French which was a favorite with Charles Mathews.

"Wild Oats," by John O'Keefe, the celebrated old comedy, which will be presented by Mr. Wyndham at McVicker's this afternoon, is known to have been the source from which [illegible] drew many of his characters. The [illegible] delighted [illegible] play the part of Rover, [illegible] Wyndham now assumes. "Trying It [illegible] precedes "Wild Oats," is an airy

bit of extravagance, written by the eldest of the Brough family, who died before his talents were fully recognized. "Delicate Ground" and "The Candidate" will be played by Mr. Wyndham and his company at night.

Up to midnight Monday night Sig. Tamagno persevered in his determination to sing the following evening, so as not to disappoint the public. His medical adviser assured him that if he did so he would run the risk of losing his voice forever, but even this did not move him. Tuesday morning, however, he reluctantly yielded, and consented to have his appearance in "Otello" postponed until Thursday night, when, he was assured, he could in all probability appear without danger. The opera, it is announced, will be given Thursday and Friday nights.

"The Burglar," which is at the Haymarket, was presented earlier in the season at McVicker's. It is a paraphrase of Mrs. Burnett's "Editha's Burglar." The story is an interesting and pathetic one.

Mr. Louis James will present "Gomez de Vegas" at McVicker's Feb. 10. The play, originally the property of E. L. Davenport, was presented to Mr. James by Miss Davenport.

Milton and Dolly Nobles in "From Sire to Son" are drawing good houses at Havlin's. The latter, without any fear of comparison with Patti, sings "Sweet Home."

Mr. Jacob Litt of Milwaukee has added the Standard Theater of this city to his circuit of theaters. The house will be reopened Jan. 19.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINION.

Testimony Taken Before the Senate Committee at New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Ellis H. Roberts, Sub-Treasurer of the United States, was the first witness called before the Canadian Committee today. The witness gave it as his opinion that the present commercial relations with Canada were advantageous to the United States. Restricted trade, as it is now, Mr. Roberts believed, would act materially toward the annexation of Canada to the United States. If the United States permitted Canada to bring her products to this market free of duty and dispose of them Canada would have no desire to become annexed to this country. She would then have gained all she desired. We pay better wages here, and have a better market, and it would be unadvisable to throw such a field open to Canada. The wages paid on this side are from 25 to 33⅓ per cent higher than those paid in Canada.

Sylvanus Smith, owner of fishing vessels at Gloucester, told the committee what he knew about the fishery interests. For seventeen years he said he had sailed on the high seas outside the three-mile limit from the Canada coast. When we had a reciprocity treaty, the American fishery interests were booming and the Canadian fleet was laid up on the stocks. The trade, so to speak, in the fishery line resulted in gain to the Canadians. What witness had particularly to complain of was that the Canadian fishermen were allowed commercial privileges by this country which were denied us by Canada. In other words, that American fishermen are denied the general commercial privileges allowed to other vessels. The Canadian authorities had done everything in their power to harass the Yankees. In some instances sick fishermen in American vessels were not allowed medical treatment, and were not even permitted to mail letters home. Witness was certain popular feeling along the Canadian fishing coast favored trading with American fishermen. The authorities, not the people, were the offenders.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, who had been present at the hearing, when asked by the Chairman of the committee if he was an American citizen, replied that he was a Canadian subject of her Majesty. The reason he did not seek the glories of American citizenship was only due to the fact that it would destroy his influence in Canada.

Charles H. Pew of John Pew & Son of Gloucester testified that his firm was engaged in fitting out fishing vessels. Each vessel averaged about fifteen men. Owners supplied the outfit and the crew worked the vessel on shares. The cruise sometimes lasted six months. Fishermen often had $300 apiece at the end of the season as their share. There had been seasons when they made $1,000.

Senator Hoar asked the witness for his views as to the value of crews of fishing vessels off Gloucester for services in the navy in the event of war. Mr. Pew replied that the fishermen were always eagerly sought after to serve in the navy. About one-seventh of the population of Gloucester took active part in the late war. Their calling as fishermen necessarily made them brave. A naval reserve could be found among them.

Referring to the subject of Canada's treatment of American fishermen Mr. Pew said Americans cared nothing for the three-mile limit. What they did want was the right to get such conveniences as flour, bait, etc., when in Canada. Such privileges were not necessities, but rather conveniences. It was not the refusal of the Canadian Government to permit the American fishermen such privileges so much as the manner of the refusal thereof.

The committee adjourned to meet in Washington.

Where the Churches Fall Short.

Baltimore *American:* Perhaps the gravest reflection on the religion of the present day is the contrast of the feeble efforts of the church to relieve suffering with the magnificent organized charities which are purely sectarian in character. This comes of the lack of harmony, the intensely bitter rivalry of religious sects, and the misdirection both of efforts and funds. It is a satire upon Christ's ministry to direct all the energies of the church to the relief of sporadic cases, when there is a vast, seething mass of poverty, crime, and wretchedness in our midst upon which no impression is made, nor even attempted.

An Era of Outrage and Disgrace.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Are white men ever punished for murdering negroes in South Carolina, Mississippi, and like States? Never; the crime can be committed with impunity. The life of a negro in that region is of less value than that of a mule, because he has been robbed of his rights as a citizen and is no longer property. There will be a little virtuous indignation expressed by Southern newspapers for Northern consumption, but not a murderer will be punished. How long will this era of outrage and disgrace continue?

Falling Off in Immigration.

We have not had so many immigrants from foreign lands this year as we had last. For the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1889, the total immigration to the United States from Europe ommounted, according to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, to 407,237, as against 498,591 for the corresponding period of last year. Still there is not the least reason to fear that we shall ever run short of immigrants.—*New York Mail.*

The Democratic Blunder of 1888.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It is indeed unfortunate that the Democrats should have repeated in 1888 their historical blunder of 1840, when Van Buren ran for the second time and was defeated; but occasional errors seem to be unavoidable, even in the best regulated parties. There was no such blunder, however, in the Presidential election of 1852; neither is there likely to be a repetition in 1892 of the blunder of 1888.

Republican Rule Is Good Insurance.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* The first year of the new Administration, in a business point of view, is making progress in quite a satisfactory manner. Capital is actively employed and is earning fair or liberal profits, and labor is everywhere in demand with fair wages. There is a well-founded hope that this prosperous era of the country is likely to continue.

Royalty Is Doomed.

Philadelphia *News:* Don Carlos is a harmless person, and no doubt will try to give the people over whom he rules good government as royalty goes. But the march of progress cannot be staid by crowns or thrones, and government by inheritance is drawing to an end. The diffusion of intelligence is the death of Kings.

Constructed on a Queer Pattern.

Peoria *Transcript:* So it seems that Juror Culver is a Prohibition Democrat. No wonder he hung out. A man constructed in that queer architectural way could not create surprise at any extraordinary thing he might chance to do.

Look Out for Us!

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* Pretty soon the world will discover once more that there is an American continent. Then off will go the caps of it. Destiny with a large D is written full and fair across this great stretch of land.

Their Farewell to Public Life.

Peoria *Transcript:* If it is true, as reported, that five Southern Illinois Congressmen will vote for St. Louis for the World's Fair they might as well make arrangements for their political funerals.

12 photos, 3 styles, for $5, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theatre.

COTTONS —Gowns. —Skirts. —Corset Covers. —Drawers.

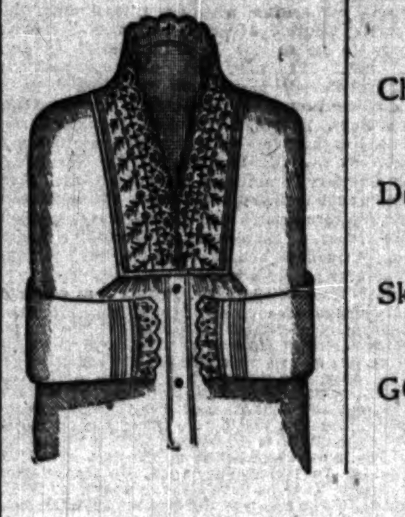
JAMES·H·WALKER & Co Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LINENS —Cream Damask. —Bleached Damask. —Napkins. —Towels.

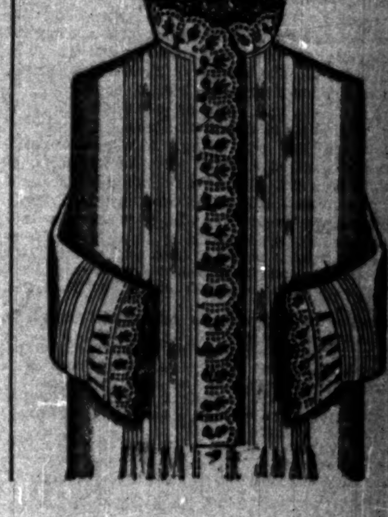
FOURTH ANNUAL

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

We have the pleasure of announcing our Fourth Grand January Sale of Cotton Underwear and Linens, commencing Thursday, January 2d, 1890. The subjoined lists will be found worthy of inspection, and the stocks, as a whole, are the most complete we have ever shown:



Corset Covers, good muslin, perfect shape	10c	Corset Cover, V Neck of deep embroidery	25c	Corset Covers, V Neck tucked yoke, emb'y	39c
Chemise, with lace edge	13c	Chemise, embroidered, square neck	25c	Chemise, handsomely trimmed with emb	39c
Drawers, deep hem. cluster tucks	19c	Drawers, deep ruffle of emb., cluster tucks	39c	Drawers, good muslin, with insertion and ruffle of deep emb	59c
Skirt, with deep hem. cluster tucks	25c	SKIRT, good muslin, deep cambric flounce, with tucks	39c	SKIRT, good width, deep flounce of emb., cluster tucks above	59c
GOWN, Mother Hubbard, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle	39c	GOWN, Mother Hubbard, revere of lace and cambric ruffle	49c	GOWN, Mother Hubbard, handsome embroidered yoke	69c



☆ ☆ ☆ FINE ☆ LINENS. ☆ ☆ ☆

In this connection we beg to state that we have sold the Auditorium Hotel Company all their Linens, all their Blankets, all their Bed Spreads and Comfortables; in a word, all the Dry Goods which they require for that great establishment. We have sold them in competition with the entire country, and after an exhaustive comparison with all other houses, they decided that our goods were the best, cheapest, and most desirable.

BLEACHED DAMASKS—
60-Inch Bleached
62-Inch Bleached
66-Inch Bleached
70-Inch Bleached
At 50c, 65c, 75c, 80c, and 90c PER YARD.

CREAM DAMASKS—
70-Inch Belfast Loom
72-Inch Belfast Loom
57-Inch Unfinished Irish Loom
66-Inch Unfinished Irish Loom
55c, 70c, and 85c PER YARD.

NAPKINS—5-8, 65c per doz. up. ¾—$1.35 per doz. up.

SPECIAL

Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, 72 inches wide	$2.50 and $3.00
Table Cloths, 3 yards long, 72 inches wide	$3.00 and $3.50
Table Cloths, 4 yards long, 72 inches wide	$4.00 and $4.50
Table Cloths, 2½ yards square	$3.75 Up
Table Cloths, 3x2½ yards	$4.50 Up

TOWELS— Huckaback Towels, $1.00 per dozen up. Extra Stout Huck Towels, $1.75 per dozen up. Fine Quality Huck Towels, at 18c, 20c, and 25c each

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. We are positive that our large and varied assortment of FIRST-CLASS LINENS is worthy of your inspection. It will pay you to visit this attractive department.

JAS·H·WALKER & Co. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Mail Orders For any article quoted above will receive prompt attention. Please remit postage.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan, light rain or snow, warmer, easterly winds.

For Ohio, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, light rain, preceded by fair, warmer, southerly winds.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota, snow, much colder by Wednesday night, northwesterly winds, cold wave.

For Iowa and Nebraska, snow, warmer Wednesday morning, much colder by Thursday morning, northwesterly winds, cold wave.

For Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, light rain or snow, warmer Wednesday morning, winds shifting to northwesterly, and much colder by Thursday morning.

Storm signals are displayed at Grand Haven and Milwaukee.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 31—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by rain or snow, stationery temperature, becoming colder Wednesday night, fresh to brisk easterly winds.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion, and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Has "a good name at home." Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists say they sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country as its real merit becomes known.

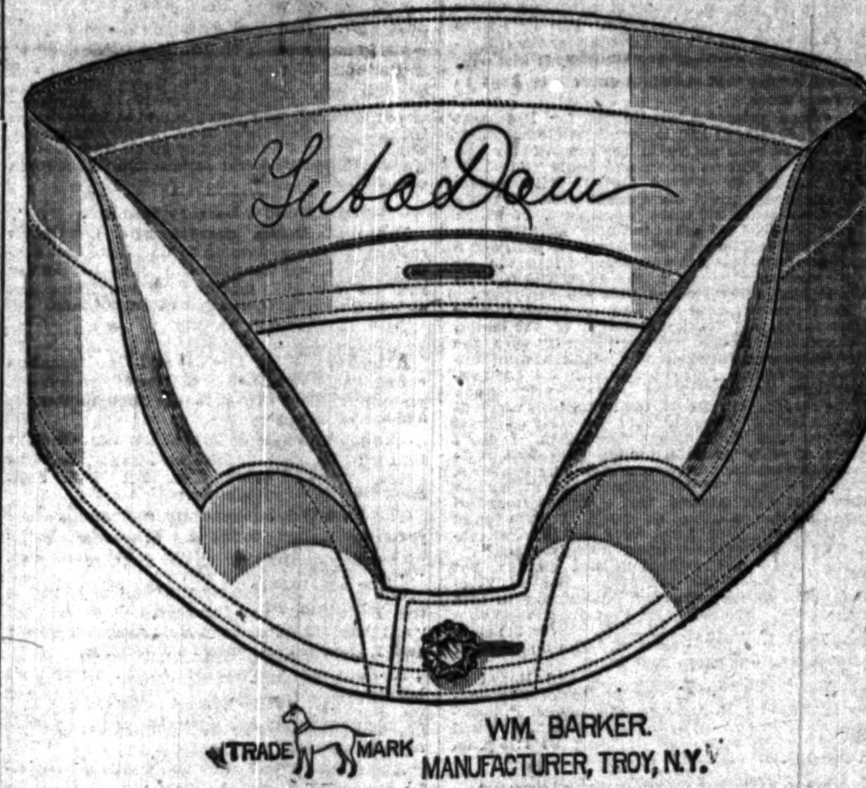
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes of people. Where it is once used it becomes a favorite remedy, and is often adopted as the standard medicine. Do not be induced to buy other preparations. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is peculiar in its strength and economy. It costs the consumer less than any other medicine, because of its greater concentrated strength, and the quantity in each bottle, and because it is the only preparation of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

THE AUDITORIUM.
—LAST WEEK OF—
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
Tonight........SEMIRAMIDE.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
Mme. Fabbri, Sig. Vicini, Castlemary, De Vaschetti, Marcassa.
Tomorrow and Friday Evenings,
OTELLO.
MME. ALBANI. SIG. TAMAGNO.
Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 4,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
MME. ADELINA PATTI.
SIG. RAVELLI.
Seats can now be secured for all the remaining performances. Scale of Prices [illegible] Seats for TONIGHT [illegible]



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

THE YUBA DAM COLLAR

Is the latest production by the manufacturer of the celebrated BARKER BRAND, both sides LINEN Collars and Cuffs.

THE YUBA DAM COLLAR

With its FLEXIBLE upper edge and graceful front ROLL will be appreciated on account of the stylish effect, and its comfortable manner of adjustment to the neck.

Ask your furnisher for the YUBA DAM.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Prevents Influenza!

The Only Known Antiseptic That Destroys the Microbe Before It Infects the Respiratory Organs.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

If already attacked the Inhaler immediately relieves SNEEZING and HEADACHE, arrests progress of the disease, and effects a speedy cure.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL, 60 CENTS.

H. D. CUSHMAN,
PROPRIETOR,
THREE RIVERS, MICH.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
MR. CHAS.
WYNDHAM,
MISS MARY MOORE,
And the famous Comedy Company from the Criterion Theater, London.
Matinee Today and Saturday Night, only times of the Great Double Comedy Bill,
Wild Oats AND Trying It On
This Evening, Thursday and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, last 4 Times of
THE CANDIDATE and DELICATE GROUND
Seats may now be secured for "DAVID GARRICK," which will positively be produced next Monday night, as presented by Mr. Wyndham for two seasons in London.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE
(Male and Female) from Samoa.
Each under 24 inches High,
And Weighing Less than 90 Pounds.
The Midget Don Cameron.
The Cronin Tragedy in Wax. 3 New Stage Shows.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
Ground Floor, Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
THE BLUE —AND— THE GRAY. TONIGHT. New Year's GRAND MATINEE

THE IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.
THE PARIS EXPOSITION,
AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE,
With views of parks, fountains, Eiffel Tower, and principal buildings, by MR. B. F. JACOBS, at the Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near 23d-st., second lecture THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, [illegible]

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON..........Manager
NEW YEAR'S GREETING
Tonight—Matinee Today—
LITTLE LORD
FAUNTLEROY
Last Matinee Saturday.
Next Week—The Eminent Tragedian,
SALVINI.
Monday Evening—OTHELLO.
Wednesday Evening—SAMSON.
Friday Evening—THE GLADIATOR.
Saturday Matinee—SAMSON.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, Alexander Salvini and A. M. Palmer's Co. in
"A CHILD OF NAPLES."
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TOMORROW.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Beginning MONDAY, Dec. 30.
THE WIDOW O'BRIEN, IRISH GIANTESS.
Theater No. 1—Baltair's Mystiques.
Theater No. 2—Mack and Marsden's Vivandeers.
Theater No. 3—Reily & Wolf's Spangle & Tights Co.
KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
THE SPOTTED HOTTENTOTS.
Theater No. 1—Crolius Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—McDowell & Stevens' Bon Tons.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to All........50c | Children........25c

LYCEUM—REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
NIGHT OWLS BURLESQUE CO.
[illegible]

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
Holiday Matinee Today.
Second and Last Week of the celebrated English Artists,
Mr. TERRISS and Miss MILLWARD,
In the London and Paris Success,
ROGER LA HONTE.
Next Week, beginning Sunday—POSSART.

Extra—GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Extra.
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 5, 1890, first appearance of the great German Tragedian, Herr ERNST POSSART, supported by the entire dramatic company of the Amberg Theater in New York City.
Sunday and Thursday—CHARLES IX. Monday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee—FRIEND FRITZ. Tuesday and Saturday—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Wednesday Possart in two different characters—Gebildeter Berliner and Daughter of Fabricius.
Regular prices. Seats now on sale.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
Today (New-Year's) the Great Entire Vassili Verestchagin Collection will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
SATURDAY SPECIAL.
Children's Day. Admission for Children on that day only, 15 cents.

CRITERION THEATER.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. THIS EVENING AT 8. The Laughing Success,
TIME WILL TELL.
A Great Cast. New Specialties and New Music. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next Week—HERMINIE.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
ON THE SLY ALL THIS WEEK.
Kenyon, Jerome and King, Lew Horton, Clara Warner, Murphy and Lenore, Blumont, Riley and Smith, Peek-a-Boo, Quadrilles.
Admission, 25c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

PATTI TONIGHT. Parquet Circle, $5.00.
Grand Pacific Glove Store.

HOOLEY'S—ROSINA VOKES.
THIS WEEK ONLY—New-Year's Mat. TODAY
ROSINA VOKES.
New-Year's Matinee and Sat. Night. "CROCODILE TEARS." "MY MILLINER'S BILL." "A Pantomime Rehearsal."
Tonight and Sat. Matinee. "THE OLD MUSICIAN." "WIG AND GOWN" (new). "MY LORD IN LIVERY."
Thurs. and Fri. Nights. "A GAME OF CARDS." "THE CIRCUS RIDER." "THE ROUGH DIAMOND."
In consequence of the length of the program the performance will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Miss Vokes respectfully requests the audience to be seated at that time.
Monday Next, Jan. 6—MR. AND MRS. KENDAL. Sale of Seats Now Open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
THE BURGLAR
Two Holiday Performances Today.
Sunday, Jan. 5—Frederick Warde in "The Mountebank." Season Sale for THE BOSTONIANS, week Feb. 10, NOW READY. "Be wise in time."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager
MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT AT 8. McCaull Opera Co., IN CAPTAIN FRACASSA By Rudolph Dellinger.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats..........[illegible]
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE IVY LEAF.
Next Attraction—Chas. Bowser in "Cheek."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
GALA MATINEE TODAY. EVENING at 8.
HELD BY THE ENEMY
Popular Prices..........[illegible]
Next Week—THE BURGLAR.

Opera Seats
At Chapin & Gore's, [illegible]

FAREWELL TO OLD 1889.

WITH SMILES FOR THE NEW AND A SIGH FOR THE DEAD YEAR.

The People Welcome 1890 with the Customary Signs of Mirth and Pleasure—A Few Watch Meetings Held in Halls and Churches—How the Day Was Observed on the Board of Trade—Other Events of the Day.

The Old Year took his hat down from the peg last night and looked at the clock. It was just 11:58. The Old Year crowded his beard into his overcoat, wrapped his shawl around his rough old neck, and toddled out, banging the door behind him. Several rough men and boys were waiting for him on the front stoop. They kicked the Old Year over the fence amid universal glee and the blowing of tin horns.

The tin-horn man knew what was coming off, and he appeared early on the highways. By 11 o'clock nearly everybody had a tin horn. Large men with silk hats marched through the bustling arteries of commerce tossing off solos. Small boys hurled B flat melodies through the open doors of the saloons. At midnight joyous souls shot off guns, and the tugs in the harbor and the locomotives along the railroad tracks pulled the string and sent forth a scream of mirth. In this way Chicago shot the Old Year out into the past.

Otherwise the day passed quietly enough. The gentlemen on the Board of Trade who usually celebrate New-Year's Eve were squelched by the President, and only an occasional bag of flour trailing its course to the wheat pit marked the fact that 1889 was dying. Along about midnight watch-night services were held in some of the churches and religious people prayed for a good year. And 1890 came in a rosy lad, merry in spite of the twelve months of whirlwind and fire and murder and sudden death he will have to gaze upon ere his beard comes and whitens and it is time for him to sneak out as thousands of other years have sneaked since the year one trotted in.

New-Year's Day will be celebrated only by a few church services. Calling is dead and the habit of swearing-off has been killed by the newspaper paragrapher, who never swears off. The progress of education in the masses was shown yesterday by the New-Year's cards, which were modified to read: "When I am full my name is McGinty. Send me home."

At the First Methodist Church the lecture-room was well filled when the services began, at 8 o'clock, and was packed long before midnight. The Rev. Mr. Henson delivered the first sermon, and then for an hour followed the testimony of members. One of the most affecting talks was by a convert at the watch services a year ago, who related his struggle with the world and the flesh during the year. The Rev. H. W. Bolton, the pastor, followed in a powerful sermon, which continued to within a few minutes of midnight. Then the consecration, so dear to the hearts of the followers of Wesley, began and continued until ten minutes after 12 o'clock. Those who had been faithful followers of the Savior for scores of years joined with the latest convert in consecrating themselves to his service anew. The watch meeting ended in a general hand-shaking all around by the members. Then the faithful went forth to wend their way home, picking their way through the revelers who had already begun the celebration of New-Year's after the most worldly fashion.

The ceremony of watching out the old year and welcoming the new was fitly observed at the Ada Street Methodist Church last night. From 9 o'clock till 12 a throng of church members filled the Sunday-school room, and amid an exchange of confidences as to the trials and sorrows, as well as joy and pleasures of the last twelve months, the last hours of the dying year were passed. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham, as pastor, presided over the gathering and spoke kindly words of encouragement to the members of his flock in their midnight vigil. The Rev. G. W. Jackman of the Clinton Street Congregational Church delivered an address, and many of the members of the congregation also rose to bid farewell to the old year.

At midnight the noise from the distant fog-horns, locomotive whistles, shrieking tugboat horns, and the multitude of harsh sounds that filled the air as if pandemonium had broken loose, warned the pious Christians that the end of the vigil had arrived, and with it the new year. Thereupon Mr. Brushingham shook hands with everybody within reach, and those who had shaken the pastor's hand turned and grasped the hands of their fellow church members, while the salutation "A Happy New-Year" was on every tongue. Not until Mr. Brushingham had gone through the whole length of the school-room and had shaken hands with every one of his parishioners was the signal given to break up the meeting.

Over 200 men watched the old year out and the new year in at the Pacific Garden Mission, corner Van Buren street and Fourth avenue, last night. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were assisted in the services by the Rev. Mr. Torrey, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Swift. Harry Monroe led the music. The services consisted of short talks, interspersed with prayers and hymns, and at short intervals experiences. Many of the stories were most pathetic recitals of long struggles with sin and degradation.

It was a wholesale confession of past errors, general gratitude that things were not worse than they were, and a lively hope for better things this year that about 500 people indulged themselves in at the Chicago Avenue Church last evening. When 12 o'clock came and E. W. Bliss, who was the leader in the meeting, announced the fact, everybody stood up and sang an old-fashioned song of praise, then they wished each other the best of New-Years, and went home satisfied. The meeting began at 9 o'clock, at which hour the church was filled. A large placard outside, with big red letters, "Welcome to All," helped to make the assembly a miscellaneous one, but enough of the church membership and church spirit was present to make the meeting largely an experience one.

E. W. Bliss opened the meeting with a short speech, which he supplemented during the evening. He was followed by P. B. Hyde, W. G. Stevenson, and Peter Bilhorn in remarks on the [illegible] of reform and the desirability of thoughtful reflection on the past. After these speakers followed in rapid order giving way only to music by the congregation and choir.

Two hundred people went to the watch meeting at the Oakland M. E. Church at Langley avenue and Oakwood boulevard to see 1890 make its appearance. The Rev. Caldwell, who conducted the service, was assisted by Evangelist G. W. Potter, who helped in everything and preached a sermon during the evening.

The ladies of the Memorial Baptist Church, on Oakwood boulevard, east of Langley avenue took advantage of the watch-meeting in that church last evening to hold a profitable and pleasant festival. The church pastor, the Rev. E. G. Burr, preached a New-Year's sermon to those present, about 100 in number, after which there was music and a number of short addresses.

MORE UNCERTAIN THAN EVER.

"La Grippe" Fastens on the Weather Bureau—Fair and Warm Today.

"A weather prediction for the next twenty-four hours! Well, if that's all you want," said Observer Vose on the roof of the Opera-House Block yesterday, "I can give it to you easily. We are infallible in such matters, you know. Just take this down: For the next week the Chicago citizen won't know whether to leave home carrying a cane or an umbrella and will be equally uncertain as to an ulster or a duster being the proper thing in wearing apparel. Why? Because 'la grippe' has taken hold of this office; two of us are in its throes now, and the third, myself, has the premonitory symptoms. I live high half the time, as you would find out to your sorrow were the elevators not running; but high living has nothing to do with my inflamed eyes—it's the grip pure and simple. The doctors say it hasn't struck Chicago, do they? Well, they haven't visited us, or their eyes would be opened, and inflamed, too, possibly, if the thing's catching.

"The weather for the next twenty-four hours is to be fair and warm. No, our prediction of the two cold waves that failed to materialize were not based on la grippe's premonitory chills, but on regular telegraphic reports. The third wave reached us Sunday all right, as the drop of fifty degrees showed, but the first two were sidetracked by a 'low' meeting a 'high.' A 'low' is a cyclonic movement and represents a low state of the barometer. This movement starts east of the Rockies and generally in the Southwest, and travels northeast; if it meet a 'high' from the north, representing a cold wave, a row ensues, and the 'high' is ordinarily worsted. Occasionally, though, its northern adversary is only winded and follows quickly in the southron's trail, catching many an unwary citizen who fails to read the weather reports.

"Unless the influenza move us to a still higher sphere we expect to be upon the Auditorium in about ten days."

FLOUR-THROWING AND FOOTBALL.

On the Board of Trade—Corn Touches the Lowest Figure of the Year.

The galleries of the Call Board room at the Board of Trade were packed yesterday with spectators drawn to see the skylarking which ever since the board came into existence has been considered the main business of everybody connected with it—except the officers—the last trading day of the year.

The frolic began about 10 o'clock. Trading practically ceased at the same moment.

There was no band as in former years, but the musical powers of the members were not undimmed. They sang in rapid succession "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by," "Where Did You Get That Hat?" and the doleful story of McGinty. Then they raided the flour-receivers' bags, and soon the air was white.

Benjamin Peters Hutchinson, who had been listening with closed eyes to the singing, was [illegible] by a bag of flour striking him on the [illegible]. He remarked to one of his companions that it was such things that made him disgusted with the board, and carefully folding his historic hat under his coat he silently stole down-stairs and was seen no more.

But the fusillade went on. Candidates in the race for office suddenly found their mouths full [illegible].

[illegible] Manager Harris stopped the flour-throwing after every black coat on the floor and a few ladies' dresses in the gallery had been whitened. Then a football was introduced. A gigantic game was in progress when President Seaverns rushed into the midst of a tackle and seized the ball. "Take it home for a New Year's present!" yelled the crowd. A football of paper was improvised, and more flour-throwing and singing were indulged in up to the hour of closing, when May was quoted by a few hardy spirits who made one or two trades at 82⅞—¼ over Monday.

The most important change made in yesterday's grain markets was in the price of cash corn. The tremendous receipts and the bearish feeling of the crowd pushed this down to the lowest point touched in the year 1889, nearly 29¼.

Wheat was lively at the opening. May started at 82¾—⅛ above Monday. Benjamin Peters Hutchinson immediately started in to curb the market's rising tendency by liberal sales, but the temper of the crowd was too pronounced in favor of higher prices. They bid the market up to 82⅞. The big and little fish among the room operators joined actively in the movement. Some of the cynical observers said most of the boys were "making plays for the crowd in the galleries."

HOW THE ESTATE WILL BE DIVIDED.

Full Text of the Last Will and Testament of the Late Alfred Cowles.

The will of the late Alfred Cowles was admitted to probate yesterday. Letters testamentary were granted to Lewis L. Coburn and Alfred Cowles Jr., the third executor, Mr. Edson Keith, being absent from the city. In accordance with the provision in the will the executors made their personal bond, the amount required being $1,900,000. In their application the whole estate is estimated at $950,000, of which about $180,000 is in real estate, situated in Cook County, and the balance in money, bonds, stocks, and other personal property. The text of the will is as follows:

I, Alfred Cowles, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, being of sound and disposing mind, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament.

First—I direct all my just debts to be fully paid.

Second—I give and bequeath to my daughter, Sarah Frances Cowles, all the wearing apparel and jewelry left by her mother, my beloved wife, now deceased, also all my household furniture, not including my books and pictures.

Third—I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, to my executors, in trust for my three children, Sarah Frances Cowles, William Hutchinson Cowles, and Alfred Cowles Jr., and I hereby direct my executors to hold and properly care for the said residue of my estate, both real and personal, until my youngest child, William H. Cowles, shall have attained the age of 30 years, or in case of his death before he shall have attained the age of 30 years, then until the youngest of the surviving children shall have arrived at the age of 30 years. During that time my said executors shall have the right to sell, encumber, or change any of my estate, either personal or real, in any manner they may deem proper for the best interests of my estate, and my said executors are hereby authorized and empowered to cause any improvements to be made on any of my real estate which they may think advisable to be made, such improvements to be paid for out of any moneys in the executors' hands which may belong to my estate.

I hereby direct my executors to pay to each of my children, Sarah Frances Cowles, William Hutchinson Cowles, and Alfred Cowles Jr., the sum of not less than $2,000 and not exceeding the sum of $4,000 each and every year for his or her personal use, in such sums and at such times during each year as they may deem to be to the best interests of each of my said children, said sum to be paid by my executors during the continuance of this trust.

The remainder which shall come into my executors' hands in each year after the payment of said annual sums to my said children shall be invested by my said executors in real estate at their discretion and according to their best judgment, using ordinary prudence and care.

Fourth—When my youngest child, the said William H. Cowles, shall have arrived at the age of 30 years, or when from any other reasons this trust of my executors is terminated, I direct my said executors to deliver all property which they may hold under this trust to my said children, Sarah Frances Cowles, William Hutchinson Cowles, and Alfred Cowles Jr., and in case of the death of any of my children, then my estate so remaining in my executors' hands is to be delivered to my surviving children; provided, that if any of my said children shall decease leaving children, heirs of their body, then said children shall take the share of their deceased parent. In case of the death of all of my children during this trust, then my estate is to be delivered to my heirs-at-law.

Fifth—I hereby constitute and appoint Edson Keith, Lewis L. Coburn, and Alfred Cowles Jr., residing in Chicago, Ill., executors of this my last will and testament, with power to appoint their successors in this trust, and I direct that they may not be required by the Probate Court to give more than their personal bond as such executors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Chicago, Ill., the 26th day of June, A. D. 1889. ALFRED COWLES.

Witnesses: William L. Ogden and Lauren D. Cone.

BOODLERS' NAMES TO BE ERASED.

An Order Given by the County Board to Rub Out the Record.

The Public Service Committee of the County Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but failed to take any action on the communication from County Attorney-elect Terhune, referred to the committee by the board at the Monday meeting. The general feeling among the nine members of the committee present was, as one of the Democratic leaders on the board expressed it: "Mr. Terhune was, to say the least, hasty in addressing the board with such a communication when he was not yet the County Attorney." Most of the members present were of the opinion that the board had no power in the premises until Mr. Bliss has retired and Mr. Terhune has legal possession of the office.

The principal business before the committee was the insurance of the furniture in the administration building of the County Hospital. Forty-three firms responded to the advertisement asking for proposals on the insurance, and as they all asked the same rates it was decided to let six firms have $5,000 each, the total being $30,000. The six were selected by lot, as follows: Sweeney & Sweeney, C. H. Case & Co., Fred J. James & Co., J. L. Whitlock & Co., William S. Warren, and R. S. Critchell & Co. The policies are to be for five years at $1.80 per $1,000.

Commissioner Monheimer introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Service be and hereby is directed to have the names appearing upon the granite tablets at the entrance of the Cook County Hospital taken therefrom in a neat and workmanlike manner, leaving said tablets in good condition.

Commissioner Schubert objected to the resolution, as did President Edmanson, but it was adopted by a vote of 5 to 4—Kelly, Reilly, Schubert, and Edmanson voting in the negative; Monheimer, Hayes, Cool, Allen, and Greene in the affirmative; Commissioner Senne asked to be excused from voting.

The resolution is directed particularly at the names of those members of the "boodle" board whose record put them in the penitentiary. Edmanson's and Schubert's objections to the passage of the resolution were based on the fact that among the names which appeared on the tablets are some which are well and honorably known, and Commissioner Senne's is one of them.

County Agent Foley appeared before the committee and asked instructions as to furnishing poor families in the annexed towns with coal after Jan. 1, when they come under his supervision. The county has no contract for coal to be delivered to the poor except within the old city limits, and the absence of any provision for a coal supply, the County Agent said, would result in great hardship to the 150 families in Hegewisch, South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, which will depend on the County Agents after today for coal and food. The committee ordered the Superintendent of Public Service to advertise for bids to supply the poor with coal in each of the newly-annexed towns, and in the meantime the present contractor, M. J. Kelly, would be allowed 50 cents per ton for all coal delivered outside the old city limits.

WANTS FREDERIKSEN'S SECURITIES.

Lawyer Cratty Thinks the General Creditors Can Realize Something.

Lawyer Josiah Cratty, a creditor of Neils C. Frederiksen of land company fame, is trying to get his $3,077. He has been making investigations and says he has found much that was not known when his original bill was filed. He has accordingly prepared an amended bill, filing it yesterday.

The bill charges that Frederiksen made contracts with the following corporations and individuals for the purchase of lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Michigan, and Minnesota, paying from 50 cents to $1 per acre:

Minnesota Land and Investment company, Sioux City & St. Paul railroad company, Hastings & Dakota railroad company, St. Paul & Chicago railroad company, Minnesota railroad company, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company, Iowa Land company, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, American Land and Colonization company, Maxwell Land Grant company, Gen. John B. Sanborn, Rudolph Nunnemacher, Gen. Winkler, Stephen W. Rawson, Archbishop John Ireland, Southwell & Head, and others.

Frederiksen sold the lands for much greater sums than he paid, getting from the purchaser as much cash as possible and a mortgage which assumed the indebtedness of Frederiksen to the original owners. As the transactions amounted in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars he had a large quantity of securities, and the amended bill charges that there are valuable equities due Frederiksen from the various parties of whom he purchased the lands. But the receiver cannot ascertain the value of the equities without an accounting from these parties, the bill said. Frederiksen was in the habit of borrowing money at from 1 to 5 per cent a month, pledging many, if not all, of his contracts, notes, and mortgages, but not receiving more than half their value. The bill says that as a consequence, if the persons holding these securities should realize on them and repay themselves the full amount of their advances with legal interest, there would remain due Frederiksen $50,000. If they would permit the receiver to collect the securities and pay to them what is due the receiver could realize a large sum for distribution among the creditors.

The following are some of the persons who are said to claim to have loaned Frederiksen money and hold collaterals: Berthold Lowenthal, Southwell & Head, Chicago Trust and Savings bank, Frank H. Collier, Union Trust company, Stephen W. Rawson, Rudolph Nunnemacher of Milwaukee, Gen. John B. Sanborn of St. Paul, John A. Rice of Hartland, Wis.

These parties are alleged to have had large dealings with Frederiksen, and it is charged that all of them exacted usurious interest, and it is said that on a just settlement they would be found not entitled to recover anything from Frederiksen. It is charged that these persons are making every effort to dispose of the collaterals, asking a large bonus.

The amended bill makes charges of a more serious character against Rudolph Nunnemacher, the Milwaukee banker, E. G. Comstock, the Milwaukee lawyer, Charles H. Gould, and J. D. and D. M. Frederiksen. It is alleged that they were for a long time interested with Frederiksen. Frederiksen, Nunnemacher, and Comstock formed the Frederiksen Land company, the predecessor of Frederiksen & Co., and the banker and the lawyer claim to hold a power of attorney to transact Frederiksen's business. This power is asked to be annulled. A great deal of land in Cook County, which, it is claimed, belongs to Frederiksen, is said to be in the names of these Milwaukee men. The bill asks that all the persons named tell what contracts they made with Frederiksen, what collateral they hold, and what money they loaned and received, and also give the receiver all papers in their possession.

Mr. Cratty says that when Receiver E. A. Filkins was first appointed no assets could be found, but now he is satisfied that if the bill is granted and a true accounting rendered at least $50,000 can be divided among the general creditors.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN CRERAR.

The Trustees and Members of His Church Pass Appropriate Resolutions.

At the annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago the Chairman of the meeting, Albert Keep, announced the receipt of a letter from Robert T. Lincoln regretting his inability, by reason of his absence, to continue as a trustee.

The following named persons were then elected trustees for the ensuing year: John S. Gould, F. D. Gray, Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, and Edward G. Mason.

The Treasurer reported as follows: To balance at the commencement of the year, $1,181.87; collected from pew rents, $18,706.98, making a total of $19,888.55; expenditures, $18,549.75, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 23, 1889, of $1,338.60.

Appropriate action was taken in appreciation of an artistic memorial window presented by Mrs. Sarah Helen Kellogg in memory of her husband, the late Charles P. Kellogg, a prominent member of the church.

The trustees submitted a letter from the trustees of the late John Crerar, giving notice of bequests made by him to the church, which was followed by the adoption of a resolution in memory of Mr. Crerar, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the records of this meeting include the following minute: John Crerar was born in New York City March 8, 1827, and died in Chicago Oct. 19, 1889. He united with the church Feb. 28, 1866, by letter from the Scotch Presbyterian Church from the former city. He was a member of our Board of Trustees continuously for twenty years. Now recognized by the city and country at large as a munificent benefactor of his kind, he has been known to us these many years as a faithful, unselfish, and honored friend. A quiet, consistent Christian gentleman, he has adorned the doctrine of God our Savior in all things. He has been a constant attendant upon the services of the church, to whose welfare in all its varied interests he has been warmly devoted. His business sagacity and his conservative judgment have been among its chief guides and safeguards. He has long been one of the foremost and most generous supporters of its different useful agencies. For example, he was the leading patron of our free kindergarten for the children of the poor.

His large bequests to maintain and to increase the helpful ministries of his chosen church in his chosen community are, as we gladly attest, but a continuation of the beneficence of his life. They stir our deep gratitude, impose upon us a weighty responsibility, and give us an incentive to higher endeavors.

While we sadly mourn his personal absence and the loss of his genial counsels, we will recollect his great services, hallow his revered memory, and emulate his good example.

W. T. BAKER NOMINATED.

He Secured the Suffrages of the Board of Trade Members Over Lindblom.

It was a noisy, merry crowd that met in the call-room of the Board of Trade at 1:15 yesterday afternoon to make nominations for officers to be voted for next Monday. Secretary Stone's lung power made him an excellent presiding officer for a meeting of that character. The men were all fresh from the 'Change and under the full influence of the excitement of trading. It was with some difficulty that sufficient order was kept to take the votes.

The two principal candidates for President were W. T. Baker and Robert Lindblom. Their friends had been active in their work for the candidates. The call-room and halls and stairways leading to it were strewn with tickets bearing the names of these candidates. When a ballot was taken 278 votes were cast, of which Baker received 146 and Lindblom 126, the balance being scattering. There was a yell, and a shower of tickets that were thrown into the air made the room look as if the snow-storm from Minnesota had been cornered in the call-room.

Mr. Baker was sent for, and appeared shortly after to express his appreciation of the honor. He referred to the pending difficulty with the warehousemen, in which he has taken a prominent part as the stout champion of the commission men as against the elevator proprietors. "The responsibilities of the office of President of this board," he said, "are probably as great at this time as they ever have been. I don't know if it is possible for the President to do much toward the improvement of our business, which is now, as we all concede, at a rather low ebb. But I do believe that a united Board of Directors can accomplish much. I have found in the meetings held last week in this room reason for much encouragement in this respect."

The First Vice-President is not elected, but promoted from the position of Second Vice-President, so there was no nomination for that office. For Second Vice-President the vote stood: Z. B. Brosseau, 89; J. G. Stever, 31; C. B. Van Kirk, 8; W. W. Catlin, 27. The nomination of Brosseau was made unanimous.

The nomination of directors and Board of Arbitration was left to a committee of five, consisting of W. J. Pope, J. G. Beasley, J. P. Sherwin, C. J. Singer, and J. T. Rawleigh, who will report to an adjourned meeting at 1:15 p. m. Thursday.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM THE VICTORY.

Striking Press-Feeders Win at One Office—New Men at Work.

In the strike of the press-feeders the employers say that not one of the strikers will be permitted to return to work under any circumstances, and the strikers are as determined to win as ever. The places of the old hands, at most of the establishments, are being filled, and the employers claim that they are getting along nicely under the circumstances.

"It will only be a few days at most," said Mr. McNally of Rand McNally yesterday, "when we will have all the help we want and be in just as good shape as ever. Of course for fine work experienced men are required, but we think we can get all we want of them. None of the strikers have made any proposals about coming back, and it would not have done them any good if they had."

The other offices affected by the strike speak encouragingly of the outlook. The work just now is not as heavy as it has been, otherwise the strike might have made more serious trouble with the employers.

J. M. W. Jones yesterday took back a number of his old men at the requested advance, the rest being laid off indefinitely.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Remembered by His Employes.

H. R. Jacobs, the proprietor of the Academy of Music, Jacobs' Clark Street Theater, and the Alhambra in Chicago and eighteen other theaters throughout the country, has made a habit of presenting each of his employés with some little remembrance upon New-Year's Day. This year Mr. Jacobs' employés, numbering 1,250 altogether, reciprocated in a handsome manner. They made up a purse of about $3,500, with which a five-carat diamond stud was purchased, and it was presented to Mr. Jacobs last evening.

Mr. Jacobs happened to be in Chicago yesterday, and the Academy of Music was chosen as the place for making the presentation. After the performance was over the leading members of the Corinne company, a number of local theatrical people, and a few newspaper men gathered in the foyer of the theater. Mr. Marcus J. Jacobs made a speech, which was responded to in a few well chosen words by the recipient of the valuable testimonial. A buffet lunch was served and the champagne flowed freely.

Charged with a Breach of Trust.

W. S. Palm, the confidential man and trusted clerk of the John Morris Stationery and Printing company, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by the company. The amount said to have been stolen is placed at $487, and is alleged to have been taken at various times extending over a period of ten or twelve months. The prisoner is a young man of perhaps 30 years, and has heretofore borne a most estimable reputation. He denies the charge and alleges that the moneys taken were honestly due as salary. Bonds were furnished in the sum of $2,500 and the case set for hearing tomorrow before Justice Prindiville.

Report of the Marriage License Clerk.

The marriage license department of the County Clerk's office does not issue a regular annual report, but Chief Clerk Morris Salmonson of that department furnishes the following statement of the business done by the department during the year:

There were 12,344 licenses issued in 1889 and 12,954 in 1888, a gain of but 83. October had the largest number of licenses for any one month—1,365—and March had the smallest with 743. The smallest number in one day was 17 and the largest 105. The oldest couple were 75 and 84 years of age and the youngest 18 and 14. The oldest groom was 76 and the oldest not previously married bride 59. Licenses were issued to three Chinamen, one of whom married an Irish girl and the other two married German girls. Of the girls to whom licenses were issued 206 were between the ages of 14 and 17. Of the boys 258 were between the ages of 18 and 21. Eleven divorced couples were reunited. Two widows who took out licenses to marry again were under 18 years of age.

Accidentally Shot by a Friend.

John Woolf, who keeps a harness shop at No. 100 Blue Island avenue, was probably fatally shot last night by a man named Thomas Smith, a former employé, who went into Woolf's place to ask for a job. Smith picked up a revolver which was lying on a bench and Woolf said: "Don't fool with that, it's loaded." The warning had been scarcely uttered when the revolver was discharged and the ball entered Woolf's left lung. As he fell he cried out: "I am shot, go for a doctor." Smith ran out of the store and has not since been seen. Woolf was taken to the county hospital, where he expressed the belief that the shooting was purely accidental, as he did not think that Smith would intentionally harm him. Woolf is 30 years old and married.

Robbed His Employer's Mail.

Inspector Stuart of the Post-Office yesterday arrested Louis Hitzler, a 15-year-old employé of the *Orange Judd Farmer* company. The boy was caught rifling the mail of his employers in one of the closets of the building by the inspector, who had watched for the thief all night. The prisoner was held to the Federal grand jury, his mother becoming his surety. Fifty letters, some of them decoy, had been left in the office of the company, and when the boy came down and opened the office he was watched by the inspector. He stole just twenty of them and abstracted the valuable matter—postal notes, money, and money orders.

"This is an instance where the business-men can see that we are not always to blame for the loss of letters and valuable matter," said Postmaster Sexton. "If these business-men were to exercise the same care in selecting responsible and honest employés to handle their mails as I do there would be less cause for complaint."

New Officers for 1890.

At the regular meeting of Judicial Council No. 854 of the National Union held in their hall Saturday, Dec. 28, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Pynchon; Vice-President, J. N. Wilson; Speaker, M. J. Maloney; Recording Secretary, H. M. Ritter; Financial Secretary, O. A. Amundson; Treasurer, H. H. Baum; Doorkeeper, C. F. Fenn; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. H. Broulet; Trustees, F. J. Bond, H. Gant, and W. Baldwin; Representatives to Cook County Cabinet, Messrs. Pynchon, Bendit, and Ritter; Representative to Assembly, Harry Gant; Finance Committee, F. J. Bond, Harry Gant, and H. M. Ritter.

The Forty-first Installment.

The forty-first installment of subscriptions to the World's Fair guaranty fund sent out by the Finance Committee amounts to $57,900, bringing the grand total up to date to the sum of $3,588,780. The forty-first installment is made up of subscriptions by the following trades and professions: Attorneys, $53,000; Typographical Union No. 16, $1,000; individual members of the Typographical Union, $940; employés of F. E. Coyne, $300; employés of Cook & Loomis, $330; employés of City Elevator, $70; employés of Chicago Stove Works, $280; members of Carpenters' and Joiners' Unions, $2,020.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

A. Schaefer, to erect three-story store and flats, 25x75 feet, at No. 1101 West Twelfth street, to cost $5,000.

Theo. Reimhardt, to erect three-story flats, 21x80 feet, at No. 172 Osgood street, to cost $4,000.

James Considine, to erect three-story store and flats, 24x82 feet, at No. 1937 West Madison street, to cost $6,000.

Valentyne Barzkowska, to erect two-story flats, 23x32 feet, at No. 258 Webster avenue, to cost $1,300.

Believes Single Tax Will Be the Issue.

The Rev. Father Huntington of New York talked to the Single Tax Club at the Grand Pacific last evening. "I would not make a speech to you," he said, "because you are all believers in the truth in which I believe." Father Huntington prophesied that in seven years single tax would be the vital question in American politics, and before that time it would be the vital question in English politics. After adjournment of the meeting the members of the club were introduced to Father Huntington.

Promotions in the Fire Department.

The following officers of the Fire Department were given New-Year's gifts last evening in the shape of promotions: Lieut. Robert L. Hunt of Engine No. 26 was promoted to Captain and given charge of Engine No. 43, Town of Jefferson. Lieut. William Quirk of Engine No. 12 will hereafter be Captain of Engine No. 55 at Lake View. Lieut. James Pumphrey of Hook and Ladder No. 2 has been made Captain of Hook and Ladder No. 4 at Twenty-second street and Wentworth avenue.

He Aided a Lottery Scheme.

James E. Moore, charged with circulating reading matter pertaining to the Louisiana Lottery scheme, was fined $50 and costs by Justice Bradwell yesterday morning. Moore denied that he was the Chicago manager of the concern.

Items.

Attorneys W. A. Forrest and Dan Donahoe called on their clients, the Cronin murderers, yesterday. They expect to file their motion for a new trial Jan. 10.

The auction sale of boxes for the Charity Ball will be held in the Auditorium Building Friday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Mr. N. K. Fairbank will act as auctioneer.

The Fort Wayne company attempted early yesterday morning to lay a track across Fifty-first street. They were surprised by the police, who compelled them to desist.

Col. Koch, assisted by the field and staff of the First Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., will be "at home" at the armory, No. 22 Jackson street, Jan. 1, from 10 a. m. until 2 o'clock p. m.

A delivery wagon for D. F. Bremner's bakery was struck by a Pan-Handle engine at the Rockwell street crossing. One horse was killed and the other so badly injured that it had to be destroyed.

About $300 worth of clothing was destroyed by fire and a damage of $100 caused to the residence of Walter Lockwood, No. 410 Superior street. The fire was started by a boy playing with matches in a clothes press.

Henry and George Mette, saloonkeepers at No. 2 Buena Vista place, were placed under bonds pending trial on a charge by William Haf[illegible] of the Chicago Consolidated Bottling company of wantonly breaking 400 boxes of bottles.

Maurice Moriarity, Superintendent of the Lake District Water Department, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by his friends yesterday. The presentation occurred in the water office and was made by Austin J. Kilkenny.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 31° above zero; 9 a. m., 31°; 10 a. m. 32°; 11 a. m., 33°; 12 m., 35°; 1 p. m., 36°; 3 p. m., 38°; 6 p. m., 35°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.88; 6 p. m., 29.72.

B. F. Thomas, arrested for swindling people while pretending to get them positions for a small amount of $1, was fined $50 by Justice Prindiville. The Post-Office authorities will arrest him as soon as he pays his fine for using the mails for swindling purposes.

A Sister of Charity in the East is anxious to know the whereabouts of her brother, Henry L. Ragard, a machinist, who came to Chicago about two months ago. Information will be thankfully received and conveyed to the parties interested by J. McLoughlin, 195 State street.

F. F. Whitman, for fourteen years connected with the Alton road as the live-stock agent, severed his connection with the road yesterday. He was the recipient of a handsome present. He was called into Darlington & Quick's office, when John H. Wood on behalf of many commission men presented him with a small bag of gold.

Gwynne Dennis & Co. have sold to A. F. Risser & Co. a site for a large factory on Polk street, between Desplaines and Halsted, with a frontage of eighty-eight feet on Polk and eighty-eight feet on Ewing street and a depth of 236 feet, for $25,000. The improvements will begin as soon as leases expire on the present improvements.

A son of Police Officer Pat Gavin failed to establish a charge of assault with a deadly weapon against Edward Kennedy and Albert Kelly before Justice Kersten and the case was dismissed. "We expected this decision," murmured the disappointed officer. "You are fined $5 for contempt of court," was Justice Kersten's retort.

The office of the Commissioner of Public Works will be filled tomorrow with the old employés of the annexed towns, when a reorganization will be put under way. Hereafter the City-Hall will be the place for all departments, the outside offices being about all cut off. This will result in a large number of removals from the city pay-rolls.

Assistant Harbor-Master McCarthy is said to be slated for removal at an early date. The story is afloat that this is for presenting a bill for "a night boat and crew" to watch scows and prevent their being hauled into the lake at night, when the crew was already on the city's pay-rolls. Engineer Northway admitted that an overcharge for a month and six days for one man had been made, but he said it was a mistake and that McCarthy corrected the error. Other reports place the figures much higher.

DEATH OF DR. PATTON.

THE PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY PASSES AWAY.

His Death Occurs at Plainfield, N. J., and Was Unexpected—A Man Who Did Much in the Cause of the Emancipation and Education of the Negro—For Many Years Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Chicago—His Connection with the "Advance."

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Rev. William W. Patton, D. D., President of the Howard University at Washington, died suddenly this morning while visiting his son-in-law at Plainfield, N. J. Dr. Patton's death was not expected. He had been complaining a few days of congestion of the lungs, but it was not believed the disease would prove fatal. The announcement of his death will be received with much sorrow by all colored men and women, to the cause of whose emancipation and education he devoted his life.

William Weston Patton was born in New York City, Oct. 19, 1821; was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1839, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1842. The following year he became pastor of the Phelps Congregational Church of Boston, Mass., and three years later accepted a call from the Fourth Church of Hartford, Conn., leaving there to go to the First Church of Chicago in 1857. He took an earnest part in the anti-slavery movement; was Chairman of the committee which presented to President Lincoln Sept. 13, 1862, the famous memorial from Chicago asking for an emancipation proclamation. He was Vice-President of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and as such made repeated visits to the Eastern and Western armies and published various pamphlet reports. He also visited Great Britain and the Continent on behalf of the freedmen in 1866, remaining nearly a year.

From 1866 until 1873 Dr. Patton was editor of the Chicago *Advance*, and during 1874 lectured on modern skepticism at the Oberlin, O., and in the Chicago Congregational Theological Seminaries. Since 1877 he had been President of the Howard University at Washington, D. C., and in its theological department was Professor of Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. At the end of the term just before Christmas he offered his resignation as President, to take effect Jan. 1. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. In 1864 Asbury (now De Pauw) University of Indiana gave him the degree of D. D., and in 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York.

Among the books written by Dr. Patton were: "The Young Man," republished as "The Young Man's Friend," "Conscience and Law," "Slavery and Infidelity," "Spiritual Victory," "Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers," the last-named running through twenty editions. He also wrote many articles for the various theological magazines.

The funeral services will take place in Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, and the burial will be in Hartford, Conn.

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Two sons of the Rev. Dr. Patton, Normand S. and Robert W., live in Chicago. The former is of the firm of architects, Patton & Fisher, No. 115 Monroe street, the other being with the Western Publishing House.

"I received a telegram this morning, saying that father had been taken with congestion of the lungs at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and died at 1 o'clock this morning," said Normand S. Patton. "I wasn't at the office yesterday. There was a letter waiting for me all day. I got it this morning with the telegram. It was from father.

"Father went to Westfield, N. J., last week to spend Christmas with his children there, and with whom he intended making his home in the future. He handed in his resignation as President of Howard University at Washington last summer. Our mother died soon after he left Chicago and went to Washington, in 1877, and one by one the children moved away. He was becoming quite old and was all alone. So he determined to leave the university, make his home with his children, and return to his literary labors. The trustees of the university were greatly surprised when he resigned, and at their request he consented to continue in charge until Jan. 1 and to serve on a committee for the selection of his successor.

"Seven children survive. The oldest, William, is by a former marriage."

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

The emancipation memorial was born in the brain of Dr. Patton, and his connection with it forms an interesting chapter of his history. Reference is made to it by Joseph E. Roy, an old friend of Dr. Patton, in his book entitled "Pilgrim's Letters." "I had the honor of circulating the call for the meeting," writes Dr. Roy, "that adopted that memorial. We agreed that the call should be limited to those who were ready to ask for emancipation, thus shutting off discussion on that question. In going about the streets for signatures I was deeply impressed with the fact that so many of our business-men of first position were Christian men. The call was also signed by the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist ministers. After the meeting had been held and the memorial adopted a circular was issued calling on the people of other places to hold similar meetings."

A delegation consisting of Dr. Patton, the Hon. Mark Skinner, the Rev. John Dempster, and Charles Walker was appointed to carry the memorial to Washington and present it personally to the President. This circular started off this way:

"Read it! Read it carefully! Call your Christian fellow-citizens together, without distinction of sect, and adopt it (meaning the memorial) or something like it, and send it to the President. The united voice of the Christians of the whole land should go up to the Executive Mansion calling for justice to the oppressed. We must, as a Nation, learn righteousness, or our poor, bleeding, imperiled country is undone. Religious men everywhere at such a time as this should act and speak fearlessly and promptly. They should also pray unceasingly that God would incline our President to do that great act of justice and mercy which this memorial implores."

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial was a lengthy document, and in the strongest language implored the President to issue the proclamation. These are selections from it:

"The Rebels have brought slavery under your control by their desperate attack on the life of the Republic. They have created a moral, political, and military necessity which warrants the deed, and now God and the waiting world demand that the opportunity be used. And surely the fact that they have placed in our power a system which, while it exposes them, is itself the grossest wickedness adds infinitely to the obligation to strike the blow.

"Have we not reason to expect Rebel success on that policy? Are we to omit from our calculations the necessary conditions of Divine favor? Has the fact no moral force that the war has suddenly placed within the power of the President the system that has provoked God's wrath? Is there not danger that while we are waiting till the last terrible exigency shall force us to liberate the slave God may decide the contest against us and the measure that we would not adopt on principle prove too late for our salvation?

"We claim that justice, here and everywhere, is the highest expediency.

"And your memorialists believe that in divine Providence you have been called to the Presidency to speak the word of justice and authority which shall free the bondman and save the Union. Our prayer to God is that by such an act the name of Abraham Lincoln may go down to posterity with that of George Washington as the second savior of our country."

THE RESOLUTION.

A series of resolutions accompanied the memorial. The last one read as follows:

"That it were better for this generation to perish than that the American Union should be dissolved; and it is a delusion that those disloyal and belligerent under the Constitution and traditions of their fathers would become peaceable citizens, observant of treaties and oaths in rival States."

Dr. Roy, writing of the presentation of the memorial, says: "President Lincoln heard them graciously, bringing out such arguments on the other side as occurred to him. Dr. Patton came home expecting a favorable issue and so set his people to praying in a daily morning prayer-meeting for that result, and while they were praying the announcement came of the preliminary proclamation."

This was in September, 1862.

HIS WORK IN CHICAGO.

Twenty years of the best part of Dr. Patton's life is identified with the history of Chicago as pastor of the First Congregational Church for eleven years and afterwards as editor-in-chief of the *Advance*.

"Dear me," exclaimed Thomas Goodman, the veteran insurance agent, when told of Dr. Patton's death. "A capital man gone. He was an able and good man. It will be sad news to many in Chicago. Every time I think of the doctor I recall an incident that occurred just after he resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church. The Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, the present pastor, succeeded him, you know. Dr. Patton was genial and liked his little joke as well as the next. He told this to me himself:

"'I was just going up the steps of the church the Sunday after Dr. Goodwin succeeded me,' said Dr. Patton solemnly, 'when the congregation began singing that grand old hymn, "Believing Me, Rejoice to See the Curse Removed."'"

"It was not long before he left Chicago that Dr. Patton wrote for me his well-known book, 'Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers,'" said John Goodman. "The work had a large sale, and is really one of the most remarkable little books extant."

Dr. Patton came to Chicago in the spring of 1857 to accept the pastorate of the old First Congregational Church. The church stood at Green street and Washington boulevard. The ancient stone structure is still in good condition, although at present partly hidden from view by a monument works and stone yard, which occupy the space between it and the street. The present church, at Ann street, was in process of construction at the time Dr. Patton was succeeded by Dr. Goodwin. During his pastorate the church prospered, paid off an old debt, and secured an enviable financial position. Among the members of the church under Dr. Patton who are still living may be mentioned: T. M. Avery, J. H. Pierson, H. N. Holden, Joseph Medill, C. H. Case, Judge W. W. Farwell, C. B. Culver, George N. Culver, S. M. Moore, T. M. Williams.

Dr. Patton was one of the promoters of and a trustee of the Chicago Theological Seminary. During the war he was Vice-President of the Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission, and in this capacity made several visits to the army at the front.

After eleven years' work with the First Congregational Church Dr. Patton resigned to become editor-in-chief of the *Advance*, and continued several years in that position, managing the paper with ability and success. Henry L. Turner, of Turner & Bond, and also President of the Western Publishing House, was at that time the publisher of the *Advance*. The present editor-in-chief, the Rev. Dr. Simeon Gilbert, was assistant editor under Dr. Patton. In 1877, having severed his connection with this publication, Dr. Patton went to Washington to become President of Howard University.

Dr. Gilbert, the editor of the *Advance*, has this to say of Dr. Patton: "My association with Dr. Patton on the *Advance* began in the spring of 1871. From the first our personal relations were agreeable and pleasant. I always cherished toward him the deepest respect and affection. As one of the first editors of the *Advance* he became one of the most prominent members of the Congregational Church. He had much to do with the origination of the National Congregational Council and determined its general scope and policy. He was not exactly a born journalist, yet he was so quick to see the burning question of the hour, whatever it might be, and possessing the courage to advocate the view which to him seemed right, that he was sure to make himself felt. A more sincere man I have never known. I have sometimes heard him spoken of as being phenomenally candid. His position may not always have been right, but no opponent ever complained that Dr. Patton treated him unfairly. It was his reputation as an Abolitionist which led to his being selected as the first pastor of the First Congregational Church. This city has had few men more worthy of honor and greater esteem. The years spent at Harvard University were the fitting rounding out of his life's career.

FEARLESS IN HIS VIEWS.

"So Dr. Patton is gone," said S. M. Moore, the real-estate man. "Yes, I knew him. I was a member of the First Church up to five years ago. He was the leader of the Congregational Church in Chicago and in the advance in all its enterprises. He was an aggressive man. Whenever he saw a head that he thought was not right he hit it. He was impolitic in it, too, and sometimes made mistakes, but was always honest and fearless. He was orthodox, but adopted more liberal views as the creed was liberalized.

"There was a strange thing he did when he was editing the *Advance*. He was a strong sectarian and denominationalist. But still he took the position in his paper that the Bible ought to be taken out of the public schools. He was fair in spite of his sectarianism, and maintained that it was not the province of the public schools to teach the Bible. We had a hot fight over that and he lost many friends by it, but we were all bound to admit that he was honest in his convictions.

"Another evidence of his aggressiveness was his going to Washington to take charge of the Howard University. He was a radical, an Abolitionist from the ground up. This seminary was established out of the Freedman's Bureau fund, Gen. Howard taking a prominent part in its organization. It was hard even then to find a man who had the courage to give up a position and go down there and devote himself to teaching the colored people. Dr. Patton had the courage, and he went."

Dr. Patton was 68 years old at the time of his death, having been born in the City of New York in 1821. His father was the Rev. William Patton, pastor of the Broome Street Presbyterian Church. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, graduating at the early age of 17 years. At the age of 21 he became pastor of a church at South Boston. A few years later he was called to the Fourth Congregational Church of Hartford, Conn., where he remained eleven years, leaving there in 1857 to come to Chicago.

In addition to his literary labors as editor of the *Advance* Dr. Patton wrote two books, "Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers," and "Spiritual Victory."

DEATH OF A PIONEER CITIZEN.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Late Charles G. Wicker.

Grand, dignified, and noble-looking men were those old settlers of Chicago as they sat with bowed heads in the parlors of the house No. 3809 Ellis avenue yesterday morning, the home of the late Charles G. Wicker. They had called to pay their last sad tribute to the dead. They were but the few of the many men this man had met and loved—the few of the dear old friends who had been his companions in early manhood who had escaped the sound of the passing bell and with him had plodded onward to old age. They had been associated with him in every good cause for which he labored that would be a benefit to the city of his adoption; to them it required no elegant tongue to picture the nobility of his character; to them the memory of his generous deeds will live while life lasts.

Year by year the Juggernaut that crushes all has ground to dust many of the grand old pioneers; many times of late they have been called together on just such sad occasions as that of yesterday; their ranks are growing thin. The memory of the scene these men presented yesterday, mourning the loss of the one they loved so well, will remain with those who witnessed it forever.

Amid the most profound silence Dr. McPherson, the officiating clergyman, arose and in a low, calm voice preached a brief funeral sermon. There was something particularly sad in this death, he said, for the reason that the deceased was away from home, family, and relatives when the summons reached him, and a peculiar pathos was found in the fact that even yet his wife and children were in ignorance as to the details of his sudden taking away. Without a moment's warning, without the chance of saying a farewell at the sick man's bedside, they were robbed of one they dearly loved. No eulogy was necessary on this occasion. The noble qualities possessed by the one whose death they mourned were too well known for that. His life had been spent in doing good for others. For everything that was good and honest, for everything that would benefit his friends and his city he ardently fought for, while he was an enemy of the corrupt, the wicked, and the bad. He found his happiness in striving to make others happy. While yet a youth he had found his way to this city and here the greater portion of his life had been spent. He had seen the city grow from a small town to its present wonderful size, now the great metropolis of the West. For fifty years he watched its progress with pride and pleasure, and to him and his like Chicago owed much of her remarkable advancement.

The grand old colony of pioneers, of which he was one, was rapidly passing away, but the memory of their deeds would long survive them. The preacher had been a resident of Chicago but seven years, but in that time the ranks of the settlers had been rapidly thinned.

At the conclusion of the sermon the quartette sang "Abide with Me." Then Dr. McPherson announced that as the burial would be private the friends would be dismissed.

The body was not at the house during the service, which was short. It arrived at the Polk Street Depot from the South on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at 11 o'clock, and was there met by the pall-bearers and the family and relatives, who accompanied it to the burying-ground. The interment was in the family lot at Graceland Cemetery.

The floral offerings were beautiful but not large, most of them coming from the family. The two principal pieces were a pillow of white roses with the word "Husband" in blue immortelles, and a sheaf of wheat surrounded by a bed of roses bearing the word "Father."

The pall-bearers were L. H. Pierce, John W. Borden, C. K. Reno, C. R. Vandercook, and Joseph Payne. Among those present were the following: C. T. Boggs, L. Stone, T. B. Carter, Charles Cleaver, Enos Ayres, Franklin D. Gray, John H. Clough, T. S. Donahue, C. L. Hutchinson, F. W. Gale, L. P. Hillard, C. B. Beckwith, O. R. Guthrie, E. T. Brown, John Gould, A. L. Singer, F. Tuttle, M. B. Clency, C. C. P. Holden, Charles Peck, Judge Grinnell, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, and Mrs. Charles Follansbee.

JUDGE STEWART OF WISCONSIN DEAD.

The Veteran Jurist of the Ninth Circuit Passes Away, Aged 68.

PORTAGE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Alva Stewart, Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit for twenty-five years, died in this city today of typhoid pneumonia after an illness of two weeks. The funeral arrangements are not completed yet. The services will probably be held here tomorrow at 10 a. m., after which a special train will depart for Madison, where the dead Judge will be buried.

Alva Stewart was born in Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1821. He studied law in his native town and came to Wisconsin in 1847 and located at Fort Atkinson. He served in the Assembly from Jefferson County in 1850 and was a member of the State Senate in 1851 and 1852. He removed to Portage in 1853, and was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits, but his training and tastes lay in the direction of the law, the practice of which he resumed and soon achieved a leading position at the bar of Columbia County. In February, 1865, a vacancy occurred in the Judgeship of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Judge Stewart was elected to serve out the balance of the unexpired term in April following without opposition, and has been successively reëlected at each recurring election, always receiving a unanimous vote.

Judge Stewart was the oldest in point of service of all the Circuit Judges of the State, having been on the bench twenty-five years lacking a little more than a month.

Funeral of the Rev. Walter Forsythe.

The funeral of the late Rev. Walter Forsythe, pastor of the Sixtieth Street Presbyterian Church, at Princeton avenue and Sixtieth street, was held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, several hundred of those who had known Mr. Forsythe being present. The floral offerings were many and handsome. Brief addresses were made by the Rev. Van Aredale and the Rev. Mr. Davis. The remains were taken to South Bend, where they will be interred at 10 a. m. today.

Dr. B. F. Farley.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. B. F. Farley of Elsah, in this county, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia. He was about 55 years of age and the oldest homeopathic physician in the county.

RESERVING BALL PLAYERS.

A LEGAL DEFINITION OF THE BINDING CONTRACT BUSINESS.

The Men Interested in the Reserve Clause Were Not Consulted as to the Terms—Plans of the White Stockings—Hot Words for the Old League Managers—Base-Ball Gossip—Miscellaneous Turf Notes.

One of the counsel for the Players' League makes this point: "The reserve rule was originally an agreement between the clubs in the National League not to hire certain players whom each club desired to retain, such players to be named at a specified time. This was called reserving players, and the agreement became known as the reserve rule. From year to year the number of men that each club might name was increased. Finally a reciprocal agreement of like character was made between the National League and the American Association, and through the national agreement the two leading organizations agreed to respect reservations by minor leagues. That is all there is to the reserve rule in or out of court. By studying it the meaning of the words 'reserve' and 'held' in a contract is made plain. They refer simply to an agreement between the clubs which worked a hardship against good players and deprived them of the full value of their services. The players were not considered in that agreement, had no voice in its creation or perpetuation, realized suffering instead of benefit from it, and could not have been in any sense parties to it. Even if they had been parties to it no court would enforce it against them. There is everything except equity in it, both in precept and practice."

WHITE STOCKINGS IN CAMP.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the White Stocking Base-Ball Club was held yesterday afternoon at President Weidenfeller's office. A full board was present and the members expressed pleasure at the prospects of the club and the Players' League. The subject of grounds was fully considered, but no definite conclusion was reached. It was decided to notify the players under contract to the club to report early in February. About the middle of that month the team will be sent South, to either New Orleans or Hot Springs, probably the latter place. James P. Hayde was elected Secretary of the club. In conjunction with Frank Brunell he will shortly open an office which will be the local and national headquarters of the Players' League.

SCORING THE OLD LEAGUE.

Over the signature "An Old Ball Player," a well known ball tosser now in Colorado writes to the Denver *Times*, scoring the old League in the following terms:

"The older organization has grown desperate, and has employed every means to wreck the chances of the younger one. By the corrupt use of money they have succeeded in getting some of the Brotherhood players to break their contracts and oaths. Yet in their address to the public they claimed that they could point with pride to fourteen years of honor, that they had not made any money, but had run their clubs for the good of the game and their own entertainment principally.

"This may seem all right to the dear public, but to somebody who knows the league moguls, who has summered and wintered with them, it has not the right ring to it and is not the fact. They have made large amounts of money out of the business or they could and would not be running all over the country, giving the players fabulous sums to break their contracts with the younger leagues. And they have been successful with some of the players who regard their oath and word as nothing.

"Yet they are willing to have such a class of players in their employ, for what? To lose more money for the good of the game or to be in good company, which?

"There is no business in the country that has made such large returns for the amount invested as the ball business has in the larger league cities. Clubs with a capital stock of $5,000 have made $50,000 and $75,000 in seven months of the year. No wonder they are opposed to intruders. The mistake they seem to have made was in not getting a patent on the game and compelling all others to pay a royalty. Then all could have entered without any trouble or fight.

"The game will go on just the same. The public will go where they can see the best exhibition of the game, whether given by the league or brotherhood. The game will be played on its merits by both, and it will narrow down to the most skillful clubs getting the patronage, as it should.

"The league by its addresses of 'Fourteen Years of Honor,' trying to create sympathy from the public, won't work. They must get down to business. They will make more money by making base hits and good long slides than by sympathetic appeals about their 'honor.'

"This I think they will find out before the playing season is old. As for the men who have violated their oath and contract by breaking faith with the brotherhood they are unworthy the notice of any honorable person. They, too, I think will find that they must act honorably to be respected."

PREPARING FOR NEXT SEASON.

The Boston and New York Brotherhood Clubs Preparing Their Grounds.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Director J. B. Hart of the Boston Players' Base-Ball Club says that negotiations for building the grand stand and bleachers will be begun in about a week. The plan which will be followed will be not essentially different from the stand on the New York Polo grounds, which cost about $18,000. The uniforms for the Boston Players' Club have been selected. They will be the same as the league club—white, with red stockings, at home and gray, with red stockings, when on the trips away from here. The stock in the Boston club has been all sold. Brouthers, Arthur Irwin, and Quinn have each $1,000 worth, and Radbourn has a large block. This has all been paid in.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The New York club of the Players' League, represented by Eddie Talcott, Col. McAlpine, Tim Keefe, and John Ward, met in Judge Bacon's office this morning and appointed Talcott, Keefe, and Van Cott as a committee to receive bids for the construction of the new grounds for the club. It was also ordered that 50 per cent of the stock be paid in by the last of the present week. Work in drawing up the plans for the club's new grounds will be begun at once, and the contracts will be awarded on the plans that are adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the League Committee on Players, consisting of President Young and Messrs. Byrne and Reach, held this afternoon, Short-Stop Long of Kansas City and First-Baseman Sterns of the same club were awarded to Boston and Outfielder Hamilton to Philadelphia.

Base-Ball Notes.

Directly after yesterday's meeting at President Weidenfeller's office Fred Pfeffer packed his grip and left the city on missionary service.

The local Players' League club has closed a contract for a year with Billy Houston, the ground-keeper Spalding brought from Detroit. Spalding's mascot is also likely to join the brotherhood forces. He is reported to have a leaning that way.

THE TURF.

Racing Results at Guttenburg.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There was a good crowd at the races today, but the races were not specially interesting.

First race, five furlongs—Vestus won, Bass Viol second, Lord Beaconsfield third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, five furlongs—Hearst won, Thad Rowe second, Pocahontas third. Time, 1:03¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Gendarme won, Bonnie Lass second, Extra third. Time, 1:17½.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—King William won, Little Jake second, Buckstone third. Time, 1:29.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Sam Morse won, Blue Rock second, Carnegie third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Landseer won, Pomery Sec second, Harwood third. Time, 1:30¼.

TODAY'S CARD AT GUTTENBURG.

The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, six furlongs—Lomax, Kink, R. K. Fox, Glenluce, Volatile, Lottery, Bay Ridge, Pendennis, Parkville, Fletch Taylor, St. Clair, Commotion, Centipede, Miller, Clatter.

Second race, seven furlongs—Lotion, Carnot, So So, Gold Vase filly, Lemon Blossom, Artless, Little Barefoot, Gendarme, Facial B., Little M.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Carnegie, Oregon, Electricity, Glenmound, Rapine, Sam Morse, Pilgrim.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Marie Lovell, Lady Agnes, Frederick L., Jerry, Folsom, Hemet, Woodlawn, Mayfield gelding.

Fifth race, Alpha handicap, one mile—Drumstick, Ilma B., Eleve, Glenmound, Brown Charlie, Battersby, Swift, Herman, Clay Stockton, Larchmont, Carrie G., Burnside.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Larchmont, King Idle, Boodle, Lancaster, Little Jake, Herman, Alva, Cheeney, Vendetta, Jim Murray, Jim Gates, Marshall Luke, Julia Miller, Anomaly.

Today's Card at Clifton.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The card for tomorrow is as follows:

First race, one mile—Fenelon, J. J. O'B., Belmont, Annie M., Gounod, Letretta, Charles Russell, Seatick, Sanford, Groomsman.

Second race, one mile—Rudolph, King of Norfolk, Blackthorn, Manhattan, Marsh Redon, Pegasus, Souvenir, Adonis, Miss Olive, Alveda.

Third race, five furlongs—Stonewall, Theora, Prince Edward, John Atwood, Blondin, Sue Finney gelding, Trifler, St. Mary, Tony Pastor, Keystone, Guardsman, Memory, Pall Mall, Woodstock, Loris.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Royal Garter, Raymond, Gallus Dan, Lafitte, Jennie McFarland.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile and an eighth—Dunboyne, Barrister, Eleve, She, Pericles, Frank Ward, Heyday, Van, Philip D., Fitzroy, Fannie H.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs—Pocatello, Jim Clark, Autocrat, Romance, Ofalece, Richmond, Tattle Doe, J. J. Healy, Little Dick, Blanchae, Richland, Owen Golden, Faustina.

Bither Leaves Mr. Case's Employ.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Ed Bither, the jockey who drove Jay-Eye-See in her famous mile, says that he has already retired from the employ of J. I. Case, but that he has not decided on anything for the future. Jay-Eye-See, he said, is still in Racine and in pretty good condition. However, he will have to do some fast work to make a sensation, as so many fine records have been made since he trotted a mile in 2:10. It is doubtful whether his new leg will allow him to accomplish any remarkable feat.

THE LABORS OF A YEAR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BUSINESS FOR THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

Interesting Figures Showing the Quantity and Value of Imports, the Exports, the Receipts and Shipments, Coastwise and Foreign, the Duties on Imports, and Other Details Exhibiting the Magnitude of the Commerce of the Garden City of the Lakes.

Following are interesting statistics extracted from the annual reports of the Collector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue:

Merchandise entered for export with benefit of drawback at the Port of Chicago, Ill., during the year ending Dec. 31, 1889:

Packages and contents.	Quantity.
...671 pkgs. canned meats	39,256,116 lbs
...264 pkgs. salted meats	29,611,560 lbs
...bags flour	420,000 lbs

Articles and quantity entitled to drawback.		Amount of drawback.
Tin-plate	5,902,388 lbs	$53,931
Salt	6,519,364 lbs	5,136
Burlaps	3,960 yds	33
Total		$59,100

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

	Weight in pounds.
Salt	20,644,177
Tin-plate	54,117,274
Caustic soda and soda ash	5,914,542
Tobacco	346,660
Total	81,022,653
Cigars received	16,736,575
Cigars received, cases	7,350
Cigars received, boxes	370,752

IMPORTED MERCHANDISE.

Commodities.	Value.	Duty.
Goods exempt from duty	[illegible],848	$........
Ale, beer, and porter	[illegible],312	14,123
Art materials	[illegible],739	14,718
Barley	[illegible]	1,845
Books, printed	[illegible]8	11,179
Brushes	20,963	6,289
Cheese and cheese coloring	9,218	3,170
Chemicals	32,405	7,697
China and glassware	518,154	291,556
Caustic soda	64,368	34,398
Condensed milk	611	122
Cigars and manufactured tobacco	544,697	615,542
Clocks and clock material	73,585	18,969
Cutlery	29,917	15,095
Diamonds	330,598	33,059
Dressed furs	129,151	28,486
Dried fruits and nuts	330,516	136,599
Druggists' sundries	46,180	17,561
Dry goods	452,798	2,106,371
Fish, all kinds	194,066	35,867
Gelatine	7,531	2,274
Grease	2,696	269
Guns	46,102	15,018
Hops	6,105	1,907
Ink	1,180	352
Iron, pig	1,752	674
Iron, manufacturers of	96,728	31,816
Iron, wire rope	11,400	5,991
Jewelry	18,988	4,799
Leaf tobacco	200,176	148,642
Leather, manufactures of	297,290	143,844
Looking-glass plate	9,608	2,351
Maple sugar	20,781	5,351
Metal, manufactures of	157,248	63,663
Millinery goods	84,128	25,595
Musical goods	192,567	47,949
Needles	11,856	2,964
Painting and statuary	58,520	17,575
Paper, manufactures of	20,690	3,689
Paper hangings	4,482	1,120
Spice, ground	42	16
Pickles and sauces	15,762	5,598
Plate window glass	80,190	55,124
Prepared vegetables	11,704	3,150
Rice, cleaned	50,030	62,381
Rubber, manufactures of	3,923	1,145
Salt and saltpeter	84,064	29,750
Seeds and bulbs	172,936	23,236
Smokers' articles	8,816	6,001
Steel bars	1,499	432
Stone and marble	11,919	4,640
Tin plates	1,440,088	485,264
Toys and fancy goods	124,898	47,941
Varnish	3,670	1,501
Wines and liquors	826,802	221,511
Wood, manufactures of	64,096	16,368
Miscellaneous articles	425,738	157,523
Total	$13,507,339	$5,458,771

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF ARRIVALS.

Arrived at	Coastwise Steam No.	Coastwise Steam Tonnage	Coastwise Sail No.	Coastwise Sail Tonnage	Coastwise Total No.	Coastwise Total Tonnage	Foreign Steam No.	Foreign Steam Tonnage	Foreign Sail No.	Foreign Sail Tonnage	Foreign Total No.	Foreign Total Tonnage	TOTAL No.	TOTAL Tonnage
Chicago	5,149	3,243,175	4,403	1,174,240	9,552	4,417,415	79	53,301	171	51,170	250	104,471	9,802	4,521,886
South Chicago	387	411,959	219	51,960	606	463,978	....	....	....	....	....	....	606	463,920
Michigan City	245	50,532	151	27,444	396	81,976	....	....	....	....	....	....	396	86,976
Total	5,782	3,744,666	4,773	1,253,653	10,554	4,998,319	79	53,301	171	51,170	250	104,471	10,804	5,102,790

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF CLEARANCES.

Cleared from	Coastwise Steam No.	Coastwise Steam Tonnage.	Coastwise Sail No.	Coastwise Sail Tonnage.	Coastwise Total No.	Coastwise Total Tonnage.	Foreign Steam No.	Foreign Steam Tonnage.	Foreign Sail No.	Foreign Sail Tonnage.	Foreign Total No.	Foreign Total Tonnage.	TOTAL No.	TOTAL Tonnage.
Chicago	5,154	3,274,607	4,308	1,129,027	9,462	4,403,634	148	97,014	413	128,536	561	225,550	10,003	4,628,184
South Chicago	355	390,009	207	49,631	562	439,640	....	....	....	....	....	....	562	439,640
Michigan City	246	58,414	153	27,803	399	86,217	....	....	....	....	....	....	399	86,217
Totals	5,755	3,723,030	4,668	1,206,461	10,423	4,929,491	148	97,014	413	128,536	561	225,550	10,984	5,155,041

CHICAGO VESSELS LOST.

Class and name.	Net tonnage.	Estimated value.	Amount insured.	When and where lost.
Schr Mocking Bird	15.156	$3,100	None.	July 27, 1889, stranded near Charlevoix, Lake Michigan.
Schr A. E. Vickery	27,725	7,500	$5,000	Aug. 25, 1889, stranded near Island Lighthouse, St. Lawrence River.
Schr Florence Lester	25,104	2,500	None.	Oct. 1, 1889, stranded near Manistee, Lake Michigan.
Schr Schuylkill	44,886	16,000	$14,100	Oct. 5, 1889, stranded near Portage Lake Canal, Lake Superior.
Prop Bessemer	44,027	35,000	25,800	Oct. 5, 1889, stranded near Portage Lake Canal, Lake Superior.
Total 5	156,894	$64,100	$44,900	

The number of vessels owned in the district of Chicago is 380, with a total tonnage of 65,418.68, which may be summarized as follows:

Sixty propellers, 82 tugs, 3 sidewheel steamers, 12 steam yachts under five tons, 25 steam canalboats, 184 schooners, 7 sloops, 7 yachts.

Statement showing shipments of grain in transit and export by lake to Canada during the year 1889:

Shipped to	Corn Transit.	Corn Export.	Corn Total.	Oats Transit.	Oats Export.	Oats Total.	Wheat Export.	Rye Export.	TOTAL.
Kingston	....	4,489,592	4,489,592	....	....	....	410,050	46,895	4,926,546
Montreal	....	372,218	372,218	....	....	....	85,030	21,570	478,818
Collingwood	748,838	23,010	771,848	1,733,056	....	1,733,056	....	....	2,504,909
Owen Sound	538,776	52,484	589,260	901,372	57,308	959,680	....	....	1,548,340
Midland	1,421,536	400,384	1,821,920	1,087,287	....	1,087,287	....	....	2,909,207
Sarnia	444,463	....	444,463	1,009,400	....	1,009,400	....	....	1,453,863
Point Edward	139,371	....	139,371	168,449	....	168,449	....	....	302,290
Goderich	....	....	....	24,029	74,641	98,670	....	....	98,670
Prescott	....	164,552	164,552	....	....	....	....	....	164,552
St. Catharines	....	....	....	....	....	....	91,507	....	91,507
Toronto	....	48,284	48,284	....	....	....	....	....	48,284
Total	3,290,979	5,540,524	8,831,503	4,869,192	131,949	5,001,041	586,586	68,465	14,487,803

EXPORTS (BY LAKE) TO CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Articles.	U. S. Vessels Quantity.	U. S. Vessels Value.	Foreign Vessels Quantity.	Foreign Vessels Value.	Totals Quantity.	Totals Value.
Corn, bu	3,525,349	$1,271,892	2,015,175	$743,850	5,540,524	$2,015,742
Wheat, bu	209,907	175,884	376,689	329,088	586,596	504,932
Oats, bu	131,949	28,817	....	....	131,949	28,817
Rye, bu	12,000	4,200	56,465	24,842	68,465	29,042
Pork, lbs	964,130	29,680	2,784,400	105,615	3,748,530	135,295
Beef, lbs	1,400	34	79,880	4,295	80,280	4,329
Cut meats, lbs	18,680	792	1,300	115	14,680	807
Lard, lbs	9,300	701	3,260	225	12,560	924
Flour, brls	6,994	26,331	8,868	31,484	15,092	57,755
Corn-meal, brls	1,550	3,100	875	550	1,985	4,050
Oil cake, lbs	16,050	168	1,571,837	17,587	1,587,887	18,135
Rubber shoes, pairs	....	....	20,348	8,374	20,348	8,374
Gen. merch'se, pkgs	1,250	1,409	1,401	4,244	2,651	5,653
Total value		$1,546,000		$1,271,398		$2,817,329

COASTWISE RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO DURING 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.
Merchandise, packages	5,148,542
Sugar, barrels	470,863
Sirup, barrels	23,777
Lumber, m	1,889,134
Hardwood lumber, m	71,321
Shingles, m	565,431
Lath, m	39,546
Timber, m	4,466
Posts, number	3,394,529
Railroad ties, number	1,360,983
Telegraph poles, number	37,501
Wood, cords	44,078
Bark, cords	11,955
Coal, anthracite, tons	1,187,035
Coal, bituminous, tons	42,994
Salt, barrels	558,437
Salt, sacks	58,857
Cheese, packages	56,028
Iron-ore, tons	91,015
Pig-iron, tons	23,448
Miscellaneous iron, tons	12,519
Nails, kegs	14,865
Coffee, sacks	196,289
Tea, chests	8,759
Liquor, packages	41,549
Hides, number	5,840
Potatoes, bushels	113,323
Flour, barrels	18,984
Sulphur, tons	1,600
Marble, tons	1,435
Stone, paving, tons	7,464
Stone, building, tons	6,532
Stone, grind, tons	2,745
Flaxseed, bushels	128,742

COASTWISE SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO DURING 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.
Flour, brls	1,805,989
Merchandise, pkgs	1,983,546
Wheat, bu	9,744,189
Corn, bu	57,498,199
Oats, bu	24,398,686
Rye, bu	1,308,597
Barley, bu	735,331
Grass-seed, sacks	102,295
Flaxseed, bu	1,538,155
Broomcorn, bales	3,999
Pork, brls	56,312
Beef, brls	16,834
Oatmeal, brls	16,681
Cornmeal, brls	14,698
Lard, pkgs	18,784
Lard, tcs	185,809
Coffee, bags	20,902
Tea, chests	16,615
Sugar, brls	15,920
Sirup, brls	8,805
Hides, number	16,352
Liquors, brls	12,588
Oil cake, bags	286,214
Potatoes, bu	41,160
Hay, bales	12,364
Cured meats, pkgs	5,120
Tallow, pkgs	8,960
Nails, kegs	7,690
Miscellaneous iron, tons	7,018
Salt, brls	580
Butter, pkgs	2,554
Lead, pigs	265,661
Wool, bales	14,041
Glucose, brls	26,109

COASTWISE RECEIPTS AT PORT OF SOUTH CHICAGO DURING 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Mdse., pkgs	18,922	Wood, cords	845
Lumber, m	26,673	Coal, anth., tons	99,335
Lumber hard, m	615	Salt, brls	244,201
Shingles, m	7,900	Iron ore, tons	561,828
Lath, m	150	Mis. iron, tons	950
Posts, No	15,000	Coffee, sacks	700
R. R. ties, No	7,000	Potatoes, bu	1,200

COASTWISE SHIPMENTS FROM PORT OF SOUTH CHICAGO DURING 1889.

Articles.	Quantity.
Wheat, bu	75,000
Corn, bu	72,000
Oats, bu	30,000

Statement of some of the principal articles imported at Chicago during the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, in cases, packages, bags, and the other units of quantity for the various commodities mentioned:

Commodities.	Quantities.
Ale, beer, and porter	4,128
Anvils	1,757
Beans and peas	3,668
Brandy and liquors	5,330
Caustic soda	6,387
Canned goods	6,037
Cement	5,529
Cigars	4,446
Champagne	3,445
Cheese	1,113
Chinaware	1,431
Coffee	3,061
Corkwood	3,111
Currants	10,661
Confectionery	1,174
Druggists' sundries	1,233
Earthenware	10,197
Fish	47,150
Figs and dates	13,469
Furniture	3,792
Fuller's earth	7,080
Gin	3,325
Glass (plate and window)	5,219
Groceries	25,562
Iron (pig)	2,968
Iron and steel (manufactured)	10,938
Japanese goods	1,243
Lumber	3,014
Marble and granite	2,185
Metal (manufactured)	2,915
Musical goods	1,832
Nuts	4,725
Oranges and lemons	3,880
Oil	1,113
Paints and colors	1,761
Pickles	2,266
Plants and bulbs	1,260
Posts (cedar)	795,746
Poles (telegraph)	4,250
Prunes	20,942
Rice and rice flour	20,396
Raisins	92,608
Salt	122,778
Seeds	27,691
Soda ash	1,479
Sugar (maple)	1,639
Tea	191,985
Ties (railroad)	215,745
Tiles	2,818
Tinplate	340,742
Toys and fancy goods	1,681
Tobacco	4,097
Whisky	2,766
Wine	12,687
Wood (manufactured)	1,179
Miscellaneous	8,417
Dry goods	20,490

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

showing collections at the principal ports, the expenses and cost of the same, and the number of persons employed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888-'89:

	Collections, 1888.	Collections, 1889.	No. of employes, 1889.	Expenses of 1889.
New York	$145,300,844	$147,614,618	1,745	$2,810,073
Boston	21,281,737	20,966,351	1,547	654,660
Philadelp'a.	18,710,099	22,407,350	280	432,029
San Fran'o.	9,114,732	9,786,957	230	366,513
Chicago	4,850,697	4,988,001	97	148,973
Baltimore	2,990,230	2,926,639	200	269,916
New Orl's	2,818,883	2,822,929	235	260,238
St. Louis	1,585,484	1,186,329	30	45,916

FROM THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

Coroner Hertz prepared his annual report yesterday, and succeeded in getting together a ghastly set of statistics. During 1889 inquests were held on 1,406 bodies. Only 143 of the entire number died from natural causes. There were 49 homicides and 202 suicides. The report classifies the suicides by age, sex, social condition, and nationality, and shows why, how, when, and for what reason they killed themselves. A number of interesting facts may be deduced from these classifications. Sixty persons who were born in America and 60 persons who were born in Germany committed self-murder. Of the remaining 82 suicides 20 were Scandinavians and 17 Bohemians. In the hot summer months 67 committed suicide, in the wet spring months 62, in the autumn months 36, and in winter 37. Intemperance caused 17 suicides and despondency 61. A careful examination of the Coroner's records shows, however, that intemperance was the cause of the despondency in 49 cases. Altogether 86 persons took their own lives on account of overindulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The 1,406 persons whose deaths were reported to the Coroner are classified first as to age:

Under 5 years of age	174
Over 5 years and under 10	46
Over 10 years and under 20	134
Over 20 years and under 30	257
Over 30 years and under 40	245
Over 40 years and under 50	227
Over 50 years and under 60	166
Over 60 years and under 70	98
Over 70 years and under 80	39
Over 80 years	7
Not ascertained	13
Total	1,406
Males	1,115
Females	291
Married	595
Single	700
Widowers	56
Widows	28
Not ascertained	27

WHY THEY KILLED THEMSELVES.

Cause of Death—Natural causes, 143; heart disease, 139; suicides, 202; drowned, 128; fall from building, 48; consumption, 21; exposure, 7; fall from wagon, 16; fall from scaffold, 13; apoplexy, 13; poison, accidentally, 11; railroad accidents, 256; abortion, 7; infanticide, 6; hemorrhage of lungs, 21; falls from stairs, 16; elevator accidents, 20; street-car accidents, 11; North Side cable, 6; South Side cable, 3; convulsions, 24; burns and scalds, 34; old age and debility, 11; asphyxiation by coal gas, 10; asphyxiation by illuminating gas, 24; suffocation, 10; machinery accidents, 33; homicides, 49; accidentally shot, 20; run over by wagon, 35; intemperance, 39; premature birth, 3; pneumonia, 2; burned in building, 4; fall from horse, 2; fall from bicycle, 1; sunstroke, 1; hit by batted ball, 1; shot in self defense, 1; struck by lightning, 1; stabbed accidentally, 1; caught in falling building, 8; falling tree, 2; explosion of boiler, 3.

Classification railroad accidents—Employés killed, 48; passengers killed, 15; others killed, 193; total, 256.

Jumping on or off moving train, 27; crossing at street, 110; killed in collisions, 14; falling off train, 7; walking on track, 48; not ascertained, 2.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUICIDES.

Years.	No.
10 to 20	12
20 to 30	42
30 to 40	43
40 to 50	51
50 to 60	34
60 to 70	11
70 to 80	6
Over 80	2
Not ascertained	1
Total	202
Males	161
Females	41
Married	115
Single	56
Widows	4
Widowers	13
Not ascertained	14
Total	202

GERMANY AND AMERICA LEAD THE LIST.

Nativity—America, 60; Germany, 60; Ireland, 8; England, 11; Scandinavia, 20; France, 2; Switzerland, 1; Scotland, 2; Poland, 3; Canada, 6; Russia, 1; Bohemia, 17; Italy, 1; not ascertained, 10.

Mode of Death—Throwing self under train, 4; cutting throat, 13; drowning, 10; shooting, 64; hanging, 38; poison, 62; illuminating gas, 5; jumping out of window, 5; cutting wrist, 1. Total, 202.

Probable Cause—Domestic trouble, 11; despondency, 61; financial trouble, 11; intemperance, 17; ill-health, 16; jealousy, 6; mental derangement, 44; out of employment, 7; tired of life, 8; religious excitement, 1; not ascertained, 20.

By Occupation—Waiter, 1; courtesan, 6; clerk, 9; merchants, 7; cashier, 1; housewife, 24; solicitor, 2; teamster, 6; engineer, 2; reporter, 1; plumber, 3; cutter, 1; laborer, 41; farmer, 1; cigarmaker, 5; carpenter, 5; Board of Trade operator, 1; shoemaker, 2; blacksmith, 1; schoolgirl, 1; barber, 3; domestic, 5; physician, 2; mechanic, 14; baker, 3; tailor, 3; butcher, 2; agent, 1; watchmaker, 1; coal dealer, 1; journalist, 1; bookkeeper, 4; salesman, 1; brewer, 1; printer, 1; collector, 2; city fireman, 1; saloonkeeper, 6; lawyer, 1; sailor, 2; brakeman, 1; actor, 1; chiropodist, 1; druggist, 1; porter, 1; dressmaker, 1; no occupation, 12; not ascertained, 8.

Classification of Homicides—Stabbing, 18; struck on head, 8; thrown from sidewalk, 1; shooting, 17; poisoned, 3; hit on head by stone, 1; kicked, 1. Total, 49.

JOINED IN THE BONDS OF MATRIMONY.

Wedding of Dr. Duryea and Miss Plummer at Omaha, Neb.—Windle-Stults.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The marriage of the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea of the First Congregational Church to Miss Anna S. Plummer of this city was celebrated at high noon today. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Duryea left for a short Eastern trip.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Miss Ida Windle, daughter of the County Treasurer, was married this evening to Sherman Stults, a prominent business-man.

Will Skate for a Medal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Joe Donohue of Newburg will skate a match race of ten miles at Minneapolis this month against August Fratman for a $200 gold medal.

Correct Goods at Popular Prices.

SPOT CASH vs. SLOW CREDITS.

CHAS. H. SLACK

Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,

WABASH AVENUE & MADISON STREET.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Armour's Star Retail, Swift's "Double Heart", Phillips' Premium, Underwood's Circle "U" ... Per lb. 12½c

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON.

Armour Star Boneless Strips, Underwood's Circle "U" Strips ... Per lb. 14¾c

PURE KETTLE-RENDERED LARD.

Armour's or Swift's 3-lb. Tin Pails, each ... 27c
Swift's or Armour's 5-lb. Tin Pails, each ... 45c
Armour's or Swift's 10-lb. Wooden Buckets, each ... 90c
Swift's or Armour's 20-lb. Wooden Buckets, each ... $1.65

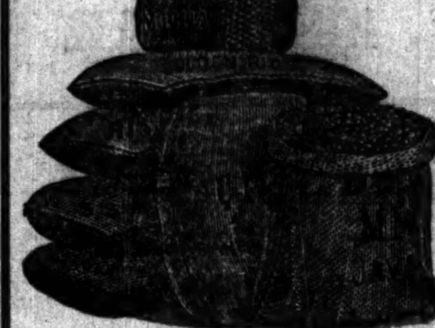
Smoked Ox Tongues, each ... 55c
Knuckles Dried Beef, per lb ... 11c

TOILET & LAUNDRY SUPPLIES.

Kingsford's Silver Gloss or Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch, 6-lb boxes ... 45 cts
Kingsford's Silver Gloss or Corn Starch, 1-lb packages ... 7 cts
New Process Gloss Starch, 6-lb boxes, each ... 35 cts
Gilbert's Gloss Starch (bulk), large lump, per lb ... 3 cts
Schaefer Bros. & Powell German Mottled Soap, 60 bars, per box ... $3.00
Babbitt's Best Soap, 100 bars, per box ... 4.25
Kirk's American Family Soap, 60 bars, per box ... 3.30
Kirk's German Mottled Soap, 60 bars, per box ... 3.00
Procter & Gamble's Mottled German Soap, 60 bars, per box ... 3.15
Procter & Gamble's Ivory Soap, 100 bars, per box ... 6.75
Keckett's English Blue, ¼-lb packages, each ... 10 cts
Babbitt's "1776" Washing Powder or Pearline, 1-lb packages, each ... 11 cts
Gurney's Laundry Elite, in 32-oz. bottles ... 20 cts
Granulated Sal Soda, per lb ... 2 cts
Laundry Wax, per cake ... 3 cts
Puhl & Webb's F. F. F. F. Ammonia, in quart bottles, each ... 25 cts
Friendship Carpet Sweepers, each ... $1.50
No. 2½ Novelty Clothes Wringers, each ... 1.80

Pears' Unscented Toilet Soap, per cake ... 10c
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, per bottle ... 45c
Van Buskirk's "Sozodont" for the teeth, per bottle ... 50c

COFFEES, TEAS, CHOCOLATE.



The Best Roasted Peaberry Mocha and Ayres Banges Java Coffee

3 lbs. for $1.00.

Slack's Combination Coffee, fresh roasted. For quality, flavor, and strength it has no equal. Per lb ... 30c

Our old Government Ground Java, 20 per cent English Chicory, per lb ... Choice Rio Coffee, Roasted, per lb ... 25c

NEW TEAS ARE NOW IN STOCK. We offer in Grades Nos. 2, 3, and 4 Selected Spring Leaf Moyune Gunpowder Tea, Moyune Young Hyson Tea, Formosa Oolong Tea, Basket and Pan Japan Tea, China and East India Congous, Scented Pekoes and Caper Teas at

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.

Maillard's Premium Chocolate, per lb ... 30c
Baker's Vanilla Chocolate, per lb ... 50c
Menier's French Yellow Wrapper Chocolate, per lb ... 40c
Stollwerck's Princess Chocolate, per lb ... 45c
Epps' Homeopathic Cocoa, ½-lb. tins; Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, ½-lb. tins; Stollweck's Heart Cocoa, per tin; Fry's Homeopathic Cocoa, ½-lb. tins ... 19c

FLOUR DEPARTMENT.

EVERY BARREL GUARANTEED.

WINTER WHEAT.

Slack's Best St. Louis White Winter Wheat, per brl ... $4.75
Norton's White Satin Winter Wheat, per brl ... $4.50

MINNESOTA SPRING WHEAT PATENTS.

ARCHIBALD'S EXTRA, CROCKER'S BEST, CHICAGO HOUSEKEEPER, WASHBURN SUPERLATIVE, CHRISTIAN'S BEST ... $5.00 PER BARREL.

All above brands Minn. Patent, in ⅛-brl cloth sacks, each ... 63c
All above brands Minn. Patent, in ¼-brl cloth sacks, each ... $1.25
Reaper City White Rye Flour, per brl ... $3.50

East India Pearl or Flake Tapioca, 5-lb pkgs, each ... 34c
Akron Oatmeal, 5-lb pkgs, each ... 18c
Akron Rolled Avena, 5-lb pkg ... 21c

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Finest Creamery Butter, 60-lb. tubs, per lb ... 30c
Finest Creamery Butter, 10-lb. tubs, lb ... 32c
Finest Creamery Butter, 8½-lb. pails, each ... $2.75
Finest Creamery Butter, 5-lb. boxes, each ... $1.65
Finest Creamery Butter, retail, per lb ... 33c
Finest October Full Cream Mild, N. York State Cheddar Cheese, per lb ... 15c
Finest September Full Cream Strong Cheddar Cheese, per lb ... 10 to 12½c
Young America Cheese, September make, 10 lbs., net weight, each ... $1.35
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb ... 30c
American Swiss Cheese, per lb ... 20c
Sap Sago Cheese, per piece ... 8c
Van Rossem's Edam Cheese, plain, new, each ... 90c
Robert Norton's Pineapple Cheese, each ... 65c
Neufchatel Cheese, each ... 5c
Vermont Sago Cheese, per lb ... 20c
Roquefort Cheese, French, whole, about 5 lbs. each, per lb ... 35c

SUGARS AND SYRUPS.

SUGAR DEPARTMENT.

Havemeyers & Elder's Cube Loaf Sugar; Havemeyers & Elder's Granulated Sugar ... 7c
New Maple Sugar, 2-lb cakes, per lb ... 12½c
Canton Preserved Ginger, small pots, each ... 30c
Canton Preserved Ginger, medium pots, each ... 50c
Canton Preserved Ginger, large pots, each ... 95c

SYRUP DEPARTMENT.

New New Orleans Molasses, 1889 crop, per gal ... 80c
No. 2 New Orleans Molasses, per gal ... 60c
Yoe's Pure Verm't Maple Syrup, 1-gal. cans, each ... $1.20
Confectionery A Syrup, 5-gal. kegs, each ... $2.25
Am. Star (Corn) Syrup, 5-gal. kegs, each ... $2.00
Porto Rico Molasses, 5-gal. kegs, each ... $2.75

CANNED GOODS DEPARTMENT.

California Dessert Fruits.

1889 Packing of 1889.

GOLDEN GATE PACKING CO.

Black Cherries, 2½-lb cans; Muscat Grapes, 2½-lb cans; Apricots, 2½-lb cans; Egg Plums, 2½-lb cans; Green Gage Plums, 2½-lb cans ... Per doz., $3.25; Per can, 30c
White Cherries, 2½-lb cans; Bartlett Pears, 2½-lb cans; LemonCling Peaches, 2½-lb c'ns; White Heath Peaches, 2½-lb ... Per doz., $3.85; Per can, 35c

CALIFORNIA PACKING CO.

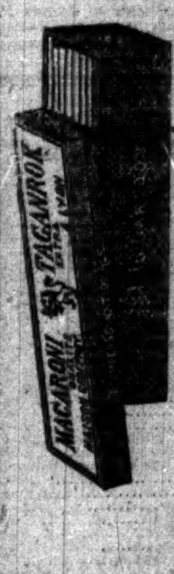
1889 Packing.

Apricots, 2½-lb cans; Muscat Grapes, 2½-lb cans; Egg Plums, 2½-lb cans; Green Gage Plums, 2½-lb cans ... Per doz., $1.80; Per can, 15c
Yellow Peaches, 2½-lb cans; Black Cherries, 2½-lb cans; Bartlett Pears, 2½-lb cans; LemonCling Peaches, 2½-lb c'ns ... Per doz., $2.40; Per can, 20c

1889 PACKING.

Rodel French Peas, per can ... 14c
Roberts' French Mushrooms, per can ... 14c
3-lb Solid Meat Tomatoes (Owl brand), pr. can ... 10c
1-gallon cans Apples, per can ... 18c
3-lb cans Apples, per can ... 7c
2-lb cans Lawton Blackberries, per can ... 8c
2-lb cans B. & M. Blueberries, per can ... 10c
2-lb cans Godfrey & Elder's Raspberries, per can ... 12½c
2-lb cans "High Grade" Strawberries, pr can ... 20c
2-lb cans B. & M. Lima Beans, per can ... 15c
3-lb cans Boston Baked Beans, per can ... 15c
2-lb cans String Beans, per can ... 10c
2-lb cans Golden Wax Beans, per can ... 15c
2-lb cans B. & M. Paris Corn, per can ... 12½c
2-lb cans Crescent Corn, per can ... 10c
2-lb cans Little Dexter Extra Sifted Peas, per can ... 20c
2-lb cans Little Dexter Sifted Peas, per can ... 15c
3-lb cans Standard Pumpkin or Squash, pr can ... 10c
2-lb cans B. & M. Succotash, per can ... 15c
3-lb cans Pumpkin or Squash, per can ... 10c
3-lb cans Webster's Spinach, per can ... 28c
2-lb cans Dunbar's Okra, per can ... 15c
2-lb cans R. & R. Chicken, Mulligatawney, or Tomatoe Soup, per can ... 20c

KITCHEN SUPPLIES.



Burnett's or Dr. Price's 2-oz. Lemon Extract, per bottle ... 15c
Price's or Burnett's 2-oz. Vanilla Extract, per bottle ... 25c
Cox's or Nelson's Gelatine, per pkg ... 14c
Colman's Mustard, 1-lb tins, each ... 40c
14-lb sacks Extra Fine Table Salt, each ... 15c
Coarse or Fine Cooking Salt, per lb ... 1c
1-lb screw top cans Desiccated Cocoanut ... 25c
Sugared or Unsugared Desiccated bulk Cocoanut, per lb ... 20c
Quart bottle Lea & Perrins' Genuine Worcestershire Sauce ... 70c
Nestle's Milk Food, per can ... 40c
Ridge's Patent Food, per can ... 25c
Double-pointed Toothpicks, 1,000 in box, per box ... 5c
Mixed Bird Seed, 1-lb pkgs., each ... 6c
Italian Macaroni, per pkg ... 10c
1-gal. jugs Queen Olives, each ... $1.10
New Louisiana Rice, per lb ... 6c
Pure Mottled Castile Soap, per bar ... 30c
Conti Finest White Castile Soap, per bar ... 60c
French Prunes, per lb ... 8c
New Turkish Prunes, per lb ... 5c
Swift & Courtney's Parlor Matches, 200 in box, 12 boxes in caddy, per caddy ... 25c
Mustard Sardines, large tins, each ... 9c
French Sardines, in oil, per tin ... 12c
Slack's 99 per cent Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder, 1-lb tins, each ... 35c

WINE, LIQUOR, AND CIGAR DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTED CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts. per bot.	Pts. pr bot.
L. Roederer Carte-Blanche and Grand Vin Sec, Pommery Sec, and Clicquot Yellow Label	$2.50	$1.35
Piper Heidsieck	2.10	1.15
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry	2.40	1.25

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNES.

Cook's Imperial, Gold Seal and Great Western	$1.10	.65
Werner's Extra Dry	.55	.35

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC ALES AND STOUTS.

	Pts. per doz.	Per bot.
Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, bottled by Burke, Griffin, and Doghead Brand, McEwan's Scotch Ale	$1.90	.18
Robert Smith's Philadelphia Ale	$1.40	.12
Hoff's Malt Extract, Tarrant's or Eisner's	3.50	.30

IMPORTED MINERAL WATERS.

Hunyadi and Vichy Water ... qts.	$2.75	$ .25
Apollinaris ... qts.	1.90	.17
Apollinaris ... pts.	1.40	.12

FRENCH AND AMERICAN BRANDIES.

	Per gal.	Per bot.
James Hennessy, 1 Star, per bot		$1.20
James Hennessy, 3 Star, per bot		1.50
Arbouin Marrett & Co. Cognac, 1875	$10.00	$2.50
Otard Dupuy & Co. Cognac, 1872	12.00	3.00
California Grape Brandy	3.00	.75

SOUR MASH AND RYE WHISKIES.

		Per gal.	Per qt. bot.
Cane Spring (Ky.) Sour Mash	1884	$3.00	.75
Greystone (Ky.) Sour Mash	1886		
Nelson Distilling Co. (Ky.) Sour Mash	1885	2.50	
Anderson Distilling Co. (Ky.) Sour Mash	1881	5.00	1.25
Kentucky Club Sour Mash	1880	6.00	1.50
Hermitage (Ky.) Sour Mash	1880	$7.00	1.75
Hermitage (Ky.) Rye	1880		
Nelson Co. (Ky.) Rye	1881	4.00	1.00
Clark's Pure Rye	1882	5.00	1.25
Greystone (Ky.) Rye	1886	3.00	.75

BITTERS.

	Per Case.	Per Bot
Angostura, qts	$15.75	$1.35
Angostura, pts	16.25	.70
Hostetter's, qts	8.50	.75
Boker's, qts	12.25	1.10
Boker's, pts	13.75	.60
Orange, qts	10.25	.90
Boonekamp, qts	13.75	1.20

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Angelica, Muscat, Malaga, Madeira, Mount Vineyard, Port, Sherry, and Tokay. VINTAGE 1885. Per Gal. $1.50
Vintage of 1882, per gallon, $2; per bottle, 50c.

Spanish Sherry and Oporto Port, per gallon, $2.50; per bottle, 65c.

	Case.	Bottle.
Zinfandel, qts., 1 doz. in case	$4.00	$ .40
Zinfandel, pts., 2 doz. in case	$5	.25
Gutedel, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Sauterne, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Burgundy, qts., 1 doz. in case		.50
Burgundy, pts., 2 doz in case	6.00	.30
Riesling, qts., 1 doz. in case	4.50	.45
Table Claret, 1 doz. in case	3.50	.35

Fresh Imported Cigars, 1889 crop, just arrived per steamships City of Atlanta and Washington.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Length.	Quantity in box.	Price
H. Upmann.			
Conchas Especiales	4¼	50	$4.50
Sports	4½	100	11.00
Conchas Extras	4½	50	4.40
La Santa Isabel.			
Regalia Favorita	4½	50	$4.50
Manuel Garcia Alonso.			
*Bouquets	4½	25	$3.75
Regalia Chiquita	4¼	50	4.00
Londres Finas	5	50	5.00
Panetelas Finas	5	100	8.50
Perfecto Finas	5	25	4.60
Caprichos	5	50	4.00
Regalia Especiales	4½	25	3.50
Concha Finas	4½	50	5.50
Conchas Fina Especiales	4¾	50	4.50
L. Carvajal.			
Panetelas	4½	100	$8.25
*Bouquets Exquisitos	4	25	3.75
Regalia Conchas	4½	50	5.00
Regalia Especiales	4½	50	7.50
Ninfas	4½	25	2.60
Londres Fina, First	4½	100	10.50
Conchas, N. P. U.	4½	50	4.25
La Carolina.			
Perfectos	5	25	$4.20

Hija de Cabanas.

	Length.	Quantity in box.	Price
Especiales	4½	50	$4.50
Concha Regalia	4½	50	5.50
Londres First	4½	100	12.00
Regalia Favorita	4½	50	6.00
Pigmeos	2½	100	7.00
Panetelas	4½	100	10.00
Pour les Amateurs	4½	50	4.80
La Commercial.			
Regalia Favorita	4	50	$4.25
Henry Clay.			
*Bouquets	4½	25	3.75
Conchas Especiales	4½	50	4.75
Regalia Comme Il Faut	4½	50	6.90
Victorias	4½	50	6.00
La Vencedora.			
*Perfectos	5	25	$4.50
Conchas Especiales	4½	50	4.60
*Bouquets	4½	25	2.50
Conchas, N. P. U.	4½	50	4.00
*Regalia Especiales	5	50	7.25
Panetelas	5½	50	5.25
Regalia de la Reina	4½	100	8.50

*With bands.

Domestic Cigars.

SANCHEZ & HAYA, TAMPA, FLA.

	Per box.	Price
Cigarros Grande (all Havana)	100	$4.50
Figaros, 4 Bundles	100	$4.25

WINES AND LIQUORS IN CASES FOR FAMILY USE.

NO. 1 ASSORTED CASE.

An assorted case of pure wines, well matured and carefully selected.

1 bot. California Table Claret; 1 bot. California Sauterne; 2 bot. California Sherry; 2 bot. California Port; 1 bot. California Zinfandel; 2 bot. California Burgundy; 1 bot. California Riesling; 1 bot. California Gutedel; 1 bot. Kelly Island Catawba ... 4.75 PER CASE.

NO. 2 ASSORTED CASE.

An assortment of fine wines and liquors for family or holiday use.

1 bot. California Brandy, 1880; 1 bot. California Angelica, 1882; 1 bot. California Sherry, 1882; 2 bot. California Port, 1882; 1 bot. California Malaga, 1882; 1 bot. California Tokay, 1882; 1 bot. California Muscat, 1882; 1 bot. California Zinfandel, 1882; 1 bot. California Burgundy, 1882; 1 bot. California Gutedel, 1882; 1 bot. Cane Spring, Ky., Bourbon, 1884 ... 6.00 PER CASE.

NO. 3 ASSORTED CASE.

This assortment is selected to meet the wants of the most fastidious and to please the finest tastes.

1 bot. Boonekamp Bitters; 1 bot. Creme de Menthe; 1 bot. Tawny Port; 1 bot. Imported Sherry; 1 bot. Niersteiner Rhine Wine; 2 bot. Medoc Claret; 1 bot. Imported Madeira; 1 bot. California Brandy (old); 1 bot. Kentucky Club Bourbon, 1880; 1 bot. Italian Vermouth; 1 bot. De Kuyper Gin ... 10.00 PER CASE.

NO. 4 ASSORTED CASE.

This assortment includes the finest liquors, wines, spirits, and champagne obtainable.

1 bot. Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac, qt. '75; 1 bot. Curacoa, red, white, or dry, qt.; 1 bot. Jamaica Rum, qt.; 2 bot. Margaux, imported, qts.; 1 bot. Chartreuse, yellow, pt.; 1 bot. Benedictine, pt.; 1 bot. Champagne, L. Roederer, pt.; 1 bot. Guckenheimer Rye, 1880; 1 bot. Kentucky Club Bourbon, 1880; 1 bot. Duke Port; 1 bot. Oloroso Sherry ... 15.00 PER CASE.

CHAS. H. SLACK

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST.

HE SANG BEFORE PATTI.

LITTLE BLATCHFORD KAVANAUGH PLEASES THE QUEEN OF SONG.

The Grace Church Choir Boy Sings at the Richelieu Upon Invitation of Mme. Patti-Nicolini—A Calcutta Merchant Talks of Jute Bags and India Tea as Compared with That from China—What the Snow in Wisconsin Means.

A little curly-headed boy stood before Mme Patti in her parlor at the Richelieu yesterday. He made a brave little figure, standing there dressed all in black, with a flaming scarlet necktie at his throat. He was there to sing for the great singer. And he did sing in a way that brought a chorus of bravos straight from the Queen's heart. She drew him close up to her and there were tears in her eyes.

"O, you dear, dear boy! How I wish you were mine!" she exclaimed, and she hugged him close in her arms and kissed him again and again.

The little boy was Blatchford Kavanaugh. The fame which he has won as the soprano soloist of the choir boys of Grace Episcopal Church had reached Mme. Patti. She asked him to come to sing for her. He came yesterday, and a little party, of whom Mme. Patti-Nicolini, Sig. Nicolini, and Mr. Abbey were members, was made up to listen. The little fellow took his music, "O, Lord, Rebuke Me Not," and stood before the diva with as little apparent trepidation as would a schoolboy singing with his mates. When the first words of the song, with its declamatory opening, burst from the lips of the little boy the effect was electrical. There seemed such a flood of melody so out of proportion to the small throat from which it came. Mme. Patti leaned forward with a start to catch the notes. As the song went on she nodded her head in approval and her face shone with appreciation. Sig. Nicolini also grew interested from the first note, and his face expressed astonishment and pleasure.

When the song was finished there was an outpouring of adjectives from Mme. Patti. "Wonderful! superb! marvelous!" she said, and from Nicolini there was a flood of Italian synonyms.

"I can say honestly that I never heard such a voice from a boy," said Mme. Patti.

"He sang that music in a way that leaves nothing to criticism," said Sig. Nicolini. "But it does not seem possible to me that he can continue to sing such difficult music without injury. Here he is singing perfectly music that would try the powers of the most experienced singer. I cannot understand it."

Kavanaugh sang again, and sang the piece which from his lips is the sweetest melody, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair." There was a suspicion of tears in other eyes than Patti's when he had finished.

"He is nothing short of marvelous," she said. Then she told him what a treasure he had in his voice, and she gave him advice about how to take care of and preserve it. Then the little boy went home to play with the toy engine and train of cars that he got for Christmas, just as any 13-year-old boy might do.

"My firm this year shipped 25,000,000 grain and flour sacks to the United States," said G. H. Watson of Calcutta, India, who is at the Palmer House. "The business of manufacturing jute barring has grown to be one of great importance in India. The mills give employment to over 50,000 hands. The cases which are shipped to the United States are used almost entirely on the Pacific coast. A great amount of wheat is shipped in them to foreign ports. They are made fine enough to hold flour, too, and are used for that extensively. They are but little used yet so far east as Minneapolis. The jute bagging is used almost entirely in Manitoba, but it all comes there from mills in Scotland, where it is made from the raw jute imported from India.

"I haven't had a cup of tea since I came to this country. You don't seem to know what tea is. You drink vile decoctions of tea-leaves and goodness only knows what else which is made up in China and sent here as tea. Or, worse still, you drink a beverage made from green Japan tea. You take this stuff and brew a cup of something which is strong enough to blow one's head off, and you think you are drinking tea. I have been forced into drinking nothing but coffee, which you make well.

"India tea has driven the Chinese product quite out of the market in England. They raise just as good tea in China as they do anywhere, but they will adulterate it. If you get a pound of India tea you have a pound of tea. It is all tea. There is absolutely no adulteration of teas in India. From the time the chests are brought in from the tea gardens till they are shipped the contents are never disturbed further than to take out samples. A pound of good tea in Calcutta is worth about 25 cents of your money. The tea business in India is growing rapidly. The most improved methods of culture are being introduced under the direction of the English. The people are becoming more skillful in preparing the tea for market. The best varieties of plants are being cultivated. The result of all this is that India is becoming a great factor in the tea markets of the world.

"There has been an effort made to introduce your trust idea into the tea business of India. It was found that the interests were too many and too diversified to bring them all together under a single management. But we have the association of India tea growers which is doing much for the good of the business. The association undertook the introduction of India tea into England. The members were assessed according to the size of their interests and the money used to carry on the campaign in England. The result is that we now control the English market. Just such a campaign will be commenced in the United States. It has already commenced, in fact, and strong efforts are being made to introduce our product into New York."

"I wonder if the beef raisers of the United States know what an immense business has grown up in the dressed meat shipped from the Argentine Republic to France," said E. G. Services of Paris. "This trade commenced in the summer of 1886 and it has now grown to immense proportions. The business is conducted much as your dressed-beef business with England. The animals are slaughtered at Barracas, a suburb of Buenos Ayres. The carcasses are then put into a refrigerator where the temperature is from 25° to 30° below zero. They are left there till they are frozen solidly to the center, and are then sent over in refrigerator ships. The sales are made principally in Havre, Rouen, and Paris. Many of the towns of France impose a local duty on all imported meats so high as to practically shut out all foreign meats. But this meat is produced so cheaply that it is sold in some towns in competition with domestic meat, even against a barrier of 15 or 20 per cent local duty."

"Ugh! I've just plowed out of a foot and a half of snow," said W. D. Fisher of Florence, Wis., as he shook his shoulders in remembrance of it and registered at the Tremont. "Yes, we've got snow at last up in Wisconsin, and we have enough of it, too. The lumbering interests had commenced to grow pretty serious about the weather. No snow means that no logs can be hauled to the rivers. We are all right now, though, unless there should be a phenomenally warm spell. There promises to be a big cut of timber."

Grand Pacific—J. W. Blythe, Burlington; William R. Harper, Yale University, New Haven; Daniel E. Bushnell, Columbus, O.; A. M. Robbins, Cleveland, O.; W. W. Pope, Albuquerque, N. M.; W. J. Arnold, Kansas City; B. S. Chace, Providence, R. I.

Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. R. Roche, Henry Allen, St. Louis; George E. Watson, Calcutta; W. J. Oliphant, Denver; William Culbertson, Edinburg; S. T. Creasey, Huron, S. D.; F. N. Shaw, St. Paul; R. F. Edgar, Brandon, Manitoba.

Tremont—the Hon. T. R. Haley, Manitowoc; J. C. Davis, Rawlins, Wyo.; N. S. Pennington, St. Louis; H. R. Parsons, London; H. E. Carson, Akron.

Sherman—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Williams, Sioux City; L. F. Armbrect, Romeo, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Perkins, Fargo; E. D. Melton, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. P. Y. Griggs, Buffalo.

For the New Year.

Ring out, O bells of every sect
(Too many names ye have for rhyme)—
Peal joyously the New-Year chime,
And all the weal we all expect.

Ring out the bustle and the bang,
Ring out the dudes and pug-dogs, too;
Ring out longnettes without ado,
And dripping skirts that bobbing hang.

Ring out the need for Latin, Greek,
Ring out the mixed tongues, slang and all,
And when we go to make a call
Let us converse in Volapük.

Ring out the "rings"—the corners keen
That corner many a man of wit;
Ring in some good laws made to fit,
And not by *lawyers* only seen.

Ring out hard times and dire suspense,
Ring in less greed, a kindlier hand;
Ring in great plenty through the land;
Ring in a rain of common cents.
—*Libbie Adams Turner.*

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway directors today the year's net earnings over working expenses were shown to be $6,029,000. This affords a surplus above fixed charges of $2,250,000, in addition to the surplus of $276,000 at the close of last year. It was decided to declare a supplementary dividend of 1 per cent, payable Feb. 17, in addition to the regular half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent from the annuity fund in the hands of the Dominion Government. This makes a total half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent.

More Pittsburg Aldermen Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—Ald. W. H. Porter and Constables Shepard, Parker, and Carney were convicted today of conspiracy to defraud. This makes five Aldermen convicted of receiving money to settle illegal liquor-selling cases. The others are now serving terms in the workhouse.

GATHERED AMONG THE PEOPLE

It was at Hooley's Theater just before the rise of the curtain. A young man and his best girl were seated in the parquet. In front of the young lady was one of those patent opera glass holders. They are placed only on every other seat at Hooley's, and when the case is opened the glasses become fastened to a handle that is attached to the seat by a chain. Sometimes, however, the machine doesn't work. Sometimes it slips a cog or something. It did this night. The girl wanted to operate it herself.

"Let me do it, Charlie," she said.

So he did. She dropped in the dime, took the handle and put it in the lock, but the case didn't open.

"Push harder!" said the young man in his superior way. She did, and this time the case flew open, but the handle didn't stick.

"See! You didn't push hard enough," he said, "and you ought to give the handle a twist in the lock. I'll show you the way."

He reached over and got the handle attached to the seat on the other side of him, dropped his dime in the slot, and poked the handle into the lock. Everything worked to a charm.

"There!" he said; "that's the way."

Then his face fell and the girl laughed out.

"The person who occupies that seat will probably be grateful to you for supplying him with an opera-glass," she said.

And the young man was so silent that one could almost hear him think. The opera-glasses were chained to the other side of the seat next him.

"I didn't think there was as much snobbishness in all Chicago as I saw displayed in a little North State street store the other day," said a North Side young woman. "I was in there making a few purchases when a fashionably dressed woman of about middle age came in. She wanted some butter.

"'Have it at the house inside of half an hour,' she said.

"'I can't get it there as quick as that,' said the clerk. 'I am all alone here now. I'll send it over as soon as the boy comes back, though.'

"'O, but I must have it right away,' she said. 'What shall I do? I ought to have sent my maid over, but she was so busy I thought I'd just run over myself.'

"'I can do it up for you.'

"'O, I couldn't think of it. What would everyone say? I guess I'd better hurry home and send the maid over for it.'

"Well, there's no use of going through all that conversation. The maid figured about every second word. The matter was finally compromised, however, by the butter being put in a ball of the paii wrapped up in paper. As she took this up and started out she looked around and said:

"'O, dear, I wish I'd sent the maid.'

"After she'd gone the clerk sighed. He looked tired and I felt so."

CRUSHED TO DEATH BENEATH IRON BARS.

Two Men Killed and Two Badly Injured at Swansea, Ont.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A bad accident occurred at the Ontario rolling mills at Swansea this morning by which George Head of West Toronto and William McGuire of Brockton were killed and William G. Coulter of Brockton and Richard Heath of Toronto injured. The accident was caused by the collapse of the iron frame work supporting platform scales. These scales were used to weigh heavy loads of iron transported from the mill on large iron trucks on an elevated tramway. Shortly before 8 o'clock the four men started on their calamitous journey from the furnace to the scales with a truck containing about seven and one-half tons of metal in bars weighing about 150 pounds each. As the front wheels of the truck rested on the scales the platform collapsed, causing the truck with its immense load of iron to capsize. Head and McGuire were crushed to death, their bodies being mangled and disfigured beyond recognition. The other men happened to be on the other side of the truck and to this fact they owe their escape from death. Coulter had his left ankle fractured and his face badly cut. Heath escaped with numerous bruises. Coulter may not recover.

Reunion of Illinois Veterans.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There was a reunion here today of the Illinois survivors of the Armies of the Potomac, the James, and the Shenandoah. A permanent organization was effected, and W. F. Calhoun of Decatur was elected President. Tonight there was a campfire held at G. A. R. Hall. The address of welcome was delivered by Surgeon W. Coleman of the Army of the Tennessee. Miss Pearl Pinckard, aided by a quartet, sang war songs.

Murderer Shipley Jailed at Last.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31.—George Shipley, the notorious horsethief and murderer who escaped from Tunkhannock jail a month ago, was run down in the woods last night. He made a desperate fight, wounding two of his captors. This morning he was taken back to Tunkhannock jail. Although handcuffed he plunged through a window while the train was in motion, and had not the officer grasped one of his limbs he would have escaped.

For the Extradition of J. P. Latham.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today issued a requisition upon Gov. Hill of New York for the extradition of James P. Latham, alias H. A. Bowen, M. D., under arrest at New York City, wanted at Chicago for obtaining money by playing a confidence game.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age
Philip Hafta, Anna Schachner	26—21
James J. Malloy, Mrs. Monica Kiernan	30—28
Julius Fenn, Lena Stegemann	21—20
Michael J. Burke, Minnie Wurzer	25—21
Nels F. Appelloy, Mathilda Pearson	30—21
Joseph Monnetti, Anna O'Connell	26—26
Bishop Lykes, Maria Hammett	21—21
Edwin M. S. Jackson, Alice M. Manning	23—24
Otto W. Kappelman, Bertha Reiher	24—19
Carl Michelsen, Caroline Hansen	25—25
Axel Tolf, Lottie Fyrsten	22—20
Vaclav Stefel, Barbara Soukup	30—21
Mecia Jankowski, Michalina Walkowska	24—20
Frank Klyczek, Tekla Kamluska	24—20
Henry Jessen, Mary Kirschi, Crete, Ill	27—21
John Anderson, Caroline Petterson	29—19
Joseph Wolff, Annie Zender	31—21
Caleb Curtis, Katie Rupert	37—26
James O'Hara, Nellie Walsh	24—20
R. Foleda, Indianapolis, Ind., T. Fligettaub	30—24
Fred W. Walters, Lotta B. Jones, Rockford	30—26
Franklin G. Farnsworth, Florence R. Westcott	27—18
Fred Moor, Mary Moor	36—36
Gustaf Johnson, Louis Myren	30—24
Kickham Scanlan, Sadie Conway	25—21
Anthony Schroder, Katie Becker	34—27
Edward Hofman, Christina Lehner	23—19
Fritz Bock, Bertha Doering	24—21
Hamilton Fraser Jr., Bertha Haycock	23—20
George D. Cook, Stella V. Sturges	44—32
Frank Anderson, Emma Swanson	27—20
Francis W. Bullis, Mary A. Reed	25—24
George E. Ambuhl, Ella V. Burkhardt	30—21
Charles E. Mitchell, Frankie M. Johnson	40—19
Edward B. Burton, Tunnie Revelson	25—19
Karl G. Ziegler, Mary Petschauer	27—20
Bernhard Grzegowski, Louise Jelonek	27—21
Jacob Winstrom, Esther Strumpf	25—21
John Daily, Bristol, Ind., Myrtle P. Austin, same	26—20
Benjamin Chambers, Lulu Emerson	32—21
Anton Anderson, Louie Erickson	34—26
George W. Pollard, Etta M. De Goode	28—19
Eugene R. Goodrich, Annie Hecker	23—20
Herman G. Weigert, Lena Hall	34—21
Julius Clark, Gertrude White	23—19
Horace A. Jenkins, Harriet Taylor	27—20
Alvah Fullbrick, Ida M. Smith	27—20
David Crosby, Kiburn, Ill., Katie Johnson	22—20
Joseph Burns, Dollie Carter	22—18
John Byrnes, Kate Adams	23—19
James Murphy, Augusta Mead	29—19
Vaclav Stoppl, Barbara Soukup	30—21
Frank P. Sherman, Corinne M. Clybourne	24—21
John Merneigh, Minnie James	28—20
William F. Davis, Elizabeth G. Brookbank	26—21
Frank Shewburn, Juliette P. Locke	27—21
William Kuntaman, Minnie Strumpf	21—20
Israel Geider, Betsy Schneider	25—19
Samuel M. Lockwood, Anna L. Yelbryck	44—34
Michael Harnett, Nellie Collias	28—20
William H. Marvin, Mary M. Alcock	43—35
Thomas Golden, Ellen Devany	29—25
Hugo Harris, Josephine Oppenheim	30—25
Gustaf Nelson, Mary Peterson	26—27
Olaf Persson, Blanda Johnson	21—22
Charles J. Cedarburg, Nellie E. Charbonneau	22—20
Arthur E. Stone, Susie Pinkinton	27—24
Henry Kohl, Helena J. Pannenberg	29—21
J. Washburn Smith, Theota C. Frain	34—21
Andrew F. Williams, Theckla Raimer	29—22
Charles Howard, Mrs. Diana Hark	31—33
James A. Hay, May Fowler	28—22
Franklin M. Murray, Laura C. House	40—37
John Bollam, Julia Heanauer	29—18
Frank Schmidt, Otillia Bendel	36—18
Walter S. Wilson, Kittie Mahoney	25—20
Peter Jansen, Emilie S. Larson	29—21
Alfred C. Van Pelt, Mrs. Catherine M. Crompton	43—47
James Polker, Caroline Schmidt	22—19
Jan Filip, Marie Kocourek	22—19
Joseph F. Loofel, Therese Hoff	30—21
Lucius A. Hine, Winnifred Otis	27—24
Phillip Heinrich, Mrs. Lizzie Hegeman	36—34

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mound Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Secty and Supt Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 99 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 325 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 a. m.

BRENNAN—Dec. 31, 1889, Margaret, beloved wife of John Brennan.

Funeral from her late residence, 15 Belknap-st., Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10 a. m. to Holy Family Church, thence by C., M. & St. P. R. R. to Calvary Cemetery.

DIXON—Tuesday, Dec. 31, Katharine, dearly beloved sister of Joseph H. and John S. Dixon.

Funeral notice hereafter.

DICKEY—Dec. 30, at the residence of her nephew, W. M. Luff, Oak Park, Mary A. Dickey, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Oak Park, Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 1 p. m.

GIBBS—Dec. 31, 1889, Aggie, daughter of the late Patrick and Alice Gibbs, aged 19 years.

Funeral from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. James McCany, 252 South Morgan-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Calvary.

GERRITSEN—Dec. 30, Aldert A., at the residence of his son, Fernwood, Ill., aged 84 years and 3 months. Funeral Jan. 1 at 1 p. m.

KELLER—Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 a. m., at his residence, 168 Fifth-av., Valentine Keller, father of John and George Keller, Mrs. K. Blickhan, and Mrs. L. Benzoffer.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 2, 8:30 a. m., from house by carriage to St. Peter's Church, thence to St. Boniface.

JAS. H. WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A CLOAK SALE

—OF—

COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS.

Unprecedented! Unparalleled!

We offer the entire stock of one of the best cloak manufacturers in the country at prices unprecedentedly low.

This offering comprises choice garments of fine material, fashionable styles, and excellent make; the goods are highly desirable in every particular. They include Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Newmarkets, Raglans, and Plush Jackets and Sacques; also Children's Cloaks, all sizes, at

$3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8.

These prices are less than half the cost of manufacture, and customers who need such garments this Winter, or liable to need them at any time within twelve months, will serve their interests by buying now.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. | JAMES H. WALKER & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Beginning Tomorrow and continuing during January only,

20% Discount

Will be given from marked prices on all

Boys' Overcoats and Boys' Suits.

—With this discount from our usually low prices, an opportunity is allowed for selecting *high-grade clothing* at unquestionably *low-grade prices.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are pleased to announce for Thursday, Jan. 2nd, the beginning of "Our Eighth Great Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens and Quilts."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. E. V. BAKER WILL LEAD THE Central W. C. T. U. prayer-meeting Thursday, Jan. 2, 10 a. m., at headquarters, 161 La Salle-st.

DR. S. V. CLEVINGER WILL LECTURE before the Medical Women's Sanitary Association, Saturday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 p. m., at the Sherman House club-room. Subject: "Mental Hygiene."

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETing of the Illinois Press Association will be held Feb. 18, 19, 20 at Peoria. The members will then go on an excursion to the City of Mexico.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1st, being a HOLIDAY our usual Auction Sale of

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

Will be held on

Thursday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 a. m.,

At which time we will close

A FINE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

On Same Day, in Basement,

Crockery and Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DEATHS.

HILLS—Dec. 30, of typhoid pneumonia, William Lock, eldest son of Edward W. and Lois B. Hills, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Funeral at his late residence, 222 37th-st., Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock a. m. Burial private.

KULTCHAR—Mrs. Nettie Kultchar, widow of the late Frank Kultchar, and mother of Mrs. A. White, Minnie, M. R., S., and J. Kultchar, Dec. 30 at 5 a. m., aged 63.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 1, 10 a. m., from late residence, 1851 Frederick-st., near Clark, to Rosehill. Friends invited.

KARNUTH—Dec. 30, at No. 329 N. Wood-st., Alfred, youngest son of the late Charles Karnuth, aged 9 years and 5 months.

Funeral Jan. 1, at 12 o'clock, to Waldheim.

KENNEDY—At New Haven, Conn., Dec. 30, Thomas Kennedy, aged 58 years, brother of Patrick Kennedy.

Funeral at New Haven Jan. 1.

PATTON—The Rev. William W. Patton, D. D., formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, suddenly, Dec. 31, of congestion of the lungs, at the house of his daughter in Westfield, N. J.

WILKINSON—Dec. 29, Anna Sanborn, wife of Robert B. Wilkinson, formerly of Cleveland, O.

Burial strictly private.

WILKINSON—Agnes Sanborn, wife of R. B. Wilkinson, Sunday, Dec. 29, 5 p. m., at her residence, 529 Belden-av.

☞ Cleveland (O.) and New York papers please copy.

Underwriters' Auction Notice

On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1890, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at the

Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

200 to 206 Madison-st.,

A STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,
Canned Goods, Soaps,
Spices, Rice, Woodenware,
Chimneys, Burners,
Candies, Etc., Etc.

Also

Tobaccos and Cigars.

On same day a quantity of

Builders' Hardware, Too'ls, Etc.,

Left from the sale of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss' Stock.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. J. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

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We have been making preparations for months, and are satisfied our patrons will appreciate our efforts.

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Are the three points we have tried to cover for the best interests of our customers.

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AT OUR

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We will show all the

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Special Prices,

And in addition will offer a line of

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(In 4½-yard lengths)

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33⅓ PER CENT

Under Regular Values.

SALES COMMENCE TOMORROW, THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

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TOMORROW WE INAUGURATE OUR REGULAR JANUARY SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

These stocks are replete with the freshest and most desirable goods to be procured in the Home and Foreign Markets, and our purchases have been of the most advantageous kind for our patrons. We quote a few prices to show the extraordinary values we are offering:

German Damask Towels, 23x45 in., knotted Fringe, with white and col'd borders	25c each
5-8 Irish Cream Damask Napkins	$1.00 per doz
3-4 Fine Irish Bleached Damask Napkins	$1.50 per doz
68-inch Splendid Irish Cream Damask	50c per yard
Ladies' Drawers, Fruit of the Loom Muslin, tucks and yoke bands	23c per pair
Ladies' Corset Covers, good cambric, trimmed with fine Hamburg	23c each
Ladies' Night Gowns, Fruit of the Loom Muslin, tucked yoke	50c each
Ladies' Chemise, fine muslin, yoke of tucks and insertion	50c each
Ladies' Drawers, fine muslin, Hamburg Ruffles and tucks	50c per pair

"FINER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES."

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.

FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Bright Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Spinal Disease, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Prostration, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness, Pain in the Back, Improved Aug. 1, 1888. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which circulates and assists nature to restore vexed organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00.

Book of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 201 & 203 State St., Chicago, Ill.

TRACY & CAVENA & CO. EYES. Skillfully Fitted and Glasses Ground for all defects of vision. Scientific Lenses.

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For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada.

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WILSON BROS.,

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All Patterns preserved. Established 1865.

BLANK BOOKS of every style, quality and description for Merchants, Bankers and Mf'rs. Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co. 77 MADISON ST.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.00, $2.00 or $5.00 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, or the most exact in America. Address P. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE COMMERCE OF 1889.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO FOR THE LAST YEAR.

Larger Receipts of Wheat, Corn, Butter, Cattle, and Hogs, but Flour, Lumber, and Coal Show a Decrease—An Active Movement of Produce at Much Lower Prices—A Large Gain in Manufactures, Chiefly in Packing and Iron, with a Fair Growth in Wholesale—The Trade of the City Measured by $1,177,000,000, Being a Gain of 4·6 Per Cent, with an Increase of 6·8 Per Cent in the Bank Clearings.

The commercial history of the city during the year just closed presents less of variety than did the majority of its predecessors in the last decade. Business was active all through, but presented few features except such as were involved in changes in the mode of investing capital and those incident thereto. The tariff discussion, which formed such an important element in the Presidential campaign of 1888, was generally regarded as settled for the present by the election of fourteen months ago, and has had little to do with shaping the course of business, though receiving a great deal of attention recently in the daily press. There was some uneasiness the first half of the year in regard to the crop yield, but it was not so general as in many former seasons, and was allayed by welcome rains not so long deferred as to cause mercantile depression or materially affect the course of prices except in wheat. There has been a remarkably steady inflow of farm produce to the city, and an almost equally steady distribution of it to the East and to Europe, with a good equable demand for mercandise to go to the interior. There was no paralysis in any department, though a relaxed market for rails, due to a much smaller amount of railroad construction, affected the iron interests. But even that was compensated for by an enormous increase in the use of iron for structural purposes, including shipbuilding. Our manufacturers were kept busy, and some of them, as those in the packing line, show a big increase in production. Hence wages were well maintained, in spite of lower prices for produce, which has involved a reduction in selling values of some manufactured products, and the workers have found full employment in most branches. For this reason the city has been free from strikes, a fact that is in pleasant contrast to the long struggle of the dock laborers in London and the deplorable contest around the coal mines a few miles to the west of us. A six months' strike in that section was ended last November. The introduction of petroleum by a pipe line to South Chicago early in 1888 has materially lessened the local consumption of coal, but it now seems that the advantage gained by some manufacturers in using it is but temporary, the supply being wanted for refining. The coal operators are, however, threatened by competition from natural gas to be brought here within a few months from Indiana.

The total addition to the track mileage of railroads in the United States during last year was about 5,000 miles, against 7,284 in 1888 and 12,668 in 1887. About 2,000 miles of this was laid south of the latitude of Cincinnati. The output of steel rails is, however, stated to have been 1,450,000 tons, or some 85,000 more than for the year next preceding.

War in the old world has been talked of, and the military preparations by some Governments, nearly reaching the complement needed for actual fighting, have raised grave fears that another year will not pass by without an extensive struggle. But so far all is peace, and the only effect on business circles here has been a slight stimulus to the canning industry, with a little demand here for other supplies. The partial failure of the cereal crops in Europe, the extent of which is not yet certainly known, has not called out the demand on us which must come within the next few months if the bulk of the statements be approximately true. Conditions there have favored a letting down of the bars which have recently excluded our produce from most of the continental markets, and it is not improbable that ere long the restrictions on our pork meats will be reduced if not abolished, owing to a strong pressure by consumers, aided by some effort on the part of our Government. Already there is a great improvement in the European demand for our lard, and a little continental inquiry for rye. Chicago manufacturers, too, are extending the field of their operations. Two ship-loads of machinery have recently been sent from this city to South Africa, the freight on which alone amounted to about $56,000.

The Europeans have, however, had a great deal to do with the course of business in this country, and it has been markedly felt in Chicago. The Paris Exhibition took out a large amount of money over and above that usually absorbed by the expenditures of our summer tourists to Europe. Frenchmen engineered the boom in copper, which collapsed ingloriously near the close of last winter. A syndicate in Germany stands charged with manipulations which rendered easy if not possible the operations of the American Sugar Trust, and the Britishers have sent hither large sums for investment in the so-called "industrials." Their purchases include several elevators, breweries, and other properties in this city, and invaded the Northwest to an extent which may yet prove to have an important influence on the grain trade of Chicago. A part of the capital thus used is diverted from other channels in this country, but there can be little doubt that the largest portion is new, since it comes out of the pockets of the smaller class of English investors, who buy the shares of the syndicates with cash that would otherwise be in the savings banks. One important result of this offer of capital here has been a comparative easiness of the local money market, at times when stringency was the rule on the seaboard, and the flush was sufficiently great to make some Chicago capitalists eager seekers after avenues of investment elsewhere.

The trusts have waxed and waned. Their glory has passed its maximum and is now on the decline, however it may prove to be with their power. They have been ruled against in the courts on the score of illegality, and the manipulations in which the conductors of some of them indulged within the last twelve months have done much to render them unpopular. Many investors in sugar certificates lost money, and the kings of the movement are now threatened with an embarrassing opposition after nearly two years of supreme sway. Cotton oil was so badly wrecked by mismanagement as to induce a reorganization under State law, and corporations that are members of trusts have been ruled out in Missouri, which dealt a heavy blow to the lead men and others. Only a month ago the Supreme Court of this State took solid ground against the Gas Trust, citing the common law principle that whatever tends to create a monopoly is unlawful as being contrary to public policy, and showing that the taking on of a corporate form will not prevent trusts from being dealt with according to their true character. In his message to Congress President Harrison called attention to the necessity of legislation on the subject, and it now seems probable that decided action will be taken the present winter. In view of all this it is not to be wondered at if some of the big guns of the trust idea have grown tired of the odium incurred as well as discouraged by fear of the consequences, which may yet absorb a large part of the immense profits they made by opening up to the public their new and patent "ready road to riches."

Undoubtedly the cloud surrounding the trust idea has had a great deal to do with shaping the deliberations of prominent railroad men who not long since favored it as the readiest path out of the difficulties into which they had been plunged by disastrous rate wars. A year ago the "gentlemen's agreement" was extensively paraded as the panacea for all the ills that railroad managements are heir to, but some time since it was decided to be not worth the cost of conducting it, and now consolidations seem to be looked forward to as the only avenue of escape from the evils of intense competition. Apparently the expense attending the reformation of interests, all of which are already loaded down with water almost to the sinking line, is the chief obstacle. But pending the discussions on this topic the railroads have done a large carrying business, and generally at rates more satisfactory to the stockholders than were those of 1888, while a closer economy has been in many cases a feature of the management. The greater number of the lines may be said to have done fairly well, and to have a good patronage open for them in the immediate future by reason of the fact of large crops with the augmented return traffic that naturally follows a liberal crop movement. The tendency now is to invest surplus earnings in the purchase of rolling stock and in remetaling the lines rather than in adding to mileage. The equipments of many lines were much increased during the year.

The following columns contain a summary of the business of the city for 1889, the estimates of value being confined to those for personal property. The totals do not include speculative transactions in produce, except those sales for future delivery which have been followed by an actual receipt or shipment of the property concerned, and in so far as those speculative purchases or sales may have affected the cash value of what was handled by receivers and shippers. Neither do the estimates include transactions in real estate nor the value of buildings erected thereon, except as the cost of those structures has increased production in the several branches of manufacture of material used in building. The compilation is substantially on the same plan as has been pursued in these columns at the close of many previous years:

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1889:

Produce trade	$388,000,000
Wholesale	446,000,000
Manufactures	452,000,000
Total	$1,286,000,000

These three departments, however, overlap each other, especially the last two. A great many items have been counted twice, as material manufactured here has been sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan as in former years, we estimate for this doubling up, and deduct from the above $109,000,000. We then have the following:

Total trade of 1889	$1,177,000,000
Total trade of 1888	1,125,000,000
Increase	$52,000,000

Or a gain of 4⅝ per cent.

The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the eighteenth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire:

Year.	In currency.	In gold.
1889	$1,177,000,000	$1,177,000,000
1888	1,125,000,000	1,125,000,000
1887	1,103,000,000	1,103,000,000
1886	997,000,000	997,000,000
1885	959,000,000	959,000,000
1884	933,000,000	933,000,000
1883	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
1882	1,045,000,000	1,045,000,000
1881	1,015,000,000	1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000	764,000,000
1878	655,000,000	650,000,000
1877	621,500,000	595,000,000
1876	652,000,000	587,000,000
1875	657,000,000	566,000,000
1874	639,000,000	575,000,000
1873	596,000,000	514,000,000
1871-'72	490,000,000	437,000,000
1870	439,000,000	377,000,000
1869	450,000,000	336,000,000
1868	434,000,000	310,000,000
1860	97,000,000	97,000,000
1850	20,000,000	20,000,000

FINANCIAL.

It has been an unusually prosperous year with the Chicago banks. The course of the money market, nevertheless, was so erratic that bankers have been considerably puzzled and at times a trifle more anxious than, according to subsequent events, was necessary. The year has broken all the usual precedents of the market. In the first three months call loans were easily obtained by brokers at 5 per cent and private money was loaned at 4 and 4½ per cent. This condition prevailed until the middle of June. Chicago, like all the other large cities in the country, had large reserves of banking capital, and competition among lenders was active. But in June the market grew firm rather suddenly. This was due partly to activity and higher prices in the local security market and largely to the absorption of funds by Wall street speculators, so-called "trust" stocks having been lifted in that month to their highest point. The disbursements July 1 on account of interest and dividends failed to restore the usual midsummer ease to the market. The banks had ample funds to meet the legitimate requirements of their regular customers, but the call loan market was far from easy, many brokers paying 6 per cent, although 5 was the nominal rate. The market was easier in August and in the first two weeks of September, but when the fall movement of produce got fairly under way in the latter part of September loan rates stiffened again, no call money being quoted under 5 per cent. The market held comfortably firm until the end of October, when the demands of trade had reached such proportions that the rate on call loans was advanced from 5 to 6 per cent and on prime mercantile paper from 6 to 7. These rates were maintained until the end of the year. In November the packers and receivers of produce were large borrowers, and the regular mercantile and manufacturing demand was unabated. The investment demand for securities was also strong in the last two months, being stimulated by the current belief that prices were low. As a result lenders have been able to place their money at almost any rate they might ask, and many call loans were made at 7 per cent, although the nominal rate was 6. The usual rate on prime business paper in November and December was 7 per cent and ordinary discounts were quoted at 8 per cent.

Two new banks were organized during the year under the State law, the Northern Trust company and the American Trust and Savings Bank, each with $1,000,000 capital. The time was ripe for them, and they have already a satisfactory business, the stocks of both having sold in the market at a premium of from 15 to 30 per cent. The condition of the twenty-one national banks of the city in December of 1888 and 1889 is shown by the following:

	Dec. 11, 1889.	Dec. 12, 1888.
Capital	$16,250,000	$16,250,000
Surplus and profits	8,836,415	7,645,000
Deposits	94,346,958	85,558,842
Loans and discounts	71,247,288	65,080,101

Here is shown an increase within a year of 14 per cent in the surplus, 10 per cent in deposits, and 9 per cent in loans. The greatest expansion of banking was in September, when the deposits of the national banks reached a total of $100,067,815, and their loans and discounts a total of $73,066,388, these being taken from the reports furnished to the Controller of the Currency for Sept. 30. The surplus reserve of the banks that day amounted to about $6,500,000. Dec. 11 that item had shrunk to about $4,000,000. The Chicago banks have not allowed their cash resources to fall below the legal limit (25 per cent of deposits) once during the year. It is probable that the surplus reserve has never fallen under $3,000,000.

The State banking institutions, in compliance with the new State law, furnished full returns of their condition for the first time last year. There are eight of these banks and their condition Nov. 4, 1889, is shown by the following:

Capital	$6,961,000
Surplus and profits	3,086,852
Deposits	31,010,133
Loans and discounts	29,225,686

These banks are not required by law to keep a reserve equal to 25 per cent of their net deposits, yet most of the larger ones do maintain such a reserve, although some of them keep a large portion of their cash on deposit with national banks and count these deposits as equivalent to cash.

Combining the figures for national and State banks, Chicago's banking totals, private banks not included, are as follows:

Capital	$22,941,000
Surplus and profits	11,913,267
Deposits	125,000,000
Loans and discounts	100,000,000

The following are the monthly totals of clearings by the associated banks of this city:

	1889.	1888.
January	$269,209,079.16	$234,810,057
February	234,398,018.59	217,428,855
March	261,891,693.21	239,087,737
April	262,128,111.41	237,692,719
May	295,131,212.12	278,064,607
June	275,068,396.77	274,921,216
July	269,866,658.74	256,744,819
August	284,168,138.09	263,903,129
September	284,927,160.20	271,295,632
October	330,150,038.87	323,057,171
November	300,779,128.65	279,673,135
December	342,176,053.08	287,695,380
Total year	$3,379,925,188.67	$3,163,774,463
Do 1887		2,969,216,211
Do 1886		2,604,762,912
Do 1885		2,318,579,003

The increase for the year is 6·8 per cent.

The paucity of business on the Board of Trade is shown in the fact that the totals of its clearing-house for the year were only $85,463,066, against $105,703,106 for 1888.

The local security market was unusually active and interesting throughout the year. The Stock Exchange removed its quarters in the fall from the Opera-House Building to the remodeled structure at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, which has been named the Stock Exchange Building. The new hall of the exchange is large, convenient, and elegant. The exchange has steadily grown more prominent during the year in the financial field. Its quotations fix values and are now watched by bankers and lenders generally as never before. The result of the exchange's growth is evidenced by an increase in the value of memberships. At the beginning of the year they were quoted nominally at about $100, but in the summer and fall they sold as high as $450. Some of the purchases were speculative no doubt, yet there was a genuine demand for them, as several new firms went into the local security business.

Gas Trust issues furnished the biggest sensation of the year in the market. They steadily advanced in the first half of the year, the certificates rising from below 40 to above 60 and the Gas light 5s from about 83 to about 97. The adverse decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in November caused a sudden drop of all the Gas Trust issues, the certificates breaking in three days from 54 to 36. The bonds suffered less, although the Gas-light 5s sold for a time below 90. They have since advanced a few points. Calumet Dock common made an advance of 100 per cent, opening the year at 22 and moving up to about 44. West Side cable stock has also fluctuated widely. Placed on the market in the spring at about 93, it quickly rose in June to 104. Since then it has declined to about the first figure.

Following are the new stocks listed on the Stock Exchange during the year: American Trust & Savings Bank, $1,000,000; Northern Trust, $1,000,000; Calumet Car, $250,000; Chicago Edison company, $500,000; Arc Light & Power, $1,000,000; Panopticum, $250,000; Diamond Match, $6,000,000; Illinois Steel, $25,000,000; National Railway of Illinois, $2,500,000; Linseed Oil Trust, $13,000,000; West Chicago Street railroad, $10,000,000; Western Stone, $2,000,000—total new stock, $62,500,000. Following are the new bonds listed: Auditorium 5s, $900,000; Panopticum 6s, $170,000; Chamber of Commerce 5s, $650,000; Duluth Gas 5s, $5,000,000; National Subway 6s, $150,000; United States Brewing 5s, $1,500,000; West Chicago Street railroad 5s, $4,100,000; Tunnel 5s, $1,500,000; Western Stone 5s, $500,000—total new bonds, $14,470,000. The sales of the year on the Chicago Stock Exchange aggregated 152,150 shares and $18,550,000 in bonds.

PRODUCE.

The markets for produce were less active and averaged much lower last year than in 1888. There was a notably larger movement in grain, seeds, live stock, and dairy products, but the course of the markets was generally free from excitement, and quotations were for that reason more steady, while the greater plenty of material tended to reduce them. Several articles sold at or near the lowest prices known in the last quarter of a century, and with scarcely an exception there was an important difference in favor of the consumer as compared with the last preceding decade. The most marked fallings off in quantity were in the cases of flour and coal, the first being due mostly to the choice of other routes for through shipment from the Northwest to Eastern points and to Europe, and the second to the scarcely precedented mildness of last winter, in addition to the wider use of petroleum brought hither by the pipe line to South Chicago. The gain in receipts of grain is a legitimate consequence of better crops, and that in dairy products is mostly ascribable to the more copious rainfall in the principal grazing sections of the West. Our hog-packing has increased, returning towards what we used to think were normal dimensions on account of a larger supply of animals in the West, and in part because the experience of the preceding two years had demonstrated the fact that the establishment of houses at other points had been based on a miscalculation in regard to the magnitude of relative profits in the case of some if not all. The cattle business has grown with an augmentation of the demand, encouraged, if not caused, by the low prices at which they are sold and also to some extent on account of the removal of foolish restrictions on the shipment of Chicago dressed beef to other States. And there has seldom been a year in which the demand kept such uniform pace with the supply. This has prevented an accumulation of local stocks of produce and thus rendered small the profits of warehousing. We have done much more in the shape of direct exports of animal product and corn, while in wheat there has been a lack of the vivacity which distinguished some former years when stocks left over from speculative excitements were offered to the foreigners at reduced prices in order to regain a normal volume. In this respect the figures may be contrastive, but on the whole they are far from justifying the plea that this city is receding in importance as a shipping point, though the Mississippi route to the seaboard was more active, and Northwestern lines of transportation vied in the effort to divert the stream of food-stuffs from the bend around the southern end of Lake Michigan, while the various cut-off lines have carried large quantities at smaller distances around us. The prominence of Chicago as a handling and directing center is really on the increase, though it may not be denied that there is a decided tendency toward a concentration of the bulk of the business into a few strong hands.

In a speculative sense the year has been noted for its tameness. Only four "mountain peaks" stand out from the otherwise prairie level of monotony, and they were not high ones, neither of them raising its crest to the snow line. They were the Fairbank wheat deal in the spring, the Milwaukee oat deal in the early summer, the short spurt in corn at the close of November, and the Sawyer-Wallace pork deal begun in the autumn and probably not yet over, though it may possibly be wound up within a few days hence. All three were stunted perhaps not more by the magnitude of the supply than by the widening out of previously adopted scalping methods, unless it may be said that the latter became unduly prominent simply by reason of a decreased volume of general speculation. To use a Hibernicism, the absence of the latter has been a leading feature. Much of what was done in that line was in the shape of straddles between the markets in this and other cities. Of course that involved a volume of trading large in itself, as Chicago practically bore the load of reserves stored at other points, both in city and country. There was some independent trading for the Northwest and New York, but the latter was not nearly so active as in former years, and the same may be said of a comparatively steadier run of foreign business, to which class belonged the pork deal for October and subsequent months. That undoubtedly was engineered on orders from London. The British orders to deal in wheat ahead were not so numerous as might have been expected from the admitted aggregate deficiency in the latest harvest yield in the Old World.

Privileges have acted both as a drag and a drag-net the greater part of the time. They have sucked in the cash of the lesser sort of speculators, keeping them dry, while the evenness in the market kept up by a strong temptation to prevent prices from ranging outside the limits of the puts and calls sold the previous day has discouraged others from operating. The latter soon began to suspect that such an arrangement did not give them an even chance, and not a few of them felt sure of it later. Many in both classes arrived at the conclusion that there was little use in trying to buck against a one-man power, when that was an overweening one as well as being always on the watch for a head to hit, as did the gentleman at Donnybrook Fair. And the same power gradually absorbed a large part of the business which had till then remained with some of the leading commission merchants, for which reason their books for the last few months show gains which barely pay the office expenses. Of course the state of things described in this and the next preceding paragraph led to fierce competition in the matter of rates for commission, and the rules hitherto governing them were so extensively broken that it was judged better in the autumn to abolish the penalty part, thus practically killing the rule and sweeping out of existence the trades-union policy which had up to that time sought to prevent the filling of a trading order for less than a stated compensation. Hence rates are low, and with them have declined the prices at which privileges of membership can be bought in transfer. They have recently been quoted down to $800, instead of the $10,000 which it was fondly hoped a few years ago would soon be the minimum figure at which a membership could be procured. Of course the membership list is not increasing so long as these retiring are willing to accept so much less than is theoretically required for an enlargement of the muster-roll.

The features above noted have proved a severe disappointment to those who hoped the reduction in the charges for carrying grain would result in a permanent enlargement of the list of long buyers. It did so operate for a few months following the change, which took effect nearly two years ago. Previous to that the cost of continuous storage for twelve months was 14½c. Now it is only 9¼c per bu. But the percentage of this to the average selling value of the grain is nearly as great as the larger figures of the past, and the outside operator has learned that this, with insurance and interest on the use of the money, is a heavy charge on the man who buys to hold for a profit at some time in the future. Hence the short side is the favorite one, and the consequence is an almost steadily bearing down pressure on prices which has done much to disprove the old-time plea that the Board of Trade is a friend of the producer by insuring for him higher returns for his property than he could obtain without its intervention. The plea may still be true in a measure, but it certainly is not so to the extent that it used to be.

The reduction in the local rates for grain storage, which went into force nearly two years ago, has not been followed by the increased business for warehousemen which some expected. On the contrary, the last twelve months have witnessed a smaller quantity of grain in store than was the rule formerly, and most of the houses have barely paid expenses, while some have been operated at a loss. Of course, under such conditions there was no incentive to the erection of additional storage room. The public capacity stands at about 30,000,000 bushels, not more than about half of which has been occupied at any one time, and it has varied from that to less than a fifth, though some of the elevator proprietors have done their best to keep the grain in their houses, and a few have actually owned for carrying nearly all they had in store. The owners of the eight private houses have fared better, their plan being to buy the property and sell against it in the speculative market, while gaining some advantage by taking in the lower grades and cleaning them up to pass muster as No. 2. It may be noted that since the reduction of rates there has been a revival of the old-time charges to the effect that about three bushels of grain are taken from each car by the warehousemen, ostensibly to cover loss of weight in handling, and some aver that the quantity so taken is even more than that on the lower grades. The regular rate is now but a quarter of a cent per bushel for each ten days, amounting to 9¼c for the year, except that ¾c is charged for the first ten days. Nominally there is not now any reduced rate for carrying grain through the five months of the winter term, but actually it is otherwise. The great plenty of room in the bins a few weeks ago led to the offering of rebates, which in some of the houses amounted to as much as 2c, being a reduction of about 50 per cent to men who would bring wheat here from the Northwest and agree to hold it in store till the beginning of May. The warehousemen have recently given notice that rates will be advanced from and after today to 1c for the first ten days and ⅝c for each succeeding ten, but the announcement has met with such a storm of opposition that it is possible the resolve will not be carried out.

Nov. 15 the eight elevators of the Munger-Wheeler system passed into the control of a British syndicate. The united capacity of 6,500,000 bu is capitalized at $4,600,000, or nearly on the basis of 75c per bu of nominal capacity. The business does not promise to be a highly profitable one for the ordinary shareholders, however it may be with other British investors in American industrial properties.

Receivers on the Board of Trade have done a moderately good business, though hampered by discriminative freight rates during about the whole time that the harbor was closed by winter, and in spite of the fact that grain buyers in the country were continually complaining of the strictness of our inspection. These complaints took formal shape about six weeks ago in an appeal by the Illinois Grain Merchants' Association to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. It was claimed that our grades are too high, much more so than those at other receiving points, for which reason injustice is done by making large quantities miss the grade for which they were designed by the shippers and have to be sold at a heavy loss. The complaint really voiced the exceptions taken to the system at a meeting of farmers previously held in St. Louis. Many members of the Board of Trade are disposed to think there is justice in the plaint, especially in that feature which finds fault with the wide range given to No. 3, which, in the case of wheat, has given a leeway of some 18 cents per bushel in prices on the same day. It is also believed by many that the standard for No. 2 is needlessly and artificially high, since it elevates it above the quality that is bought by the average miller and shipper whenever he can get hold of sufficiently large quantities of the grade next below it. Attention was subsequently called by THE TRIBUNE to the fact that it is unjust to lay the blame for this on the Board of Trade (if it be blameworthy), as the inspection passed many years ago under the control of the State.

The comparative absence of wide fluctuations in the market is reflected in the small number of members of the Board who have suffered financial embarrassment in the last twelve months outside of the steady impecuniosity of many arising from lack of business. Being no corners there were no large failures and few small ones. But a great deal of money has been lost for clients who thought they saw encouragement to operate on the bull side and found prices shrinking away, seemingly without either rule or reason. Some big men who had become so by persistently keeping on the short side in former years held off during most of 1889 because they did not believe that policy would be found a paying one, and these are among the most dissatisfied of all who misjudged the course of the markets.

Lake freights presented no startling features, rates being confined within a range nearly equal to that of the previous season. Aside from some complaint on the part of agents for coal-carrying vessels a fairly satisfactory year was recorded, with some increase in the tonnage of line boats, making the total capacity slightly larger than that of 1888. Opening rates in April were on the basis of 2¼c for corn to Buffalo; in May and the two succeeding months a decline to 1½@2c occurred, with a subsequent gradual firming up to 2½c in September. This was followed by a decline to 1⅝c in November, though the extreme close of the season exhibited an advance to 3½c. At inside rates vessel owners showed little disposition to accept cargoes, and most of the business was around 2¼@2⅜c. The eastward movement of grain increased about 25 per cent over that of 1888.

The inland marine represents a capital of about $53,000,000. In the latest season of navigation it carried from Chicago 102,000,000 bu grain, with 525,000 tons of general merchandise, the latter valued at $10,000,000. It brought to this city 450,000 tons of general merchandise, valued at $50,000,000. This does not include the lumber trade nor the local traffic by water.

Rail freights were not subject to the violent fluctuations of the preceding year, and, while some stockholders of Western railways no doubt think they have just cause for complaint of unprofitable business, the aggregate revenue was fairly satisfactory and business was generally good, especially during the last six months. In fact, some of the roads entering Chicago from the West experienced difficulty in securing sufficient cars for shippers, and the carrying capacity was at times severely tested. Rates were fairly steady and well sustained all around. For a brief period corn and wheat to New York were reduced from 25 to 20c, but wheat was subsequently restored to the 25c rate.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the last year, with the receipts of 1888 for comparison. The figures are those given by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Articles.	Received, 1889.	Shipped, 1889.	Received, 1888.
Flour, brls	4,406,725	3,916,456	6,133,608
Wheat, bu	16,769,647	16,138,836	18,438,069
Corn, bu	79,290,691	83,860,818	74,398,908
Oats, bu	49,906,943	50,471,836	52,184,878
Rye, bu	2,608,985	2,801,356	2,767,571
Barley, bu	12,524,546	5,141,109	12,387,526
Total, F. & G., bu	183,551,070	179,037,987	182,898,188
Grass seed, lbs	84,599,334	84,961,097	75,724,021
Flaxseed, bu	4,501,266	3,754,079	4,405,268
B. corn, lbs	12,595,518	12,889,524	16,284,000
C. meats, lbs	272,317,988	736,915,633	146,738,692
Can. meats, cases	28,509	1,505,414	14,289
D. beef, lbs	[illegible]	960,728,150	81,056,394
Beef, pkgs	2,256	125,987	1,754
Pork, brls	53,308	424,159	54,451
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	395,535,757	70,855,797
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	42,493,825	68,811,035
Butter, lbs	156,315,945	157,395,605	105,402,191
D. hogs, No	18,481	129,241	76,702
L. hogs, No	5,998,526	1,786,659	4,921,712
Cattle, No	3,023,281	1,259,971	2,611,543
Sheep, No	1,832,469	711,315	1,515,014
Calves, No	122,968	35,576	96,086
Horses, No	79,926	73,311	55,388
Hides, lbs	101,115,466	208,811,389	93,880,817
Wool, lbs	28,839,189	43,206,572	30,517,316
Coal, tons	5,955,000	1,221,000	6,775,000
Lumber, M	1,909,448	789,787	2,066,927
Shingles, M	683,565	158,486	677,345
Salt, brls	1,309,213	1,051,909	1,576,052
Hay, tons	206,275	73,262	103,851
Potatoes, bu	3,000,000	.....	3,750,000
Piped oil, brls	2,750,000	.....	.....

The totals of receipts for 1888 include some 3,000,000 bu corn and a large quantity of oats that were billed through. The corresponding quantities have not been added in to the receipts for last year, but are included in the shipments. This statement is necessary to account for the fact that the tabular shipments exceed the receipts by far more than the differences in store and a fair allowance for city consumption.

The following was the inspection of grain into the city during the year by car-loads according to the daily postings:

Months.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Totals.
January	940	5,227	2,537	186	1,143	10,103
February	1,325	9,560	2,904	143	971	14,903
March	1,576	8,637	3,016	98	791	14,118
April	858	7,973	3,511	108	430	12,980
May	636	17,286	5,583	188	424	24,098
June	549	11,628	5,342	92	99	17,710
July	3,256	13,824	4,530	187	47	21,844
August	7,093	21,144	8,954	649	171	38,002
September	5,831	17,513	6,015	937	1,953	32,249
October	6,035	10,336	6,915	730	4,432	28,448
November	5,291	7,896	3,749	511	1,991	19,438
December	3,234	11,522	4,334	554	1,441	21,145
Totals	36,654	142,562	57,340	4,469	13,962	255,007
Totals 1888	26,558	118,321	52,942	4,800	13,022	215,643

The following were the stocks of flour and grain in this city at the close of the years named:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Flour, brls	.....	82,020	45,300
Wheat, bu	5,088,573	4,659,318	5,332,932
Corn, bu	1,355,121	1,669,610	1,285,984
Oats, bu	1,724,972	3,460,728	1,036,936
Rye, bu	458,119	774,249	30,001
Barley, bu	322,835	203,373	352,331
Total grain	8,899,620	10,767,273	8,038,184

The Chief Inspector of Grain reports the inspection into store of 255,007 cars during the year. The inspection of grain received by lake and Illinois & Michigan Canal for the same period was as follows: Wheat, 69,800 bu; corn, 1,726,985 bu; oats, 762,400 bu; and rye, 66,185. Total, 2,625,310 bu.

Provisions.

The technical sense of this word, as understood on the Chicago Board of Trade, does not now include beef products, as it did up to a few years ago. The word is now restricted to the food material obtained from the hog. The trade in this has been a rather remarkable one, chiefly for its activity and general smoothness. Prices have ruled much lower than in 1888, with an almost utter absence of speculative excitement and little besides local scalping in the pit on 'Change. The orders for shipment to other points were mostly sent direct to the packing-houses or their city offices. The old-time occupation of shipping broker in provisions is now a thing of the past.

But the shippers have been active and found markets not only for the product of their own packing-houses but for that of numerous establishments out West, which sent hither large quantities of material that could not be disposed of on as favorable terms elsewhere. Hogs were much more plentiful in the West, thanks to a big corn crop next preceding that of last year, and a discrimination in freight rates on product from Missouri River points encouraged shipments hither of meats, especially the heavier cuts, those not being so readily salable from country houses direct, and the production averaged heavy weights on account of the superior fatness of the hogs. This pressure of stuff to find a market caused prices to rule lower than the previous year, and as it increased with the lapse of time they dwindled, the tendency of quotations being almost uniformly downward. But this in turn brought out a much better demand for consumption, which had previously been checked by the relative cheapness of beef. The trade with the South was good throughout, that section being prosperous, and the trade was all the bigger, as it was not seriously interrupted by a yellow-fever scare such as has paralyzed the business during a considerable part of several former years. The foreign trade, too, exhibited a good increase, the recent shipments from this city to Liverpool alone having averaged some 3,000 boxes of meats and 1,000 tierces of lard per week more than twelve months previously. This augment was due not only to lower prices here but to the fact of higher quotations for home product in other countries, particularly in Germany, which has a relative scarcity of hogs and therefore sent less stuff to compete with ours in the markets of the United Kingdom. There has also been a better continental demand for our lard, which is growing in favor since it became known that the packing-house article is widely different from that sent out by the refineries. The agitation of nearly two years ago in England in favor of pure lard has led to the other being steadily discriminated against by the trade there, though it is hinted that not a little of our standard product is used as a basis for admixture with cottonseed oil in some houses on the other side of the Atlantic.

Pork sold at $13.32½ Jan. 7, declined to $10.85 Feb. 20, and reacted to $12.87½ March 28, the product of the winter packing not having been so great as some expected. From that point there was a pretty regular decline to $9.35 Aug. 19, and then it turned up to $11.70 Sept. 9, at which time it sold at $11.75 for October delivery. This rise was on buying for October to the order of a bull clique believed to have its headquarters in London. Hutchinson did the preliminary trading, but gave place to a member of the New York firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., who conducted a declining market on the board and a losing case through the courts during October. The pork was bought on the theory that the two-year-old rule of the board, permitting the delivery of October packed pork as regular before the same had been in icecold storage for thirty days, would not be sustained. But it was upheld both by the directors and the judges, and the speculators found themselves obliged to take and pay for about 150,000 brls during that month. They early sold off half of it for January, and the rest was peddled out more slowly. This deal, which probably did not net an exceedingly heavy loss to the men unwise enough to engage in it, acted as a dead weight on the trade the remainder of the year, and the absence of speculative demand kept down the price sufficiently to discourage production in the last two months. The market declined to $8.90 Nov. 7, and reacted to $10.00 the 25th. Since then it has declined to $9.00 for January, its course closely following that of the market for hogs, while the old pork sold off last week to $8.87½.

Lard declined from $7.62½ at the opening of the year to $5.87½ Sept. 13, then rose to $6.85 in October because of an excellent foreign demand, which induced some apprehensions of a speculative squeeze at the close of the month. It fell off to $5.82½ Nov. 6, and has hugged $5.90 rather closely most of the time since then, but declined to $5.75 last week. Short ribs sold at $7.00 Jan. 7, declined to $5.70 Feb. 20, improved to $6.35 March 28, and retrograded to $4.87½ at the opening of October. They sold up to $6.00 two months later, and November closed at $6.12½ bid on the filling of a few shorts for that month. But at the same time they sold at $4.72½ for January, and had varied little from $4.75 for two or three weeks previously. They have since ruled easy at near $4.70, but broke last week to $4.60.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of mess pork in the market throughout the year:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$11.30	$13.32½	$12.50
February	10.85	11.57½	11.17½
March	11.00	12.87½	12.07½
April	11.25	12.12½	11.77½
May	11.25	12.12½	11.67½
June	11.35	12.00	11.68¾
July	10.40	11.75	11.15
August	9.35	11.25	10.12½
September	9.90	11.70	10.92½
October	9.42½	11.50	10.68¾
November	8.90	10.00	9.47½
December	8.87½	9.50	9.00
Year	$8.37½	$13.32½	$11.02½
Do 1888	12.77½	16.25	14.07½
Do 1887	11.55	24.00	16.72½

The following was the monthly range and average price of lard in this city:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$6.70	$7.62½	$7.10
February	6.50	7.00	6.72½
March	6.65	7.10	6.90
April	6.72½	7.02½	6.87½
May	6.62½	6.95	6.77½
June	6.45	6.70	6.58¾
July	6.00	6.47½	6.25
August	5.90	6.47½	6.16¾
September	5.87½	6.20	6.00
October	5.90	6.85	6.25
November	5.82½	6.30	5.98
December	5.75	6.00	5.88
Year	$5.75	$7.62½	6.43
Do 1888	7.20	11.87½	[illegible]
Do 1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following was the monthly range and average price on contract short ribs:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$6.00	$7.00	$6.55
February	5.70	6.15	5.91¼
March	5.85	6.35	6.17½
April	5.80	6.25	6.00
May	5.57½	6.12½	5.85
June	5.62½	6.05	5.82½
July	5.30	6.00	5.62½
August	4.67½	5.55	5.15
September	4.90	5.30	5.05
October	4.87½	5.40	5.12½
November	4.92½	6.12½	5.17½
December	4.55	5.25	4.85
Year	$4.55	$7.00	$5.60
Do 1888	6.72½	9.65	7.64
Do 1887	5.95	8.95	7.47½

Flour.

The trade in flour shows a heavy falling off from the volume in 1888. The short-lived boom in the autumn of that year, when everybody rushed to stock up because of a partial failure of wheat in the Northwest, was followed by a season of intense dullness. In the absence of orders millers in the interior did their utmost to dispense with the services of the middleman and reach consumers directly. They cut into the commission business worse than ever before, and retained the new arrangements after the occasion had passed by. The mills now have agents in cities, towns, and villages on both sides of the Atlantic, and distribute their product with less and less reference to the wholesale market in this city, which is now rather a place for meeting requirements that cannot be readily placed by the miller instead of the great central point for collecting and dispensing a large part of the flour production of the West. There is still a moderate export business here, but it seems to be veering round in the direction of the low grades, which can be used for mixing by dealers in the old country. The volume of trade during the year was probably a little less than that of 1888, the reduction in outside patronage being nearly compensated by an augmented local demand, due to the steady filling in of population of the city and its surroundings. Prices have generally ruled steady, the fluctuations in the selling value of wheat having been followed slowly by the flour men, but with never more than a narrow margin of profit on sales.

The receipts of the year from other points were nearly one-third less than those of 1888, which were one-eighth less than the total of 1887, but the last named was a banner year, its arrivals exceeding by 50 per cent the record of 1886. These figures do not, however, gauge the magnitude of sales in the city. The falling off is in large part due to the opening up of new routes for direct shipment from the mills, especially those of the Northwest, which formerly sent most of their product through Chicago. But much of this was always on direct consignment, even in the case of orders sent here, and the number of mills which still sell the bulk of their flour through Chicago dealers is by no means small.

A great deal of poor flour came on the market from the partly frosted 1888 crop of wheat in the Northwest, but comparatively little of it was unsound, though not a few millers found that it took more than five bushels to make a barrel. The wheat crop of last year averaged better in flour yield, but much of it was caught by heavy rains in harvest time, which caused incipient sprouting and rendered it more difficult than in ordinary seasons to keep up the quality of standard brands. The prices of coarse millstuffs have been kept down during most of the year by competition with reduced quotations for oats and corn.

Wheat.

The wheat market, which in most years has been full of interest even when others were tame, has presented few noteworthy features, and those were concentrated into the first four months, with a faint echo in the last seven weeks. Prices have ruled lower on a larger supply both local and national. Our receipts exceeded those of 1888 by nearly a quarter, the increase being due to the more plentiful crop of last year. During much of the time the market has lacked outside support, in this respect furnishing a marked contrast to the record of other periods. It seemed to have lapsed into a somnolent state in reaction from the short crop excitement which started in the Northwest about sixteen months ago and spent most of its force here before the middle of last winter.

Twelve months ago the market was flat, but cash No. 2 was selling a trifle above the dollar mark, with the trade in hourly dread of being saddled with a heavy load that had been taken on by a bull clique, some of it at much higher prices. The long party was mostly local, except as it represented a semi-partnership with a few men in the Northwest. It weakened slowly till Jan. 12, and then broke 3c on the announcement from Washington that the crop of the United States amounted to 415,000,000 bu. This was not a large quantity, especially as the visible supply was only a moderate one. But the crop total was in excess of what had been reckoned on by some of the bulls, and they let go. Larger receipts the next trading day (Monday) weakened it further and reduced the May premium to about 1c. Jan. 24 regular touched 91¼c, which was the minimum for the winter, and then the market turned on the discovery that the big longs had held all through the decline, while it was reported that the 8,000,000 bu supposed to be held by Fairbank had been margined down to about 82c. Lyon and Baker were named as the others most deeply interested on that side, while Hutchinson and Kent were understood to be making a great deal of money for somebody by working on the market between assigned limits each day. Four weeks later an advance had been effected to $1.09, with May at a good premium over cash, 16⅝c above the price for July. This difference furnished a sufficient inducement to the clique to turn over its wheat to the later month, and there was a speedy vanishing of the oft-expressed fear of a corner in May—not a few tailers who had prepared themselves to take advantage of such an event finding they had been "left out in the cold." The market for cash dipped below the dollar mark the day after Harrison was inaugurated. Ten days later it was down to 92¼c, the decline being helped by some talk about action which the Canadian Government was asked to take for the protection of millers in that country against flour importations from the United States. The third week in March it shot up to $1.05½ on fears of crop damage by lack of requisite moisture and rumors of extensive investment on the long side by prominent men. Instead of that the Fairbank interest seized the opportunity to sell out, and fully 15,000,000 bu was unloaded on the crowd within a few days by the clique direct, with perhaps as much more by followers. The first week in April Bloom closed out, with a reputed loss of $145,000 on the operation. By the 9th of that month the market had broken to 83¼c, and four days later Jackson of St. Louis committed suicide, the principal incentive thereto being supposed to be the losses incurred on the long side of wheat here and at home. It dipped to 79¼c the 23d, and after wavering within a narrow range touched 75¼c the first of June, which point proved to be "low bridge" till more than two months later.

The heaviness in the market preceding the first week in May was phenomenal, and could only be ascribed to the bear feeling that had taken hold of the trade owing to the experiences following the gathering of our big crop in 1884. The weather had been so dry that the soil over large parts of the West was no better than so much dust, and wind storms in the northern part were reported to have buried beyond hope of recovery a great deal of the wheat that had been doubtful only on account of poor seed. Rain came early in May, and then the Government crop report told of an improvement in condition during April. Of course there was an additional gain in the prospect due to the later moisture, but it was not sufficiently heavy to break the market further till copious rains set in towards the close of the month. Then the bearish feeling broke loose, with the result already stated, the average price for June sinking below 80c. There was a slight improvement in July, and then a decline to 75⅛c Aug. 10, the downward course being arrested by fears of too much rain in the harvest fields. But the growing testimony to the fact that the crop was a large one on the whole prevented much of an advance, and even the receipt of the Vienna figures, which came to hand Aug. 26, failed to bring round more than a rippling wave of strength. The top was 79c, and it fell back to 75⅝c on the receipt of the September crop report, which was generally interpreted to mean a total of about 500,000,000 bu, while some guesses were for a considerably larger aggregate. Then the market slowly recovered because of assurances that Russia and Austro-Hungary were really short, while it was found that the exports from India were much less than for the corresponding time last year. Some wheat shipments were made from this country to ports on the other side of the equator, and our visible supply increased slowly by reason of an unprecedented absorption of the new crop by millers who had run absolutely bare of stock. October brought a flood of deliveries at country points in the Northwest which was kept up until stopped by unfavorable weather, and under the weight of this the market wavered between weakness and an even keel till the middle of November, when Dornbusch sent the news that a preliminary official estimate made out a shortage of 186,000,000 bushels wheat and rye in Russia as compared with the yield of 1888. On this the bulls took heart, but 82c Nov. 14 proved to be the top, as the foreign demand did not pick up correspondingly with the news and the market declined to 78¼c the 25th owing to a pressure to place wheat for December, the May premium widening out to 5c. The market really held up well considering that deliveries in the Northwest were persistently large up to Thanksgiving, when they fell off partly because of the advent of unfavorable weather. Since then there has not been much change, a little reaction of strength due to a fair export movement being met by vigorous selling for next May, and some weakness followed the announcement that storage rates will be advanced on and after today.

The monthly range and average price of No. 2 spring wheat in this market during the year were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	91⅛	1.02½	96.65
February	93	1.09	102.83
March	92¼	1.05½	98.34
April	79½	1.01	86.37
May	77⅛	86½	82.60
June	75½	83½	79.55
July	76½	84⅝	80.55
August	75¼	79	77.33
September	75⅝	83	78.34
October	77⅝	82⅝	79.70
November	78¼	82	79.77
December	76⅝	80	78.90
Year	75¼	1.09	85.06
Do 1888	71	2.00	[illegible]
Do 1887	66⅞	94⅞	75.36

Rather large quantities of the choice wheat that came here during the Harper excitement in the early summer of 1887 were held over into last year, and most of it sold at a handsome premium over regular No. 2.

Our crop for last year is now officially stated to be only about 470,000,000 commercial bu, and 330,000,000 is a moderate allowance to estimate for home requirements of bread and seed. That would leave a possibility of exporting about 50 per cent more than was sent out of the country in wheat and flour during the last cereal year, provided reserves of old wheat should be reduced as low next July as they were a year previously. But such a reduction is not probable unless invited by relatively high prices to send the stuff abroad, as it is now known that visible and invisible stocks were never so small per capita in many years past as they were at the beginning of our last harvest. It does not appear probable that the trade will find it convenient to export more than about 100,000,000 this crop year unless in the event of much higher bids for the property than any which have been received here recently. The probability of such increased bidding will hardly be denied by any one who looks at the statistical position in Europe and other countries, about the only bright feature in which is the better crop yield in Australia. That is now near harvest time, rendering the proceeds available in England next summer. But that contribution will be only a small part of the total which the United Kingdom will be obliged to import in the next eight months, as the rye deficiencies on the Continent add to a reduced yield of wheat there as a preventive of the usual suppplies to the British Islands.

Corn.

Probably the reader might search in vain for another year of as much steadiness in the Chicago corn market as the one just closed. It experienced one wave of excitement the last day but one in November, the price nearly doubling within the space of two hours, but the storm was over almost as soon as it began. With that exception the course of the market was remarkably even, and especially so as compared with the year next preceding, when the price of No. 2 ranged from 33⅜c to 60⅝c, with an average of 46⅝c. All the averages of the first six months of 1889, also that of August, were above 34c and less than 35c. The close of July brought a rise, to 37½c, and from that point the market sagged slowly till well along towards the end of the year. The day before Thanksgiving November corn sold at 32⅝c, but was bid up to 33¼c just at the close. The next trading day it opened at 33½c and was soon bid up to 55c, subsequently touching 60c, and a single car-load sold at 61c. Before and after 'Change that day all the shorts with one exception covered in, the total being about 850,000 bu, most of which was settled at 58@60c. The next day it opened at 60c, but soon fell off in the absence of demand, and closed at 31½c for cash lots. The deal was conducted by Boyden and understood to be for Cudahy. The market then resumed its former course. In spite of the rise to 60c the annual price average was a quarter less than that of 1888, and the fact was but partially compensated for by increased receipts in this city. Cash corn declined yesterday to 29½c asked, being the lowest point of the year and ½c below the bottom figure of eleven years ago.

The courage of the bulls was thoroughly broken by the failure of the attempt to carry a deal through the May preceding, though aided by a short crop in 1887. It was found to have been sufficient for the wants of consumers, and when the estimate of a nearly 2,000,000,000 bushel crop was published about twelve months ago it put an effectual quietus on the hopes of those who are constitutionally disposed to seek profits on the buying side of the market. But the price was already so low as to forbid gain by the reverse operation, and it may be said with little danger of mistake that neither the bulls nor the bears made any money in corn last year. Most of the time the speculative part of the market was simply a local scalp, even the selling by receivers for future delivery from the country being to the men who buy and sell from one day to another with no intention to carry more than a small difference overnight. Of course there was some long holding by the larger shippers, among whom Hutchinson took the lead in the latter part of the summer, but possibly because that was the only way he could see for evading loss. In fact, the shipping demand was the great feature all through, and that, too, was remarkably steady, keeping local stocks low most of the time and never permitting much of an accumulation. The big crop surplus was all wanted, though the yield was some 500,000,000 bu greater than that of 1887, and the mildness of last winter in the Western States favored the saving of large quantities from the consumption required in a hard season.

The shipping movement from the West was simply enormous, but so steadily sustained that it soon ceased to excite special comment. That from this city was a smaller percentage of the total than usual, though in itself large. The low price at which it was offered invited a vast increase in its consumption, with a material extension of the uses to which it is put by people in other countries. It was poured into Canada in a stream of several hundred cars per day for weeks together, and displaced native feed to such an extent as to stimulate a loud outcry from Canadian farmers against the material that had well nigh killed the market for their mill-feed and root crops. The taking of corn cargoes was reported nearly every business day in the year at the Atlantic seaboard, and New Orleans took a new lease of life as a shipping port for something besides cotton owing to the continuous stream of corn that passed down the Mississippi during the season. And there was practically no complaining from Europe, nearly all the corn sent there arriving in good condition. In this country its plentiful cheapness led to its almost universal substitution on a large scale for rye in making whisky and for barley malt by the brewers, the consequence being a great decline in the prices of those cereals, especially the latter. It is probable that the shipments from this city in the last three months would have been some 5,000,000 bu larger but for the scantiness of the current supply.

The monthly range and average price of No. 2 corn were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	61	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	61	[illegible]
Do 1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[Continued on eleventh page.]

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No. of Cattle	3,040,000
No. of Hogs	6,000,000
No. of Sheep	1,850,000
No. of Calves	123,000
No. of Horses	80,000
(Last ten days of December approximated.)	
Total number of cars received during the year about	285,870
Total valuation of all Live Stock	$200,000,000

The Union Stock Yards Market at Chicago is beyond doubt the most thoroughly reliable market for the stock raiser and the shippe of live stock in the world. To establish this market, with all its unequaled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and, as a result of this great expenditure, no other place affords the accommodation which can be had at this point. One yardage charge, covering the entire time stock remains on sale, and the charge for food made against the stock by this company, are all the charges which are made. From these sources comes the revenue required to cover all expenses pertaining to the Stock-Yards—such as construction, repairs, cost of hay, corn, oats, weighing of live stock, lake water system, taxes, fuel, gas, electric-lights, tools, loss stock, yard cleaning, labor of 700 employes; current expenses, such as attorneys' fees, insurance, books, stationery, printing, salaries of officers' agents, and clerical force, and of the police and fire department's interest on bonds and capital invested, all of which expenditures are incurred for the maintenance of this market and accrue to the direct benefit of its patrons and the shippers of live stock. A regular cash deposit fund of $350,000 is also furnished in the National Live-Stock Bank at the Union Stock-Yards to insure the payment of live-stock shippers' freight expense bills, the amount of which is advanced and paid to the railroad companies before the live stock is sold by the owners or commission firms.

The charges at the Union Stock-Yards, in tabulated form, are as follows:

YARDAGE.		FEED.	
Cattle and Horses	25c per head	Timothy hay	$1 50 per cwt.
Hogs	8c per head	Prairie hay	1.00 per cwt.
Sheep	5c per head	Corn	1.00 per bu.
Calves	15c per head		

All kinds of feed are delivered to all parts of the yards and pens by the company's employes. The watering, feeding, yarding, and weighing are done also by company's employes. Owners of stock are, therefore, not required to take any trouble in the handling of their stock after it is received in the yards.

All live-stock received at the yards shipped through to Eastern markets in the original owner's name passes through the yards free of yardage when not sold and weighed at this market.

Taking into consideration the fact that the location of this plant is in the second largest city on the continent, and considering the great expenditures necessarily arising from such location, it will readily be seen that a greater outlay for land, right of way, plant, etc., is required than for all other prominent stock markets in this country.

Owing to the large demand for all classes of stock at this market—it being the great central point of distribution—there is necessarily always on the ground an army of buyers for beef cattle, for packers' and butchers' markets, canners' goods, export cattle, stock cattle, and breeding stock, of all ages and classes. The same statement applies to the hog and sheep markets. All sales are SPOT CASE.

The horse market now thoroughly established at these yards is well calculated to attract attention of all breeders and shippers of horses throughout the Western, Southwestern, and Northwestern States. The company has constructed several fine brick stables to accommodate this business at a cost of from $10,000 to $15,000 for each building. Reliable and energetic commission men are on hand to handle this extensive horse trade. Private and auction sales are going on constantly during the week. The best of feed, water, and care are afforded at reasonable rates.

Every live-stock shipper throughout the country should understand thoroughly as to the provisions which have been made for this market and the accommodations which are afforded, as well as in the cost required in the building and maintenance of the same, and that the rates governing in all branches of the business, as conducted at the Union Stock-Yards, are positively the lowest charged by any market in this country when compared with the facilities afforded.

No other place in the world can receive, handle, and care for such an amount of live stock as is cared for at this point. Shippers of all classes of live stock find it to their interest to bill direct to Chicago.

The range of fluctuations in the market at this point is comparatively limited, and the effects of large receipts is felt far less here than could possibly be the case at any other market.

The following are some of the principal items of construction which have been entered upon and carried to completion in the yards during the past year:

New Texas division for Texas cattle; Grand Trunk chutes and pens; cow market, covering 30 acres; 50 loading and unloading chutes; 3 hay barns; 3 horse sale barns; 2 extensive viaducts; manure dump and platforms; new livery barn; printing house building; new railway depot building; additional electric-light plant; new docks, new offices, and about ten miles of new railroad tracks for sidings and main lines—all involving a cost of about $200,000. General repairs necessary for yards, buildings, and tracks have amounted to about $300,000, giving a total cost of construction and repairs in round numbers of $500,000.

This company has also recently purchased $500,000 worth of real estate to afford additional facilities for the handling of the business connected with this great market.

The question has often been asked: "What has built up this mammoth market?"

Answer: "Money, brains, and energy, contributed by the Union Stock-Yard & Transit Company, the commission men, the railroad companies, the packers, the canners, the butchers, and all others engaged in doing business at this point."

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THE COMMERCE OF 1889.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO FOR THE LAST YEAR.

[Continued from ninth page.]

The difference between the prices of No. 2 and No. 3 averaged 4½c in January, 5¼c in February, and 3⅜c in March. The next month it sunk to 1⅜c, and thenceforward was less than 1c till late in the year, the difference in the latter part of summer being barely ¼c. The question all through was mostly one of dryness, and the distinction in that respect was often so slight that large quantities of the No. 3 were shipped long distances by rail or water, or both without trouble. The new corn promises equally well, and doubtless will be even more the subject of a foreign demand than was that of 1888 if offered at low prices, as it now seems probable it will be wanted to supplement the lack of human food due to shortage in the cereal crops of Europe.

Oats.

The course of the market for oats was almost steadily downward during a large part of the year, the pressure of offerings exceeding the demand, though our receipts were somewhat less than those of 1888. The old crop was a liberal one in quantity, and low prices were favored by a relatively poor quality. The year opened with May at about 27c, and it fell off to 22½c for cash in July, with no speculative activity of consequence, except a futile attempt to corner the market for May in the interest of men in Milwaukee. It failed because reserves of old oats proved to be larger than expected, and as prospects for the new crop became more pronounced a good many long oats that had been bought during the winter at 27@29c were closed out around 21c. Most of the old oats graded No. 2 white. The new crop began to move the first week in August, grading to a large extent Nos. 2 and 3 white. The 800,000,000 bu crop invited activity in selling ahead, and the bear side was so popular that the price of regular dropped below 20c Aug. 10, and Oct. 21 it touched 17⅜c, which was the lowest figure known in this market for the last quarter of a century. There the tone changed, owing to a feeling that the situation had been unduly discounted, and a discovery that farmers were not willing to sell much on such a low basis. From that to the close of navigation the market was distinguished by a better demand for cash lots, some being wanted for export, and stocks were reduced, while receipts fell off in November, partly owing to soft roads in the country. This led to some improvement in price, and about six weeks ago leading shorts deemed it prudent to cover, Hutchinson selling them nearly 1,200,000 bu in one day. The latter part of the year was marked by free buying to place in local elevators for the sake of the storage charges during the winter, as oats were generally considered to be good property at the prices, which ranged fully a fifth lower than twelve months previously, though the grain was better in quality.

The following was the range of cash prices on No. 2 oats in store:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	24⅝	25¾	24.87
February	24¾	26⅝	25.39
March	24	26¼	25.00
April	21⅛	25⅝	23.77
May	21⅝	23¾	22.60
June	21¾	23⅝	22.41
July	21⅞	23⅛	22.49
August	19	21⅞	20.42
September	18½	20	19.37
October	17¾	19¾	18.67
November	18¾	21¼	19.96
December	19⅞	21¼	20.65
Year	17¾	26⅝	22.13
Do 1888	23⅛	33	28.60
Do 1887	23⅝	31¾	26.50

Rye and Barley.

The market for rye opened at 50c, being 6¼c less than the average of 1888, and sunk away to 38c the first week in June. This period was marked by the letting go of rather large lines of long rye that had been taken on all the way down from 65c. The market sagged simply from lack of support. Home distillers neglected rye in favor of corn, because of the cheapness of the latter, and the heavy import duty imposed by Germany was nearly prohibitory for shipments of rye from the United States. The weakness due to these causes was intensified by good prospects for the coming crop and sympathy with the decline in wheat. The new crop proved to be of good quality and came forward rather freely during the autum, but prices had already passed the minimum, and improved somewhat, though within a narrow range, the fluctuations in October being less than 1c. November brought a better cash demand, part of which was for export, and the latter would probably have been more active on account of the acknowledged deficiency in Eastern Europe, but for the fact that local stocks were practically held off the market, being mostly held for the sake of the storage by warehousemen who feared they would be unable to fill their bins again if they were once emptied. Speculative trading in the new crop was light throughout, as the generally poor demand discouraged buyers from accepting offers to sell.

The average price of rye for the year was 44c, against 56⅝c for 1888, with 51⅝c for 1887, and 55c for 1886.

The barley market has been such a poverty-stricken affair all through as to scarcely merit description, if it do not beggar it. The receipts considerably exceeded those of 1888, but the number of buyers was less, owing to a practical concentration of the local demand in the hands of a few who purchased nearly all that was taken for consumption in the city, with the result of forcing prices down to a starvation point for the producer. The decline was greater than that in any other cereal, and was all the worse on account of the poor quality of the crop of 1888, the receipts from which were mostly No. 4 and below, with a complete absence of No. 2. The crop of last year averaged better in quality, though it suffered a great deal in color, owing to copious rains at harvest time. Most of the Iowa barley was badly stained. There were some early receipts of good from Nebraska, and later liberal offerings of really good barley from Minnesota and Wisconsin. But little of it graded as No. 2, and a few who were venturesome enough to sell short for September were forced to settle on the best terms obtainable, some of them paying as high as 87c. The next month that grade ranged nearly nominal at 64@67c except by sample, and in November it was quoted at 57@58c, while good malting grades sold freely at 30@40c, owing to more liberal offerings, the fall arrivals being large.

Much complaint has been heard about the barley inspection. Nearly everything on the new crop has been graded as No. 3 or 4, while sellers claim that a considerable percentage of it was good enough to pass into No. 2 as determined by the usage of some recent years. Of course the buyers were slow to admit this, and the result was that nearly all the sales were made by sample. The trade in barley from the Pacific coast, which used to be a prominent feature in our market, has been practically nil since last winter. The shortage in the European crop caused a good demand west of the Sierras for export, which rendered that section independent of Chicago and Milwaukee as outlets for its surplus.

It is difficult to fix on a price average for barley during last year, owing to the scarcity of No. 2, which had previously been the standard for trading, though partly neglected for two or three years previously. For fair to good Northwestern the average would be about 54½c, against 74c for the year next preceding, 62½c for 1887, and 58⅛c for 1886.

Seeds.

Flaxseed opened firm in January at $1.62@1.64. The old crop came forward fairly well, prices touching $1.48 in February, to $1.59 in March, thence ruling steady around $1.55 until the old seed was exhausted in June. With a bright outlook for the new crop prices declined in early summer to $1.30. During that period occurred the feature of the entire year, which was the liberal importation of foreign seed, fully 350,000 bu arriving in this city, and going mostly to one crusher. At one time freight rates were less from Buenos Ayres to Chicago than from Omaha to this city. The crop of 1889 approximated 11,000,000 bu, of which about 1,000,000 bu were reserved for seed purposes. The weather at harvest time was favorable, and the quality of the seed proved unusually choice. New seed began to move early in August, with sales as low as $1.20, later touching $1.30, and in September back to $1.23. The shipping demand was subsequently excellent, and prices recovered to $1.33⅞, the year closing quiet. The average price of the year was $1.42⅛, against $1.38⅝ for 1888 and $1.10 for 1887. The highest recent average price was $1.50 for 1884.

Timothy seed sold early in January at $1.55 for prime, which was about the highest price of the year, with plentiful supplies of old seed during the opening months. Prices gradually receded to $1.24 in June, when the old crop was well exhausted. About July 1, with the outlook for the new crop less favorable, September delivery sold up to $1.66. From that point prices receded, because with August new seed began to arrive freely, and in November the exceptionally low figure of $1.08 was paid for prime. The new crop averaged fair in quality, but the legitimate consumption was materially less than usual, and the low prices at which good seed was obtainable did not result in any activity on foreign account. During the closing weeks of the year stocks were liberal, and considerable quantities were held for investment, prices slightly appreciating.

Clover seed sold as high as $5.30 in January, as the good export trade of the previous three months had tended to strengthen the belief that there would later be a shortage for home trade. This proved fallacious, however, and holders closed out their property, with the last of the crop going in May and June at $4.20@4.30. The crop of 1889 was unusually large, and prices sunk to a lower level than ever before in the history of the trade. New seed began to arrive in September, selling at figures around $4.25, from which point it gradually declined to $3.25 Oct. 10; from that low position it rallied but feebly to the close of the year. During the previous year foreign operators had sustained severe losses, and this fact, together with fair crops abroad, curtailed the exports to actual requirements, with little buying for investment. The marked weakness was also partly in sympathy with the low prices on other farm products. The quality was irregular, some new districts sending in seed which had been improperly handled.

Hungarian and millet seeds, which are used largely as substitutes in seasons when other grasses are expensive, were utterly neglected. The demand was insignificant, and little was marketed. The consumption of fodder or ensilage corn in recent years has materially curtailed the demand for these seeds.

Live Stock.

The review of the live stock trade of Chicago for the year now closed presents a somewhat checkered appearance when viewed from the standpoint of the producer, who, no doubt, has some just causes for complaint; but whatever may be the result in the way of profit or loss to him, certainly advances have been made so far as the aggregate business is concerned. Although more or less familiar with the record of increased growth of the business in this city it will, no doubt, interest the reader to learn that never before in a year's history of this great industry have receipts of all kinds of live stock, with the one exception of hogs, equaled those of 1889. Chicago fully sustained her undisputed claim of being the greatest market in the world, and well able to take care of the nearly 11,000,000 food animals received during the twelve months. As for many years past the trade was conducted on a strictly cash basis, with the rule closely followed that each day's supply of cattle, hogs, and sheep, running into the thousands in numbers, was sold and paid for within a few hours after unloading. When invidious comparisons are made with the "good old days," so often quoted in farmers' conventions, prices were unquestionably low. But this state of affairs was offset in a great degree by the plenitude of cheap feed of all descriptions. Throughout almost the entire extent of the Mississippi Valley and the country east of us and contiguous to the Chicago market pasturage was excellent, with an absence of the not unusual midsummer severe drought, while the mild autumn resulted in plenty of nutritious grass until actual winter was at hand. In addition farmers usually had plenty of corn and small grain suitable for making meat animals at a minimum of expense. All classes of buyers were well represented at the Stock-Yards on both local and Eastern account, as well as a fair number who devoted their attention to the export trade. No marked changes occurred in the management of the yards or manner of conducting business; commission charges for handling were practically the same as in the previous year. Some effort was made by country shippers to induce salesmen to base their charges upon a percentage of the actual amount paid by the final purchaser, instead of holding to a fixed and arbitrary sum for each car-load or animal irrespective of relative values, but this was not accomplished, salesmen maintaining that the present method is equable to all. Freight rates were not entirely satisfactory; some of the Western railways leased cars to big shippers, who were thus enabled to secure an advantage over the small operator and circumvent the Inter-State Commerce law.

Cattle receipts were simply enormous, far exceeding those of the previous year, which up to that time were the greatest on record. It is a matter of no small moment to the farmer, the stock-feeder, and the ranchman of the Far West, and a cause of real gratification to dealers in this city that the trade was capable of readily absorbing these daily supplies of 8,000 to 15,000 and at times nearly 20,000 cattle, with little or no friction and an entire absence of anything like a panicky feeling. Price changes from day to day were narrow, seldom exceeding 10@20c, and though values were low everything met with ready sale. Transactions covered a wide range, owing to the variable condition of the offerings, which was rather uneven. The proportion of ripe cattle was less than during recent years; farmers and producers found much fault with the low prices, and in many instances became discouraged and sent their droves to market long before they were well fattened rather than keep them at home, an expense and care. The market was refreshingly free from any undue influence or scare as the result of disease or rumors of disease. Texas cattle during the summer months, and until the advent of frosts in the autumn, were carefully isolated in a division set apart for them, thus insuring immunity from any spread of disease to natives. The export trade in live cattle proved generally remunerative until the season arrived when splenic fever was expected; subsequent to this date shippers to foreign countries acted with extreme caution, and during the latter part of the year only moderate activity was noted in the movement to Great Britain. The year opened with choice native steers selling at $5.00@5.30. As the winter wore away the long hoped for improvement did not materialize, as the supply was large from week to week, and prices gradually but almost steadily settled to $4.25@4.35 in July for the best beeves offered. With continuous heavy runs, the latter part of the summer was nearly a repetition of that which preceded it, and the constant cry was that supplies exceeded the demand, and that this rather than any "trust" was the chief cause of depression in the cattle trade of the country. With autumn came a slight hardening, and in the early winter prices advanced to $5.00@5.35 or the highest for the entire year, though most of the sales were at figures fully 50c beneath those named, with common to fair native steers selling throughout at $3.00@3.50. Texas cattle arrived in large numbers during the season, and the average quality was poor, with a vast number of cows and mere calves included, which tended to materially deplete the herds in the Southwest. A few grassers sold as high as $3.25, but the bulk of steers went at $2.25@2.65, with cows and bulls at $1.50@2.00. Northern range cattle were only fair in quality, with the best from Montana selling as high as $4.25, and sales chiefly at $2.75@3.50. Stock cattle were low in price and dull until late in the fall, when there was something of a renewal of activity. Farmers were enabled to purchase on a basis which justifies feeding this winter, even though only low prices may be eventually realized when fit for market.

The hog market was fairly active throughout, and on the whole the year was in a more satisfactory condition than that of either of the two immediately preceding it. It is true that prices were lower than for any period since 1886, yet with the possible exception of a few weeks late in the year farmers received enough for their hogs to afford them a fair profit and leave little room for complaint when compared with the relatively lower prices current for almost every other product of the farm. While receipts did not nearly approximate the total for some previous years they exceeded those of 1888 by many hundred thousand. The increased offerings were the result of the large corn crop of 1888, which insured plenty of cheap feed; also because of the incentive given to producers on account of the lucrative prices which ruled during the preceding two years, the farmers receiving good prices for feed consumed in this manner. With a continued plentitude of cheap feed the average quality was usually good; in fact at times there was such a relative scarcity of light weights that a marked premium was paid for these. There was the usual complaint of cholera throughout the West, especially during the latter half of the year. The disease was scattered over a wide territory, but not so fatal as is often the case. During the closing months of the year the demand on Eastern account was less urgent than previously, with that section depending more upon supplies nearer at hand. This lessened inquiry was made up by the increased activity on the part of local packers, who were free buyers; the number of houses in operation was increased to fourteen. Prices opened last January at $5.00@5.25, touching $4.75 in March, and, after a show of strength in the following month, gradually receded to $4.50@4.65 in midsummer. With the autumn months receipts proved more liberal, and the market declined to $3.85@3.60 in December, which was the lowest point of the year. Discrimination on the part of some of the railroads caused dissatisfaction, many hogs being thus diverted to other points than Chicago.

As noted above the receipts of sheep were the greatest on record, and although the quality was uneven the offerings included vast numbers of excellent muttons. The year was eminently satisfactory to the trade, for, while former seasons have witnessed higher prices, the demand for 1889 was excellent, and a healthy condition was the rule, with no violent fluctuations recorded at any time. All classes of buyers were represented, and everything was quickly absorbed. The bulk of the money paid out went to Western sheep men, with large numbers of corn-fed muttons following close upon the heels of the grassers from the Southwestern ranges. A feature of the trade was the good demand for stock sheep, indicating that farmers are in many instances working out of cattle and taking up sheep husbandry in place, with figures as high as $3.75@4.25 paid for feeders in the autumn; the bulk of sales of stock sheep was at a range of $2.75@3.40. Prices on muttons did not reach the high point of the previous year, with early sales of natives at $4.25@5.00, later advancing to $5.50@5.60, and in midsummer selling chiefly below $5.00. Late in the fall $5.25@5.50 was reached, with good corn-fed Westerns touching $5.05 and choice lambs $5.75@6.50.

The greater part of the calves marketed here were slaughtered at local houses, with a few going to farmers for stockers. Nothing of consequence was done in Eastern dairy calves.

In the horse market a system of auction sales was inaugurated at the yards, which proved eminently successful, and promises to be a permanent feature of the trade. The aggregate receipts showed a large increase over last year, with shipments to outside points relatively great.

Dairy Products.

The twelve months now closed will be remembered as a year of low prices and only fair activity in the butter and cheese trade of the West. With the possible exception of an unimportant dry period in September the pasturage was generally excellent throughout the entire country, and as a natural result there was a large production. In butter there was really an over supply, especially of medium stock, and trade was only fairly satisfactory to either producer or dealer, and the autumn found large quantities of held stock in cold storage which was not wanted except at low figures. With the seaboard cities largely supplied from the Eastern dairy districts, and the export demand also restricted because of this, the outlet on shipping account was often limited with consequent extended periods of dullness. Opening prices in January were 30@31c for fine creamery, with 25@30c paid during the later winter months, and 14½@15½c reached as a low point in July. During most of the autumn prices ranged at 22@25c, and toward the close of the year gradually hardened to 27@29c.

Cheese was dull on both home and foreign account during the opening months of the year, and with stocks large prices declined from 11¼c for fine cheddars in January to 10¾c in February. Old cheese was well exhausted by the last of April, however, and while prices were low at the opening of the season for new cheese, around 8@9c there was a liberal movement on foreign account. With a fair home demand also the market ruled quiet but moderately steady during the summer on the basis of 7½@8½c, with an improved inquiry during September causing a fair advance to 10½c; only fair activity was the rule later and closing prices were 9½@9¾c. As a result of a poor cotton crop in certain parts of the South that portion of the country, which is usually a liberal buyer in the Chicago market, took only moderate quantities.

Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts of eggs were materially greater than those of the previous year the average price was 1½c higher, placed at 14½c, with an entire range on fresh laid of 10@22c. Arrivals during the year aggregated 1,000,000 cases of 30 doz each, representing a valuation of $4,350,000. The shipments were 691,750 cases, as reported by Col. Littler of the Produce Exchange.

Broom-Corn.

During much of the year the trade in this staple was quiet and only fairly satisfactory to dealers, though an improvement took place near the close. For the first six months old corn ruled slow at $50.00@90.00 per ton. The new crop was not as good in quality as the previous one. The deficiency in long corn resulted in a real scarcity, while short lengths were plentiful and prices covered a wide range, with long exhibiting an advance of $20.00@25.00 per ton late in the autumn. With the last named scarce in Illinois, manufacturers were largely dependent upon Western grown. New corn sold at $50.00@70.00 for short lengths, while long advanced to $110.00@120.00. The receipts for the year were placed at 6,900 tons.

Wool.

The year was relatively more satisfactory to the producer than to the middleman, who contended that the course of prices was such that there was little opportunity for profit. Stocks in local wool lofts were only moderate at the opening of 1889, and prices were strong. But the condition of the woolen goods trade was not promising, and with March prices on the raw material began to decline. With the old stock closely sold up in May, however, the new clip opened firm; local dealers in the country paid high prices, and manufacturers contended that they were not warranted in buying except at considerable concessions, and prices perforce softened during the summer months, also unfavorably affected by a few large failures in New England. Late in the fall holders were disposed to push sales even at shaded figures, and the year closed with stocks ample for immediate requirements and a heavy tone prevailing. The range of prices for Wisconsin wools for the periods named was as follows:

	January to April.	May to August.	September to December.
Fine unwashed	18@21	18@21	18@21
Medium unwashed	26@28	23@27	22@27
Fine washed	28@30	26@30	26@30
Medium washed	30@33	28@32	29@32

Hay.

Early in the year old hay declined to $10.00@11.00 for timothy and $5.50@7.00 for prairie, with an all around average of about $8.00. The crop of 1889 was large but deficient in quality. While the local demand exhibited a natural increase the shipping trade was restricted, as many sections were independent of Chicago because of home-grown supplies. New timothy opened late in August at $10.00, sold off to $9.00 and back to $10.00@10.50, with prairie averaging about $8.75. Receipts were slightly decreased, placed at 208,000 tons at an average price of $8.00.

Hides and Tallow.

The trade in hides was dull and rather unsatisfactory to dealers. It was a year of marked weakness from first to last, and prices were lower than at any time for the last forty years, and with the small fractional margin of profit much complaint was heard from operators. Offerings were universally large, tanners reported little incentive to enlarge their consumption, and the failure of some prominent leather houses in the East intensified the weakness here. Starting at a figure close to 6c, green salted skins soon softened to 5c, closing at the bottom around 4¼@4½c. During the year about 100,000,000 lbs country hides were handled, representing a value of $5,000,000.

Prices paid for tallow pursued an opposite course from that of 1888, opening firm at 6c, and gradually declining to 4c late in the fall. The year was pronounced dull, with little foreign demand, except at inside prices. Receipts from the country were only moderate and a large share of the edible tallow made here went into lard and butterine. With prices ruling nearly 1c lower the business showed a decrease of fully 10 per cent. Grease also averaged low and less of it was made. Receipts of sheep pelts were much as previously, with a corresponding valuation of about $1,000,000.

Salt.

It was rather an off year in the salt trade, with operators in something of a waiting mood. The effort to effect a trust last summer utterly failed and the reaction proved unprofitable to manufacturers. While the production of salt was about the same as that of 1888 the local business in some ways showed a slight falling off; some of the trade was diverted to other points, and the discovery of salt in Kansas also affected the local movement. Fine salt sold early at 80@90c per brl, but chiefly at 72@75c. In foreign salt the business showed a moderate increase. Freight rates were more favorable to dealers, and to the increased hog packing was attributed a part of the enlarged trade. Prices ruled unusually steady, with Liverpool fine at $1.40@1.45 per bag of 224 lbs. The demand for English dairy salt was fully as great as the average for recent years.

Vegetables.

Out of a potato crop approximating 185,000,000 bu, the greater part was matured in the West. The quality was somewhat uneven, though averaging fair. Near-by localities were usually independent of Chicago as a base of supply, and aside from the natural brisk demand for local consumption sales were largely in the way of making up the deficiency in the East, with fair aggregate shipments. Early in the year 1889 old stocks were plentiful, with large reserves at country points which were sent to market at every small advance, and as a result prices were low throughout, touching 24@25c about the 1st of April. With the new crop plentiful a low range of values was the rule later and during the early summer prices ranged at 25@40c per bu, thence downward, with 28c an average figure for October, and a later slight hardening. The total receipts for the year were placed at 3,000,000 bu, at an average price of 32c.

Other leading vegetables were plentiful, with no special feature developed, the trade showing fair activity throughout. A good crop of cabbages was raised, selling at a low price, around 2½c per head, with the South a free buyer. There was an increase in the trade in onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., with about 200,000 brls handled at an average price of $1.00.

Green Fruits.

The apple crop of last year was not a full one. There was a marked shortage in New York and other Eastern States, while the production of the West, especially that of Southern Iowa, was surprisingly large, which helped materially in making up the general deficiency. Sales during the opening months of the year were at $2.35@2.50 per brl, with a later advance to $4.00 as the old crop gradually disappeared. With the opening of the new crop autumn varieties were plentiful and cheap, but winter fruit opened steady around $2.25@2.40 and gradually hardened in price, with fine stock firmly held in cold storage late in the year. The receipts were about 225,000 brls, averaging $2.00

The trade in peaches was far below that of an average year. This was because of the partial failure of the crop with resultant decreased offerings, which sold at materially higher prices. Indiana and Ohio sent in fair quantities, but Illinois shipments were rather light, and the supply received from Michigan was especially small. Aside from a good yield in Oceana County, which is new territory, and a fair production of late varieties, the State last named marketed few peaches. The total receipts in this city are placed at a quantity equal to 750,000 baskets at an average of 50c. Pears were also relatively scarce and firm, with about 5,000 brls handled at an average price of $4.50 The strawberry season was fairly satisfactory to the trade, though the aggregate crop was below an average. Baltimore berries were not shown much favor, although the quality was good; dealers objected to the shape of the packages, which were too large and therefore clumsy. About 500,000 cases of strawberries were handled at an average of $2.50. In blackberries some 350,000 cases were sold at an average of $1.50, with 125,000 cases raspberries at $1.40. Grapes came chiefly from New York, with the Michigan crop cut down by an early frost. Prices were higher, with about 4,500,000 lbs sold at an average of 3½c. About 1,250,000 bunches of bananas sold at an average of 65c.

In common with apples and most small fruits the cranberry crop was decidedly short, with the Wisconsin production, which is chiefly handled in Chicago, estimated at less than a fourth of the previous year. This was the result of dry weather early and subsequent disastrous frosts. The crop of Jerseys was nearly a third less than that of 1888, while Cape Cods showed an increase. Bell and cherry opened last fall at $7.50 and hardened to $8.75. The total handled was decreased to 25,000 brls, at an average price of $8.00.

The shortage in Eastern-grown fruits outlined above resulted in an augmented demand for California fruits, even at a higher range of prices, with grapes about 40 per cent higher than during the previous season. In a total of about 1,500 cars received 500 cars were oranges and the remainder deciduous fruits, including grapes, pears, peaches, plums, and apricots. Navel oranges ranged at $3.00@6.00, and seedlings and Mediterranean sweets at $1.75@4.50. Receipts of grapes approximated 225,000 pkgs with a valuation of $525,000. The Florida orange crop was a little short and placed at 2,000,000 boxes, of which Chicago handled some 400,000 at $2.00@4.00. The supply of Jamaicas was about 10,000 brls and Louisianas 8,000 with a gross value of $105,000. The receipts of foreign oranges proved much as for the previous year, or 200,000 boxes at $3.00, while the 150,000 boxes lemons indicated an increase of some 25 per cent; these sold at a figure close to $4.00. Also 15,000 brls Malaga grapes at $7.00.

Poultry and Game.

The trade in poultry was rather more satisfactory than that of the preceding year, and while the receipts proved slightly less the quality was better than a recent average, and with prices ruling a trifle higher the aggregate value exhibited about 5 per cent increase. Grain was cheap and fowls were more thoroughly fattened; also there was an absence of the long continued depression following periods of excessive supplies which had been too common in previous years. Prices were lowest in midsummer, with hens at 6@7c; outside quotations were 11@12c. Live turkeys ranged at 7@13c and ducks at 8@12c. The game market was also in a prosperous condition, presenting general activity, and, with a few exceptions, firm prices ruled. Receipts of birds showed an increase, and were in better condition than during former years, with large arrivals of quail from Indian Territory. These ranged at $1.25@2.00 per doz, prairie chickens at $3.00@5.50, and mallard ducks at $3.00@4.50. Large game was unusually plentiful, including elk, antelope, black bear, and venison. Offerings of the last were the greatest ever known, and prices necessarily low, at a range of 17@20c per lb early, down to 9@10c in the autumn. The year's business was fully as great as that of 1888.

Hops.

Though prices averaged much lower, as a result of large crops in England and Germany, thus cutting off a portion of the export trade, a fairly satisfactory year was recorded. Chicago is becoming a great distributing center, as it is midway between the hop-growing sections of the country. Home crops were bountiful, with that of the Pacific coast showing an increase over 1888, and, though surprisingly uniform, the lower prices resulted in a smaller aggregate business. The quantity handled was fully as great—placed at 25,000 bales—with prices ranging at 8@13c for standard grades.

Value of Produce Received.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1888:

	1889.	1888.
Flour	$17,910,000	$26,300,000
Wheat	15,573,000	11,200,000
Corn	26,603,000	32,050,000
Oats	11,020,000	15,200,000
Rye	1,110,000	1,500,000
Barley	6,000,000	6,500,000
Millstuffs, etc	1,485,000	1,400,000
Total breadstuffs	$79,700,000	$94,150,000
Butter	28,570,000	22,500,000
Cheese	5,045,000	4,725,000
Hides and pelts	6,000,000	5,625,000
Wool	6,680,000	7,050,000
Flax	6,460,000	5,575,000
Other seeds	2,401,000	8,300,000
Broom-corn	517,000	640,000
Salt	1,210,000	1,102,000
Potatoes	960,000	2,550,000
Tallow and grease	1,125,000	1,250,000
Hay	1,665,000	2,625,000
Apples	450,000	480,000
Other vegetables	600,000	850,000
Hops	500,000	1,150,000
Eggs	4,350,000	3,170,000
Poultry and game	3,675,000	3,500,000
Live-stock	203,332,000	182,203,000
Beef	5,475,000	4,180,000
Pork, barreled	585,000	580,000
Lard	6,365,000	5,420,000
Meats (hog)	15,625,000	11,365,000
Dressed hogs	205,000	220,000
Miscellaneous	6,500,000	7,290,000
Total produce	$388,000,000	$371,000,000
Total 1887		$350,500,000
Total 1886		322,000,000
Total 1885		337,500,000
Total 1884		356,000,000
Total 1883		400,000,000
Total 1882		382,000,000
Total 1881		367,500,000
Total 1880		312,000,000

The increase over the total for 1888 is nearly 4¾ per cent.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The several departments of activity which make up what is usually known as the wholesale trade of the city have passed through an active season. In the aggregate they handled a great many more goods than in 1888, but, except in iron and steel, at an average of so much less per yard or per pound that the change in the pecuniary feeling is relatively a slight one. The trade was, however, more profitable than that of the preceding year. There was less of that steady decline in prices which eats away profits by shrinkage of goods held in stock, and decidedly less of the forcing a market on unwilling buyers, which often means actual loss in the handling. The margin of profit was generally a small one, but prompt payments were the rule and losses by bad debts reduced to the minimum.

The early months were marked by dullness. There was an absence of the snow blockades which sometimes delay business for days and weeks together during the cold season. But the last few weeks of 1888 had failed to bring winter in the old-fashioned sense of the term, and really low temperatures held off so long as to interfere seriously with the trade in what are designated as "seasonable goods." Not a few buyers kept on deferring their purchases, and at last decided they could "make the old ones do" till after the hot weather. Hence there was more of an average stock to be carried over in some lines than was healthy for the merchant, but few were loaded so badly as to cause real embarrassment. In the spring there was no little uncertainty in regard to the crops, the season being so dry as to cause grave fears that the cereal yield would be poor over a large part of the Mississippi Valley, and interior merchants were slow to stock up, preferring to buy on the hand to mouth plan. But the welcome rains came along soon enough to give reasonable assurance of a good harvest, and as the weeks rolled by the prospects became brighter, which gave a corresponding stimulus to trade. The interior was soon a brisk buyer, and for the last seven months there has been little interruption to a steadily active trade, till a partial lull in some lines occurred in December, as the cold weather failed to arrive in spite of several predictions that winter was about to begin in earnest. The blizzard at the close of last week was a tame one, as the mercury turned up before it reached zero. Still the season was far from being dull, buying being a matter of necessity with many of those who had held off twelve months ago.

With the exception of limited areas in the Northwest the crop yield of last year was sufficiently good to permit the most active trade in dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, stoves, gloves, and the other items which lie in the long list that stretches all the way from necessary fuel to luxurious jewelry belongings. The one great drawback in this particular, however, is the fact that uniformly low prices are the rule with all descriptions of farm produce. This has been assigned as a reason why many interior merchants wanted fewer goods than was expected, but the holding off was chiefly in the Northwest, where a fair wheat crop was not accompanied by a sufficient supply of feed for stock, and many of the residents of that section are passing the first winter of their new statehood in stinted circumstances.

The wholesale trade of Chicago has not suffered as predicted from unceasing efforts to draw away to other cities the trade which has for years centered here. These points have built up a patronage, but the fact only absorbs a part of what is due to increasing settlement of the Great West and a broadening of the wants of the individual as he becomes better able to buy. Measured in bulk, the business of Chicago merchants has increased in appreciably greater ratio than has the population of the West, and other places have felt the effects of reduced prices not less than has this city. There is, however, a growing tendency to the avoidance of the cost of handling goods in the wholesale warehouse, this being forced by the competition between sellers, and which is intensifying year by year. This feature is also fostered by the effort to obviate such competition by price-list agreements which cover the point of sending many goods direct from the factory to the place where wanted for ultimate use in manufactures or for distribution to actual consumers. There can be no doubt that the result of this in the long run will be a curtailment of the strictly wholesale department of business by the avoidance of intervention by middle men, as well as of intermediate handling. At present this shows itself mostly in the further building up of manufactures in our midst and a more intricate overlapping of the two departments which are already so much intertwined as to make it difficult to compile statistics on the same lines that were necessarily followed a few years since.

A year ago it was noted in this column that the premium system of offering something as a gift to induce the buying of something else was dying out. A further improvement in that respect is now noticeable. The "gift" plan of conducting business was so badly overdone that the evil furnished its own best remedy by becoming intolerable to the merchant who found that the needless expense failed to attract other business when all his competitors were doing the same as himself. Of course the purchasing public gets the benefit of the change, but the sellers also find themselves much better off, not only in the item of contingent expenses, but in comparative freedom from bad debts. Indeed, the disappearance of the premium plan is accompanied by an increasing conservatism on the part of sellers, which is marked by a thorough scrutiny of the condition of customers and firmness in refusing to give credit where any considerable risk would be run. It is even claimed by some wholesale men that the trade in this city gets nearly all the Western business that is really desirable, presenting inducements in the shape of close bargains to prompt payers that cannot be offered by those whose methods of action are based on allowances for the running of long time paper and for the every now and then cropping out of a customer who does not pay except as he may be forced to do it by an appeal to the courts.

Groceries.

Grocery jobbers, as a rule, had no just cause for complaint, as the year was marked with fair activity, the distribution of goods was widespread, extending over a large territory, and the business exhibited a healthy growth. Staples averaged slightly higher, and as sugars compose so large a part of the aggregate business the total of sales was larger by about 8 per cent. From 6⅝c as the low point on granulated sugar, prices sold as high as scant 9½c, against 8c touched the previous year. The chief reason assigned for the higher prices in 1889 was the short supply of raw sugars. The coffee market was not marked by the violent fluctuations in price of the previous year, though this staple averaged nearly 2c higher. The speculative movement of prices exercised no unusual influence on spot coffee, nor was there any unsettled feeling as a result of the revolution in Brazil. The present crop in that country is below an average, and a short yield for this year will tend to force prices upward until consumption is checked, though estimates are premature.

The demand for teas was remarkably steady throughout, keeping pace with the development of the general business, with jobbers acquiring trade in regions previously unknown to Chicago merchants, successfully competing in the far Southwest with Pacific coast importers. Receipts were nearly the same as those of 1888. Owing to a marked shortage in the visible supply of the lower grade Japans, prices on such ruled relatively strong, with holders firm in their views. Values of China teas were about as during the previous year except in high grade oolongs, which were comparatively scarce and firmer.

The capital employed in the grocery trade was increased to a figure approximating $8,500,000, although there was one house less. Total sales of grocery jobbers were placed at $54,000,000, against $50,000,000 the previous twelve months.

Tobacco and Cigars.

The yield of the leaf was considerably larger than that of the previous year, and standard and fine grades of manufactured tobacco averaged 8@10 per cent lower, while the cheaper makes showed no material change. Aggregate receipts showed a fair increase, with the estimate of 27,500,000 lbs, at an average price of 33c, exhibiting a business of $9,075,000. In addition to the above there was a healthy increase in the cigar trade, which was placed at 110,000,000 domestic and 13,000,000 imported, worth approximately $4,400,000.

Dried Fruits.

Owing to the marked shortage of the apple crop in New York the supplies of evaporated apples were reduced nearly one-half when compared with the previous year, and in consequence prices were 35@50 per cent higher. The demand was good and a liberal and steady trade was recorded after the opening of the season, with evaporated apples largely displacing sun-dried. During the first half of 1889 the former sold at 4@6½c, while the new crop advanced early to 8@9c, ruling firm thereafter to the close. Although selling at higher prices the value of the Eastern fruit handled showed a decrease because of the lessened tonnage. The crop of raspberries was short and sales were at 20@24c, with blackberries at 5@5½c.

The loss of business to Eastern fruit-growers resulted in a gain in the California business, with an excellent demand noted for Pacific coast dried fruit in spite of the materially higher prices, and Chicago continued to show a steady advance as a distributing center. The small peach crop of California was fully offset by the yield of prunes, which was nearly double that of a year ago, placed at about 15,000,000 lbs, selling here at 8@13c, or nearly 2c higher. The expected increase in the raisin crop was cut down about 150,000 boxes by October rains.

Fish and Oysters.

The trade in fresh water fish was not essentially different from that of the previous year, with the volume of sales placed at 7,000,000 lbs; prices averaged a fraction lower, or about 7c, making a total business of $490,000. There was a shortage in the crop of oysters, but in consequence of the unfavorable weather during a greater part of the season any marked advance in price was prevented by the restricted demand, and total sales for the twelve months approximated $1,900,000, or about the same as for 1888. The trade in canned salmon properly belonging to this city was about $750,000.

Salt water fish were unusually dull during the first six months, largely because of the scarcity of mackerel, with the catch in this country nearly a total failure. Aggregate sales in this line were nearly as large as for 1888, however, as imported mackerel from Ireland and Norway later replaced the first named; also sales of Norway herring were largely increased. The total business approximated $2,000,000. Recent reports stated that stocks of codfish are short.

Millinery.

The year was uneventful, with the brilliant prospects early in the fall not fully realized by jobbers. However, the natural increase in the movement resulted in about the same volume of sales, placed at $6,500,000, even though prices averaged slightly lower. A feature was the revival last spring of interest in artificial flowers, with an unusually good season following.

Clothing.

The spring trade was good, but owing partly to low prices for farm produce, with long continued mild weather in the autumn and early winter, the later outward movement was a disappointment, and the aggregate business showed no material change from that of 1888, with sales about $21,500,000. A change in the rulings of the Treasury Department caused an advance in the price of worsteds of about 10 per cent.

Dry Goods.

Prosperity visited the dry goods trade notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unfavorable for certain lines of fabrics, and a good spring trade was continued well into summer, with the closing months of the year especially satisfactory. Collections were rather better than during the previous year, and on the other hand there was a less number of failures of consequence among retailers. Cottons ruled firm with an advancing tendency late in the year, woolens were fully steady, and the outward movement of silks exhibited an increase. With staples averaging firm and a good steady growth of trade the volume of business was larger by fully 5 per cent, aggregating about $81,600,000, and carpets, $6,000,000. The personnel of the trade was unchanged, with estimated capital employed placed at $20,000,000.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Prices on many staples averaged slightly lower, opium ranging at $2.90@3.75, and quinine at the lowest figure ever known, or at 25@35c per ounce, yet the natural and healthy increase in the outward movement of drugs resulted in sales exceeding by about 5 per cent those of the previous year and aggregating $6,800,000. Close buyers in the interior are more and more recognizing the fact that Chicago is a primary market, with goods obtainable as low as anywhere in the country, and the trade is steadily spreading over increasing territory.

Crockery and Glassware.

While the business in this line was not satisfactory during the opening months of the year, with some falling off in the outward movement, there was a largely augmented demand later, and sales were sufficiently increased to make a total as great as that of 1888, placed at $5,100,000. There was no change in the number of houses engaged in the trade.

Boots and Shoes.

Jobbers were obliged to sell more goods for a given sum owing to the lower prices in many instances established, yet, with a steady and satisfactory demand throughout, the business showed a 5 per cent increase, sales approximating $23,600,000. The number of jobbers was increased by one. Leather and findings kept pace with finished products, with sales of about $2,400,000.

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

Some lines of hats and caps ruled lower in price, yet with a far-reaching trade the total sales were fully as large as for 1888, placed at $6,000,000.

The fur houses experienced only a moderately satisfactory year, and there was no increase in the business, sales being estimated at $1,500,000. The mild weather during the last fifteen months was not favorable to a brisk demand.

Musical Instruments.

A generally satisfactory year was experienced in the music trade, and Chicago kept pace with the natural growth of the West in this respect. Sales of pianos were increased about 6 per cent, to $3,000,000. Rosewood was in less than the recent favor, buyers showing a marked preference for light colored woods. Chicago is the greatest manufacturing and distributing center for cottage organs in the world, sales showing an increase last year to $2,500,000. Sales of small musical instruments increased fully 5 per cent to $1,125,000, while sheet music and music books gained 10 per cent, with sales placed at $520,000.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Etc.

The wholesale business under this head, including also watch cases, clocks, silver and plated ware, exhibited an increase in money of nearly 4 per cent. The aggregate sales were relatively greater than indicated by that figure, however, as watches, cases, and solid silverware sold at lower prices; plated ware averaged firm, while diamonds were higher. The increased business was centered chiefly in a few of the larger jobbing houses and representatives of Eastern manufacturers. Sales of diamonds were increased fully 20 per cent and silverware about 15 per cent. Total sales for the year were placed at $17,000,000, against $16,500,000 for the previous year.

Lumber.

While the volume of business in the way of measured feet made a good showing compared with the previous twelve months, the movement was slow and the year proved rather unsatisfactory to the lumber trade. Early in the season stocks were unusually heavy, the demand was not urgent, and only late in the year was the excess reduced to a small point. Prices averaged about 10 per cent lower, while on the other hand labor was unusually high, and a feature of the business was the decidedly narrow margin which dealers were obliged to accept as a result of close competition with other primary markets. Again many Chicago lumbermen who own or control mills in the North prefer to ship direct to interior points rather than to this city for distribution; this is partly because of some saving in the way of railway switching charges which are imposed here, and also as a result of a saving in wages paid to laborers. The South is now a strong competitor with the Northern lumber States for trade in the Missouri Valley and beyond, and lumber for Kansas and parts of Iowa and Missouri which formerly went from this city is now shipped direct from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Chicago lumbermen were quick to see this, and perhaps the most important phase in the trade is the large amount of local capital going into timber lands in the South. Chicago now owns 800,000 acres of standing timber in Louisiana alone. The cargo market was quiet from week to week, short piece stuff opening slow at $10.25, sold down to $9.25, remaining there for a long time, and late in the season hardened to $9.50. Shingles early declined 15@20 per cent, closing at a partial recovery. The total capital invested in this city in stocks and carrying vessels was about as in 1888, approximating $35,000,000, while the value of the lumber handled as indicated above was less by about 10 per cent. The total receipts for the year were 1,924,000,000 feet lumber and 635,000,000 shingles. The last monthly report placed the stock on hand at hand at 687,858,584 feet lumber, 406,577,750 shingles, 55,294,350 lath, 472,150 pickets, and 888,971 cedar posts.

Coal.

Wholesalers of coal were in a waiting mood the greater part of the time, and the year was not satisfactory except to consumers. The weather was usually mild during the opening months of 1889, and there was no uniformity in selling prices, which on the whole averaged about 50c lower than during 1888. Established quotations May 1 were $5.55 for egg and $5.80 for small sizes, but at that time sales were really made at 30c below these figures, hence the Coal Exchange finally made the latter "official." The summer was dull, with dealers in the West inclined to carry light stocks only, and showing no disposition to take more than needed for immediate requirements. The mild autumn brought no improvement, with prices at no time showing any tendency to advance. During the enforced idleness of several months' duration at soft coal mines in Indiana and Northern Illinois operators in districts not affected enjoyed a fair business, though the trade in bituminous coal in a general way shared the depression and dull features of anthracite. Coke ruled fairly steady at figures around $4.25. The receipts of all kinds of coal for the year were 5,955,000 tons, or a decrease compared with 1888 of about 822,000 tons, part of the falling off being due to the piping of crude oil hither from the Ohio fields. The shipments from this city were 1,221,000 tons.

Oils.

In refined burning oils and turpentine a good trade was recorded, with a healthy increase of about 10 per cent. Stocks of crude oil in the Pennsylvania region gradually decreased all the season, and this fact, coupled with a developed strength in the market, caused a steady and firm tone in carbons. Snow white opened in January at 11c, sold down to 9½c in April, and in November back to 10c. Turpentine ruled unexpectedly high at 42@57½c, opening and closing around 50c. The capital invested in oils was about the same as the previous year.

With the exception of two mills, one of which was idle most of the time, all the local linseed oil mills were controlled by the trust, which practically fixed the selling price of the product. The average was above that of the previous year, raw opening in January at 54@56c. Ruling steady during the first four months, the market thence gradually hardened to 60c, touched in August. After the new crop began to appear there was a slight recession to 56c late in the year. An unusual element in the trade was the liberal importations of foreign seed in the spring by one crusher who was at that time outside the trust. A total of 800,000 gallons of oil was made from this seed. Trade in linseed oil was generally good, with an excellent consumptive demand the rule. During the present crop year oil cake ranged at $18.50@22.50 per ton.

Pig-Iron.

The opening of the year was decidedly dull, as many large consumers, anticipating an early advance, had during the closing months of 1888 purchased supplies ample for some months ahead. While higher prices did not materialize, a fair degree of firmness was maintained early, with a subsequent softening until midsummer, when marked weakness was the rule, with some grades of iron reaching the lowest point ever touched in this market. In August an improvement was developed, with prices steadily advancing since that period to the present time, notwithstanding the fact that the furnaces are producing more iron than at any time in the history of the trade. The production of pig-iron is unprecedentedly large, being at the rate of about 8½ million tons per year. At the same time the phenomenal situation is noted that the present consumption exceeds the productive capacity, as there is an actual scarcity of iron. That the present position is strong is indicated by the fact that there are only insignificant stocks of pig-iron and old material from which to draw, and, not only here, but across the water is there a good inquiry, with negotiations on hand for large quantities of metal for export to Europe. The quantity of pig-iron handled in this city was slightly larger than during the previous year, and was placed at 900,000 tons, at an average price of $18 per ton. The following is the range of prices for the year:

MONTH.	OHIO SOFT IRON.		SOUTHERN COKE IRON.		Lake Superior charcoal iron.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
January	$18.25	$17.25	$17.00	$16.00	$19.50
February	17.50	16.50	16.75	15.75	19.50
March	17.50	16.50	16.50	15.50	19.50
April	17.50	16.50	16.50	15.50	19.50
May	17.50	16.50	16.50	15.50	19.50
June	17.00	16.00	16.50	15.50	19.50
July	17.00	16.00	16.50	15.50	19.50
August	17.50	16.50	16.50	15.50	19.00
September	18.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	19.50
October	20.00	19.00	18.00	17.00	20.00
November	21.00	20.00	18.50	17.50	21.00
December	21.00	20.00	19.50	18.50	23.00

Pig Lead and Copper.

In the pig lead market there was an entire absence of the sensational features of the previous year, and while the general trade exhibited a total fully as great in tonnage prices averaged ⅛c per lb lower. The average price of $3.67½ per 100 lbs was the lowest for any year since 1884, and consumption seemed to keep pace with the production, and at times reserves were drawn upon. The year opened and closed at $3.62½@3.65, having sold at $3.47½ as an average price in April and $3.90 in July. Total sales approximated 30,000 tons, valued at about $2,200,000. Copper recovered somewhat from the depression immediately following the collapse of the French syndicate, and after declining from 16½c to 10½c per lb lake copper steadied to 14@14½c, with Western product at about 1c discount. Local consumption showed a fair increase and was placed at 6,000 tons, with a value approximating $1,560,000.

Manufactured Iron.

During the first six months of the year trade in this line was less than had been anticipated, but the second half of 1889 fully made up for the early lack of activity, with its attendant weakness in values, and the aggregate business of the year proved fully as large, being placed at $11,500,000, controlled mainly, as before, by eight houses. Opening at $1.85 per 100 lbs in January, bar iron steadily declined to $1.65 in May. From that point there was an almost steady improvement until $2.10 was reached in December, with Norway iron advancing nearly ½c, to $3.50@3.75. Steel cut nails opened at $2.00, declined in sympathy with iron to $1.90, followed by a sharp advance to $2.50 at the close of the year; iron nails having almost disappeared from the market are not regularly quoted. The demand for wire nails grows steadily, the present rate of $3.15 being 80c higher than the low point of the year. The late strength in wire nails and wire is largely the result of high prices of wire rods abroad. Manufactured goods were slow to advance, but latterly responded to the improvement in the iron market. Low grades of steel, such as open hearth and Bessemer, are in good demand at prices nearly $10.00 per ton above those current in midsummer, having felt the advance in raw material more keenly than bar iron. Carriage goods were in good request at reduced prices, with the latter usually controlled by associations; carriage wheels sold at extremely low figures owing to dissensions among makers. Chicago maintained its position as the leading city for the sale of carriage and wagon material, and also in a great degree of heavy hardware. The year closed with marked confidence present, and buyers indicating a desire to purchase freely for future requirements at current prices.

Stove dealers were favored with a good year in spite of the mild weather; the open winter did not materially affect the trade, as stocks in the interior were not large. Prices averaged fully steady, closing strong, and with an increased tonnage of about 12 per cent the business was enlarged to $4,030,000.

Books and Paper.

Wholesale dealers in books and kindred merchandise distributed perhaps a larger quantity in tonnage, but owing to the gradual cheapening of nearly all publications the aggregate of sales showed no material increase. Total sales approximated $11,500,000.

The cheapening process was also felt in a marked degree in wallpaper, with prices averaging 10@15 per cent lower than in 1888. The pool which was broken in a former year was not reorganized and profits were narrow. The year was uneventful, with enough increase in the tonnage to make up for the lower prices, and sales were placed at $2,000,000, or the same as for 1888.

Jobbing houses confining their operations more closely to stationery were favored with a fairly satisfactory year in spite of the close competition existing, and while goods ruled steady at a low range of prices the total of sales was increased by nearly 10 per cent, to $7,200,000.

While the average prices on paper were somewhat lower the tonnage handled exhibited a good increase, and the volume of sales was larger by about 15 per cent, placed at $33,000,000. Wood pulp is now so prominent a factor in the manufacture of paper that the trade in paper stock fell off to a figure approximating $5,500,000.

Building Materials.

Prices were certainly no higher, but the year was fairly satisfactory to dealers in building materials, as there was an increased call all along the line. The number of brick handled, aside from such as are manufactured by Chicago capital, approximated 15,000,000, or nearly 15 per cent greater than in 1888, placed at an unchanged average price of $20, representing a valuation of $300,000. Dealers in building stone were favored with a good demand, but prices ruled slightly lower; foundation stock ranged at 17@20c and rubble stone at $6.00@8.50. Sales showed an increase of 10 per cent and were placed at $1,375,000. Sales of lime approximated 700,000 brls, and with an average price of 60c represented a business of $420,000. Fire brick were generally dull until near the close of the year, when there was an accelerated demand, and total sales for the year were slightly larger, being placed at 1,000,000, with sewer pipe at $600,000.

Miscellaneous.

The trade of the wholesale liquor houses showed an increase of about 5 per cent. Dealers were partially successful in recovering lost ground in some of the prohibition districts, and reported a fairly satisfactory showing in business, with aggregate sales placed at $11,500,000. Kentucky whiskies averaged firmer, owing to a cessation of operations at the distilleries during 1888, which left smaller reserves for the year just closed.

The trade in carriages confined to dealers other than manufacturers was good, and a highly satisfactory year was recorded, with sales greater by fully 15 per cent and placed at about $1,640,000. Owing to the absence of any snow of consequence for some time past the trade in sleighs was unimportant.

Wooden and willow ware was said on [illegible]

row margins and the business was about the same as for 1888, placed at $2,875,000.

Value of Wholesale Business.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1888:

	1889.	1888.
Groceries	$54,000,000	$50,000,000
Dried and Cal. fruits	3,500,000	3,150,000
Salt-water fish	2,000,000	2,100,000
Fresh do, oysters, and salmon	3,180,000	3,425,000
Wooden and willow ware	2,875,000	2,875,000
Dry goods and carpets	87,600,000	83,570,000
Millinery	6,500,000	6,500,000
Clothing	21,500,000	21,600,000
Hats and caps	6,000,000	6,000,000
Furs	1,500,000	1,500,000
Boots and shoes	23,600,000	22,500,000
Leather and findings	2,400,000	2,360,000
Drugs and chemicals	6,800,000	6,500,000
Crockery and glassware	5,100,000	5,050,000
Coal oils	4,000,000	3,700,000
Books and stationery	18,700,000	18,000,000
Paper	33,000,000	28,750,000
Paper stock	5,500,000	6,250,000
Wall paper	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pianos	3,000,000	2,760,000
Reed organs	2,500,000	2,100,000
Small musical instruments	1,125,000	1,075,000
Music books, etc	520,000	470,000
Liquors	11,500,000	11,600,000
Carriages	1,640,000	1,425,000
Iron ore	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pig-iron	16,200,000	17,000,000
Pig-lead and copper	3,760,000	3,900,000
Coal	28,250,000	27,240,000
Lumber	36,000,000	40,000,000
Tobacco	18,475,000	13,450,000
Jewelry	17,000,000	16,500,000
Iron, manufactured	15,580,000	14,000,000
Building materials	3,590,000	3,360,000
Miscellaneous	5,085,000	5,380,000
Totals	$446,000,000	$437,500,000
Do in 1887		449,000,000
Do in 1886		408,000,000
Do in 1885		380,000,000
Do in 1884		370,000,000

The increase of $8,500,000 is nearly 2 per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

The industrial resources of Chicago have been greatly augmented during the year. Not only have many new enterprises been started but old plants have been enlarged, with the result that a greatly-increased force of labor is employed. In the following tables, summarizing the operations of manufacturers, no claim is made to complete accuracy of mathematical statement. In the majority of cases the figures given are estimates based on information gathered from representative manufacturers in the respective lines. In many cases, however, particularly where a branch of manufacture is in the hands of a few concerns, the estimates are the totals of statistics furnished by the several concerns. In all cases the aim has been not to exaggerate and to base the estimates, when the full facts could not be obtained, upon the ideas of the most conservative experts. The results leave no doubt as to the character and strength of Chicago's industrial boom. The year 1889 will probably pass into history as the beginning of a new era in the employment of Chicago capital, and if present indications are correctly interpreted the coming year will cast the achievements of its predecessor into the shade, for preparations are already making for the expenditure of more industrial capital in the coming six months than was spent in the whole of 1889. The greatest buoyancy is noticeable in the iron and steel manufactures, in certain forms of brass and copper goods, especially electrical supplies, and in furniture. Chicago is now shipping manufactured products to the Eastern seaboard, but its largest customers are of course in the South and West.

Meat-Packing, Etc.

The business of packing shows a large increase in the number of animals handled and a gain of 4 per cent in the value of the product. The supply of animals has been much more numerous than in 1888 and the hogs were taken willingly by packers all through the year, the demand for product being most of the time fully up to the current production. The city demand for cattle was less than it would have been but for the prohibitory legislation against Chicago dressed beef, which caused loss of a home consumption. The difference was about compensated by an increased export movement, but the great increase in the receipts of cattle was not all taken up by Chicago slaughterers. The great shrinkage in prices for the live animal is the reason why the gain in value of product is comparatively a small one. The number of animals killed includes the slaughtering for city consumption, which it is difficult to estimate in carcasses, as much of it takes only a part of the animal, the rest being shipped. But an approximate allowance for this is made in the preceding tabular subtraction of a large total from the aggregates of wholesale and manufacturing business. The following table shows the number and value of the hogs packed in this city during the last two calendar years:

	1889.	1888.
January and February	650,000	681,500
Summer months	2,199,000	1,696,000
Oct. 27 to Dec. 31	1,211,000	780,000
Total year	4,060,000	3,157,500
Value of animals	$42,920,000	$41,050,000
Value of product	50,660,000	46,500,000

The number of cattle killed in the city was about 1,772,000 head, which included those driven in to the Stock-Yards. The total for 1888 was 1,648,158 head. These figures do not comprise the slaughtering at Hammond, Ind. The six manufacturers of oleo paid 2c per lb tax on about 16,750,000 lbs. but this does not take account of the large quantities exported. The total was probably about 25,000,000 lbs, averaging a value of 12c. The value of the refined oil, lard oil, stearine, butterine, sausage, and fertilizers was fully $20,000,000, against $18,000,000 for 1888. The following are the estimates:

Packing.	1889.	1888.
Number	75	75
Capital	$14,000,000	$14,000,000
Workers	22,000	20,500
Wages paid	$12,300,000	$12,500,000
Value of product	$112,000,000	$108,000,000

It may be noted that the selling value of hides, meat, lard, oil, etc.—that is, all the product of the animals—with salt, cans, boxes, labels, etc., approximates $170,000,000.

Iron and Steel.

The year marked the beginning of what promises to be a new era with the rolling mills. In the first six months the demand for rails and other products was light, but the last six months there came a radical change and the close of the year finds all the mills working to their full capacity. The Illinois Steel company, which owns the plants of what were formerly known as the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, the Union, and the Joliet Steel companies, was organized last May. The output of the Joliet works, is, therefore, properly included in the totals of Chicago's production. Until June steel rails were quoted at $26, but the price has risen until now it is about $34. The average price for the year is about $29. The Illinois Steel company alone, its Milwaukee works not included, produced 466,000 tons of pig-iron, 460,147 tons of steel rails, 43,488 tons of wire rods, 4,030 tons of beams and slabs, 18,031 tons of spiegel and ferromanganese, and 50,289 tons of billets. There were no labor troubles, and wages were unchanged. The companies are now preparing to enlarge their plants this year. The Illinois Steel company will expend about $4,000,000 in the next eighteen months in the construction of four additional blast furnaces at South Chicago, of a new building and blast furnace at Joliet, and of an open hearth steel plant and plate mill which will employ 1,500 men.

The boilermakers had an uncommonly good year, and two new shops of some size were started. The increase over the good preceding year was about 20 per cent. In the first half of the year prices were low and orders not numerous, but along with the later advance in raw materials came a strong demand and higher prices, until now more work is in course of construction than ever before. Chicago makes boilers for all parts of the West.

Stove manufacturers were hurt by two warm winters and their production last year was 6 per cent less than in 1888. On the other hand, the manufacture of furnaces and ranges and of steam-heating apparatus was greatly augmented, the demand for these products being directly stimulated by the activity in building, a furnace and a range being now deemed part of the equipment of almost every new house. In the production of steam fitting and heating apparatus there was an increase of over 100 per cent, and in furnaces and ranges an increase of over 60 per cent. But few new concerns of any consequence were started in either industry. There was a gain of 14 per cent in the production of car-wheels and a falling-off of 50 per cent in barbed-wire. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" is included filemakers (4), forge and bolt works (7), screws (3), iron pipe and fittings (3), horseshoe-nail works (2), chains (3), pumps (9), saws (3), safes and iron doors (4), railroad frogs and crossings (1), tires and springs (2), cutlery (1), bicycles (3), and scales (1). Following are the estimates:

Iron manufactures.	No.	Capital	Workers	Product
Rolling mills	6	$20,300,000	11,100	$20,250,000
Foundries	60	3,500,000	4,600	10,500,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc	65	2,400,000	3,100	9,200,000
Boiler shops	22	660,000	1,000	2,400,000
Car wheel works	7	1,500,000	1,500	5,000,000
Stove manufacturers	11	1,500,000	900	2,800,000
Steam fitting and heating	12	600,000	600	2,000,000
Galv. iron, tin, and slate roofing	42	400,000	650	1,200,000
Furn'c's & ranges	16	250,000	250	600,000
Barbed wire and wire works	10	150,000	100	300,000
Miscellaneous	39	3,000,000	3,000	8,500,000
Total	290	$34,200,000	26,300	$61,450,000
Total 1888	255	23,915,000	21,219	54,945,000

The amount of wages paid in 1889 foot up $15,600,000, as compared with $14,039,000 for 1888.

Brass, Copper, Etc.

The number of manufacturers of brass and copper goods has increased, and will probably show a still larger increase at the end of next year, as new plants are now in preparation. This is the Chicago Copper Refining company's first full year. Its product alone includes 3,000,000 lbs copper, 300,000 oz silver, 100,000 lbs lead, 6,000 oz gold, and 270,000 lbs blue vitriol, a residuum. The National Smelting and Refining company expects to begin operations at South Chicago April 1. The manufacture of telegraph and electrical supplies has increased 25 per cent. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the following table of estimates are included lead pipe and shot works (three), gold and silver leaf manufacturers (four), vault lights and illuminating tiles (four), silver and gold platers (ten), nickel-platers (ten), gas fixtures and machines (three), and lightning rods (one). Following are the estimates:

Brass, copper, etc.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Brass, copper, and plumbers' supplies	22	$650,000	1,200	$2,400,000
Tin, stamp'd and sheet metal ware	33	1,600,000	2,500	5,500,000
Jewelry manufacturers	16	500,000	420	1,750,000
Watchcase and tools	9	300,000	400	2,000,000
Optical goods	4	60,000	60	250,000
Telegraph and electrical supplies	4	1,500,000	1,300	2,500,000
Smelting & refining & iron & brass works	7	1,000,000	700	20,500,000
Miscellaneous	35	600,000	700	2,400,000
Totals	130	$6,210,000	7,280	$37,300,000
Totals 1888	114	4,745,000	6,310	28,155,000

The estimated amount paid in wages is $4,600,000, against $4,012,000 for 1888.

Iron and Wood.

The manufacturers of wagons and carriages had a steady demand for their products throughout the year, and their business was fully 10 per cent larger than in 1888. The character of the business was satisfactory. Two open winters have reduced the manufacture of sleighs until it now cuts little figure in the aggregate. Wages were steady and there were no labor troubles. With the car-builders it was a better year than 1888, their full capacity being employed in the latter half of the year. Following are the estimates:

Iron and wood combined.	No	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Wagons and carriages	61	$1,100,000	1,800	$3,000,000
Agricultural implements	3	5,800,000	4,500	13,000,000
Car and bridge builders	4	3,750,000	5,400	15,800,000
Elevators	8	1,250,000	800	2,500,000
Sewing-machines & cases	5	450,000	500	1,100,000
Totals	81	$11,850,000	13,000	$35,400,000
Totals, 1888	80	11,585,000	11,975	32,800,000

The wages are estimated at $11,000,000, as compared with $7,900,000 for 1888.

Wood Manufactures.

The manufacture of furniture in Chicago keeps up its amazing growth, the gain last year having been over 20 per cent. Chicago is far ahead of all competitors in this line. Grand Rapids, which is commonly referred to as the largest furniture manufacturing center of the country, really makes less than half as much furniture as Chicago. Its output for 1889 is estimated by its own authorities at about $8,000,000. Chicago's product is fully $20,000,000. Prices were lower than in previous years, but the year was on the whole satisfactory and there were no failures of any magnitude. Chicago is now shipping furniture to all of the seaboard States, as well as to the West and South. The manufacture of picture frames is also a thriving local industry. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the following table are included coffins (2), cigar-boxes (13), cisterns and tanks (5), refrigerators (3), shoe-lasts (2), and veneer mill (1). Following are the estimates:

M'f'rs of wood.	No	Capital.	W'k's	Product.
Planing-mills, sash, door, moldings, boxes, etc	70	$3,400,000	4,500	$10,500,000
Cooperage	35	250,000	650	1,350,000
Furniture	225	6,000,000	12,000	20,000,000
Picture frames & looking glasses	55	1,300,000	1,800	2,200,000
Pianos and organs	11	1,000,000	1,300	2,800,000
Billiard tables	5	400,000	370	1,100,000
Miscellaneous	26	700,000	800	2,200,000
Totals	427	$13,050,000	21,420	$39,950,000
Totals, 1888	390	9,665,000	17,900	33,890,000

The estimated wages are $10,000,000, against $9,213,000 for 1888.

Brick, Stone, Etc.

Chicago's output of brick is estimated at about 500,000,000, against 425,000,000 for 1889, showing an increase of 75,000,000. The average price of brick was about $6.25 per 1,000, and has been more uniform than ever before. The average price in 1888 was only $6.00, which is barely equal to the cost. The demand for brick and other building material has been steady on account of the activity in building. Two or three brickyards were closed, but new ones were started, so that there was no change in the number. There was no strike within the city, but the men in four yards outside the city limits struck for eight hours and remained out seven weeks, finally returning on the ten-hour basis. The stock carried over is estimated at 100,000,000, against 80,000,000 at the close of 1888. It was a prosperous year, bad debts being relatively few. The number of cutstone contractors was nearly doubled, but most of the new ones are small. There was no serious trouble with labor. Prices have ruled lower and it is claimed that a stone house can be built in Chicago at present more cheaply than anywhere else in the country. The gravel roofers added over 10 per cent to their increased output of 1888, residence building in the suburbs continuing remarkably active. But little change was shown by other industries in this group. The following are the estimates:

Brick, stone, etc.	No	Capital.	W'rkers.	Product.
Brickyards	68	$500,000	2,800	$3,100,000
Cut-stone contractors	55	1,500,000	2,000	2,250,000
Marble and granite works	30	750,000	300	2,500,000
Gravel roofers	24	200,000	450	1,000,000
Lime-kilns	6	225,000	570	450,000
Terra cotta	1	100,000	450	600,000
Stained glass	10	200,000	250	800,000
Total	19[illegible]	$3,475,000	6,820	$10,700,000
Totals, 1888	16[illegible]	3,290,000	5,940	9,068,000

The total of wages is estimated at $2,900,000, against $2,500,000 in 1888.

Brewing, Distilling, and Tobacco.

The sales of beer reached a total of about 1,968,000 barrels, including the products of Milwaukee breweries, as compared with 1,791,000 barrels in 1888. The brewing licenses for the city issued last year numbered 42. The malting business kept up the steady growth which has made Chicago the largest malting center in the country and the largest barley market in the world. One new malthouse was established and the output was larger than for 1888, but on account of lower prices for malt the output makes a smaller showing in the total of values. The volume of spirits distilled based on the United States Treasury Department figures is estimated at 8,453,000 proof gallons, against 7,420,000 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the operations of the so-called "Whisky Trust," which has kept all but one of the largest distilleries in this city closed most of the year. The quantity of spirits rectified was 4,590,000 gallons, against 4,520,000 gallons in 1888. In estimating the value of the product the tax of 90c per gallon is included. Whisky averaged during the year about $1.02½ per gallon, the price having been $1.03 until May and $1.02 thereafter. The number of tobacco manufacturers licensed was 22, double the number in 1888, but the increase in production was slight, the bulk of each year's work being done by four concerns. The output was about 4,780,000 lbs, against 4,300,000 lbs in 1888. The quantity of snuff manufactured approximated 47,000 lbs, against 39,000 in 1888. Licenses were taken out by 65 tobacco peddlers against 66 in the previous year. The number of cigars manufactured is estimated at 154,333,000, as compared with 153,446,000 in 1888. A duty of 50c per 1,000 was paid on 500,000 cigarettes. Licenses were granted to 985 cigar manufacturers, against 940 in 1888. Following are the estimates:

Brewing, etc.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Breweries	42	$3,850,000	1,100	$9,782,900
Malt houses	24	2,750,000	550	4,000,000
Distill's & rect's	71	1,200,000	850	6,600,000
Tobacco & snuff	22	700,000	600	1,936,000
Cigars & cigar'ts	985	1,350,000	1,850	6,175,000
Totals	1,144	$9,850,000	4,950	$28,223,000
Totals, 1888	1,069	9,650,000	4,810	30,947,000

The wages make a total of $3,120,000, against $3,040,000 for 1888.

Chemicals.

There was no increase in the number of chemical works, but the output was at least 10 per cent greater than that for 1888, which itself showed a gain of 15 per cent over 1887. The production of paints and oils showed a gain of over 15 per cent. The output of the two white lead corroding works in this city was about the same as in 1888. This branch of manufacture is now controlled by a "trust." The soap manufacturers did a large business, but they still complain that prices are too low. The average price of soap was lower than in 1888. The cost of raw materials, however, was unchanged. The estimates:

Chemical works, etc.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Chemical works	6	$650,000	250	$1,500,000
White lead and paint manufacturers	15	1,800,000	480	4,800,000
White lead corroding works	2	1,300,000	250	1,500,000
Varnish	6	400,000	110	1,000,000
Glue and axle-grease	5	500,000	600	1,250,000
Soap and candles	15	1,600,000	1,000	5,500,000
Linseed oil and cake mills	6	1,250,000	140	3,000,000
Soda, mineral waters, and bottling	18	600,000	580	1,750,000
Totals	73	$7,500,000	3,350	$20,300,000
Totals, 1888	73	7,350,000	3,185	19,146,000

The wages paid approximate $1,760,000, against $1,685,000 for 1888.

Leather.

The production of leather was handicapped last year, as in 1888, by a steady decline in the market value of goods, leather being now cheaper than ever before. The money value of the output of Chicago tanners was even less than in the poor preceding year, yet the year's business was less unsatisfactory here than in many other cities on account of the excellent reputation borne by Chicago leather. Several tanneries have been compelled to close in the East, but none here. The product of Chicago tanneries is sold all over this country and some is exported. There was marked improvement in saddlery and harness-making, a special and satisfactory increase being noted in the higher grades. Manufacturers report their relations with employés much more satisfactory than formerly. The increase of 14 per cent in the value of trunks manufactured is partly due to the extraordinary tourist demand on account of the Paris Exposition. More high-priced trunks and valises were sold than ever before. The estimates:

Leather.	No.	Capital.	W'k's	Product.
Tanners and curriers	18	$4,500,000	1,800	$6,000,000
Boot, shoe, and slipper manufacturers	46	3,500,000	4,500	10,200,000
Saddle and harness manufacturers	5	400,000	400	1,400,000
Trunkmakers	9	225,000	400	1,000,000
Hose and leather belting	3	275,000	250	700,000
Totals	81	$8,900,000	7,350	$19,300,000
Totals, 1888	81	8,750,000	6,755	18,230,000

The wages paid make a total of $4,920,000, against $4,540,000 in 1888.

Textiles.

The year was better than its predecessor in nearly all branches of textile manufacture, and in some cases the increase over 1888 is conspicuously large. The quantity of cloaks, suitings, etc., manufactured is estimated as fully 30 per cent greater than in 1888, and the value of the millinery produced is about 20 per cent greater. In articles of clothing for men there was but a small advance over the low production of 1888, except in neckwear, in which the increase approximates 10 per cent. The manufacturers of furs suffered from the mildness of last winter and did a slow business through November and December. The estimates are as follows:

Textiles.	No	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Men's and boys' clothing	43	$7,100,000	12,000	$17,500,000
Colored shirts, overalls, etc	19	1,300,000	1,850	2,950,000
Men's neck-wear	6	225,000	650	900,000
White shirts	37	310,000	850	1,400,000
Furs	3	300,000	200	550,000
Cloaks, suitings, etc	20	1,800,000	5,000	6,000,000
Lace goods, fringes, trimmings, etc	6	250,000	750	825,000
Millinery	9	350,000	1,200	1,500,000
Cotton mill	1	50,000	110	165,000
Totals	144	$11,685,000	22,610	$31,790,000
Totals 1888	136	11,000,000	20,700	28,925,000

The estimated amount of wages paid is $7,300,000, against $6,782,000 in 1888.

Printing.

The product of local publishing houses is included below under "printing, binding, etc." The books produced about equal in number those produced in 1888, but the money value was less, prices being lower and competition sharper. One prominent publishing house failed. Chicago publishes more subscription books than any other city in the country. Publishers hope that the craze for cheap books is about over. The binderies did a fairly good business, but prices were lower and wages higher. Business fell off in the last two months unaccountably. The type founders did a large business, but prices were between 20 and 30 per cent under those of 1888, so that the money value of the product is less than for 1888. An important development was made in the manufacture of presses and printers' supplies. The estimates follow:

Printing.	No	Capital.	Wrs	Product.
Printing, binding, lithographing, newspapers, etc	240	$4,000,000	5,000	$12,600,000
Bookbinding and pamphlets	20	550,000	850	1,400,000
Electrotype and stereotype	12	200,000	350	725,000
Type founders	4	600,000	570	800,000
Printing and writing inks, etc	4	100,000	150	400,000
Printers' supplies and presses	5	300,000	200	500,000
Cases and cabinets	2	30,000	150	175,000
Totals	287	$5,780,000	7,270	$17,600,000
Totals, 1888	261	5,025,000	6,650	16,925,000

The wages paid are estimated at $4,600,000, against $4,200,000 for 1888.

Aliments.

Business continued dull with the local flour mills, the export demand being insignificant the greater part of the year. The business of the meal and feed mills was not quite so good as in 1888, but was satisfactory. The coffee and spice mills made a gain of 22 per cent on their large output of 1888, but the year was not very satisfactory, prices having steadily declined both in producing countries and at the seaboard. Of the eleven firms given as in this business only four run coffee and spice mills exclusively, the others having this business in connection with wholesale groceries. Western retailers are becoming more and more dependent on Chicago for their coffees and spices. The manufacture of baking powder, extracts, etc., made a large gain, being estimated at 25 per cent. The production of vinegar and pickles is also growing, the estimated increase being 17 per cent. Other branches of manufacture under this head showed only a natural increase due to the growth of the city. The estimates follow:

Aliments.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Principal bakeries	35	$625,000	950	$5,500,000
Flour-mills	8	400,000	110	2,500,000
Meal and feed mills	4	275,000	140	2,200,000
Coffee and spice mills	11	1,500,000	600	9,000,000
Baking-powder, extracts, etc	6	1,000,000	350	2,500,000
Confectionery	8	750,000	1,200	3,800,000
Preserves, canned goods	11	360,000	475	1,400,000
Vinegar and pickle	19	225,000	500	2,000,000
Sugar refinery	1	300,000	475	2,400,000
Totals	98	$5,535,000	4,800	$31,400,000
Totals, 1888	95	4,685,000	4,580	26,691,000

The wages paid foot up about $2,600,000, against $2,300,000 in 1888.

Miscellaneous.

There are twenty-seven shops in the city which make sign-making a special business, or six more than a year ago. These firms employ 125 men. In addition there are 200 sign painters and sign engravers employed in connection with other establishments, and these are included in the totals below. Following are the estimates:

Miscellaneous.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Toy factories	5	$450,000	1,000	$1,250,000
Sign makers	27	150,000	305	700,000
Brushes & br'ms	14	260,000	325	610,000
Feather dusters	8	90,000	200	250,000
Show cases	10	79,000	130	200,000
Glass	1	100,000	170	150,000
Corks	3	100,000	60	200,000
Paper boxes	11	170,000	600	800,000
Sails, awnings	12	400,000	250	1,500,000
Shipyards	3	300,000	200	250,000
Perfumes	3	150,000	200	600,000
Totals	95	$2,210,000	3,920	$6,810,000
Do 1888	85	2,160,000	3,100	6,190,000

The wages paid approximate $1,900,000, against $1,750,000 for 1888.

Total of Manufactures.

The following totals compare with those for 1887 as follows:

	1889.	1888.
Number of firms	3,119	2,912
Capital employed	$134,045,000	$115,880,000
Number of workers	151,070	147,006
Wages paid	$84,500,000	$74,575,000
Value of product	$452,223,000	$416,871,000

The last item shows an increase of $35,352,000 or 8½ per cent over the total for 1888.

PROSPEROUS CHICAGOANS

Representative Houses with Whom 1889 Proved a Remarkably Successful Year.

If a magnificent showing of thrift, push, and business sagacity on the part of Chicago's great business-men be needed to convince the country that this is the place for the World's Fair then in this New Year's edition of THE TRIBUNE abundant evidence may be found. Here the displays made by the great houses of Chicago may be seen—firms in many instances whose names are known all over the world, and a creditable showing it is indeed. In the financial reports may be found the facts and statistics of the year's business in every department of industry. In this column are named a few of the great houses whose enterprise has made Chicago famous.

In the first place may be noted our great

HOTEL CAPACITY,

for the uppermost question now is what city can best take care of the vast throngs of people who will attend the World's Fair.

In Chicago there are over 1,100 hotels, with ten times as many boarding-houses, and a dozen restaurants in every block throughout the business center.

Some of the greatest of these hotels are represented in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The Grand Pacific has received merited encomiums from prominent men and newspapers, not only in this country but in Europe and throughout the civilized world. Nearly 2,000 people have slept comfortably within its walls, and there is scarcely a limit to the number it can feed.

The Palmer House is one of the great hotels of the world, with something over 750 rooms. It could afford ample accommodations for a great convention by itself.

The Leland, admirably located and well managed, has over 500 rooms, and has frequently fed from 1,000 to 1,500 people in a day.

Of European hotels, of the better class, there is a large number, among which may be named McCoy's, the Windsor, the Saratoga, Kuhn's, and others, all of which have over 100 rooms.

Among the thousands of restaurants only a few are represented, among them being the Saratoga, the Lakeside Oyster House, and the Stock Exchange Restaurant.

Nor need the reader think there is nothing to drink in Chicago. We have big breweries, and lots of them, with ample capacity to assuage the thirst of the populace. Those that may be named are Joseph Schlitz, Pabst, Wacker & Birk, McAvoy, Besley's, and Keeley's, all great concerns.

The real-estate men make the finest showing of any single department. They are the hustlers of Chicago. Every one of them is full of business, as the enormous transactions for the year show. Chicago real estate is no drug on the market, and these men know it. Many of the houses represented are as well known and their reputation and credit as well established as that of the great banks. Those represented in this issue of THE TRIBUNE are as follows: Norman T. Gassette, E. T. Paul & Co., S. E. Gross, John B. Goodman, Albert Wisner, Rose, Quinlan & Co., S. Lawrence Williams, S. Delamater, Elliott, Mahon & Co., B. F. Jacobs, James Wadsworth, W. P. Conover, Morey & Fessenden, Merigold & Co., J. C. Magill & Co., W. D. Kerfoot & Co., J. H. Whiteside & Co., Getzell, Barney & Co., H. I. Goldy, Peterson & Bay, Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords, D. S. Place, Griffin & Dwight, E. A. Congdon, Jos. J. Smith, Edward T. Noonan, A. Gray, Baird & Bradley, Lumley Ingledew, B. F. George, Woodruff & Co., B. F. Cronkrite, B. A. Ulrich & Son, P. E. Stanley, Seth Riford, Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell, Cremin & Brenan, Bogue & Hoyt, W. Pierce & Co.

The Chicago Stock-Yards are the greatest in the world. A good idea of the enormous business transacted there may be gained by perusing the announcement of the Stock-Yards company. The concerns from that department are as a rule exceedingly heavy ones.

Armour & Co.'s business the last year amounted to $60,000,000. They have 6,000 employés and pay $3,000,000 in wages yearly. They own and operate 1,800 refrigerator cars—more than the total rolling-stock equipment of many railroad companies.

Swift & Co., Libby, McNeil & Libby, Cudahy, and the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company are also heavy concerns and do an enormous business.

The live-stock commission men represented are Clay, Robinson & Co., Wood Bros., and L. J. Tjernagel.

IRON, STEEL, AND HARDWARE.

This industry, of which this city is rapidly becoming the center, is represented by a few heavy concerns.

The Illinois Iron and Steel company is confessedly the greatest concern of its kind in this country.

S. D. Kimbark deserves special mention, as having furnished THE TRIBUNE much valuable information and statistics in regard to iron and steel. They report a good year's business.

Kelly, Maus & Co. is one of the largest and most reliable heavy hardware houses in Chicago. W. S. Mallory and the Union Wire Mattress Works both deserve mention.

LUMBER.

In this department we note Johnson Brothers, Frantz & Englehardt, S. R. Howell & Co., John Spry Lumber company, Sherman, Bushnell & Co., B. R. Hazelton & Co., and J. O. Harvey. The lumber interest is one of the most important in our list.

JEWELRY.

The doors of Chicago's mansions may be opened by servant girls, as Mr. Who-was-it (?) said, but the demand for jewelry and diamonds, and that of the highest grades, continues unabated. The jewelers, whose names will at once be recognized, are B. F. Norris, Alister & Co., George E. Marshall, M. C. Eppenstein & Co., and Lapp & Flershem.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The boot and shoe interest in this city is rapidly becoming the largest in the United States. The houses represented with us are well known. They comprise C. H. Fargo & Co., Doggett, Bassett & Hills and L. L. Ferriss & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Only two are represented, but they are good ones.

Corbin, May & Co. are well known throughout the United States.

Strassheim & Jaeger, in addition to a large wholesale grocery business, make a specialty of wooden and willow ware, and in this department they have few equals.

BANKS.

Chicago's bank clearances speak more eloquently than any words which can be used here. Among the financial institutions of the city we name: The Chicago National Bank, S. A. Kean, Herman Schaffner, Chandler & Co., Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Peterson & Bay.

Bankers and Brokers—W. G. McCormick, N. W. Harris, Walker & Wrenn.

Loans on Real Estate, etc.—P. E. Stanley, S. R. Giddings, Waldo F. Miller.

MACHINERY.

In the line of machinery the houses making displays are J. A. Fay & Co., one of the best-known concerns in the United States; also the New York Safety Steam Power Co. and the Boston Foundry.

DRY GOODS.

Marshall Field and J. V. Farwell are two of the heaviest houses in the world. Their trade reaches every State, their employés number thousands, and their annual business runs away up into the millions.

RAILROADS.

Although Chicago is a great railroad center only one railroad is represented. It, however, is a good one—the Rock Island—and one whose display it is worth while to read. It may safely be assumed that our railroads are capable of handling all the people and luggage which will come to the World's Fair—and when it comes may the Rock Island have its share of patronage.

TYPEWRITERS.

Two houses are represented—the Remington, an old standard and reliable machine; and the Odell, a new, cheap, and popular writer.

EAST CHICAGO.

Special attention is invited to the magnificent showing made by this flourishing manufacturing district. That a great manufacturing city can be built in a brief year or two illustrates the push and enterprise which characterize our city generally.

Inviting manufacturing sites are also offered by the Calumet and Chicago Dock company.

COAL.

This year has been a hard one on the coal dealers. Our climate is too mild. Peabody & Co. and Carver & Co., however, make a good showing.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Even the musical fraternity will be surprised to know that one Chicago house—W. W. Kimball Co.—manufactures 15,000 pianos and organs a year, giving employment to 800 people.

Lyon & Healy do an equally enormous business, besides publishing an immense amount of music and handling every musical instrument in the civilized world.

Adam Schaaf is also a house known all over the world for the high quality and general satisfaction always given by their instruments.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Pitkin & Brooks recently made a display of crockery and glassware said to surpass anything of the kind ever seen before west of New York.

French, Potter & Co. also carry an elegant line of goods and their display should receive careful attention.

INSURANCE.

In this department E. T. Marshall & Co. and the Hartford Insurance company are represented.

CARRIAGES.

Our fine boulevard system were made in vain were there not handsome equipages to spin over them behind 2:40 trotters. We have the drives and the turnouts. The Michigan Buggy company and H. J. Edwards & Sons well represent this line.

PAPER HOUSES.

The concerns we note are the Manufacturers' Paper company and the American Paper company. In the vast quantity of paper required for the newspapers, books, pamphlets, and general printed matter, annually produced, Chicago in all probability stands first.

OTHER LINES.

In addition to the houses classified above the following will be named as completing the great showing made in this annual edition of THE TRIBUNE:

Photographers—Ahlborn and C. Gentile.
Clothing—I. C. Wachsmuth & Co.
Produce Commission—C. J. Lseng & Co.
Contractors—Fitz-Simons & Connell, E. R. Brainerd.
Type—Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler.
Seeds—The Albert Dickinson company—one of the best-known houses of its kind in the country.
Printing ink—Eneu Johnson.
Scales—Chicago Scale company.
Lithographing, etc.—Globe Lithographing and Printing company.
Detectives—John Bonfield.
Optical Goods—The Geneva Optical company.
Baking Powder—The Price Baking Powder company.
Furniture—A. H. Revell.
Also—E. H. Sargeant, Porcelain Dental company, Oconto Box and Barrel company, Union Supply company, Chicago Magnetic Shield company.

IN CONCLUSION.

As the thousands of business-men read the reviews of the year's progress, as presented in this edition of the paper, each one studying and preserving that portion in which he is directly interested, let no one fail to examine the display made by our representative houses in the pages following. They are worthy of special attention.

It is only in a great representative paper like the New Year's TRIBUNE that the vast and varied interests here concentrated can be seen. These houses make their bows with the compliments of the season to THE TRIBUNE's constituency.

Free Homes.

The rapidity with which Public Lands are being taken up will soon consume all of Uncle Sam's possessions. At present there are millions of acres subject to the various forms of entry, and if laboring people and those out of employment in the overcrowded cities would bestir themselves they might soon secure a comfortable home and become independent. Information of all these lands, as well as valuable information of every State and Territory, will be found in *The Western World* (Illustrated) published at Chicago.

If any one doubts that the Chicago Scale Company mean what they say by "down with high prices" they should send for one of their *dollar* family scales and be convinced. It certainly seems worth from three to five times that amount.

TYPE FOUNDRIES.

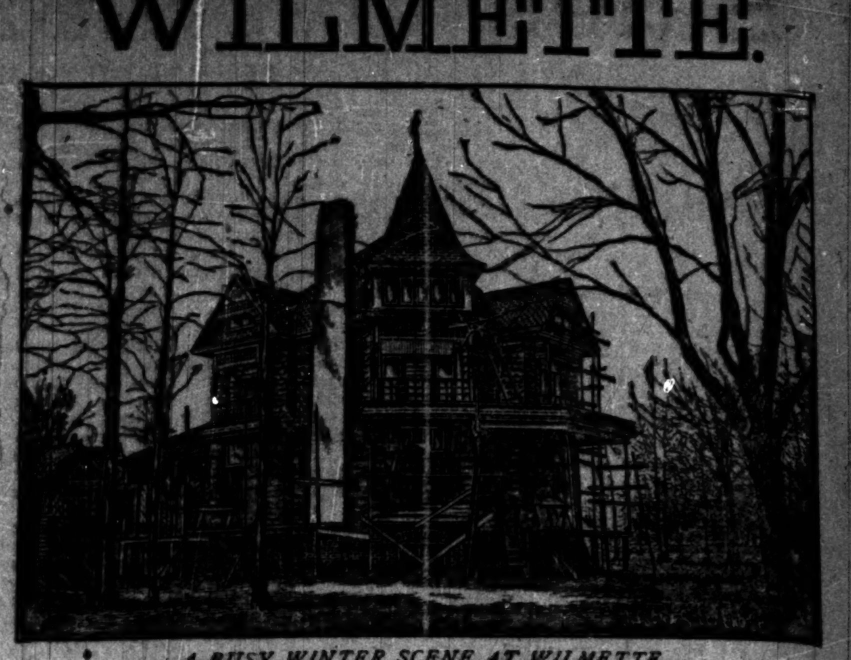
Great Western Type Foundry.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
(INCORPORATED).
115 and 117 Fifth-av., Chicago.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COPPER-MIXED TYPE,
ON THE POINT SYSTEM, and Dealers in All Kinds of
Printing Materials.
If you consult your interests you will BUY ONLY OUR SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE.
Western Agents for the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESSES and Howard Iron Works' PAPER-CUTTING AND BOOK-BINDING MACHINERY.
CONNECTIONS:
St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis.
Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City.
Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha.
Minnesota Type Foundry, St. Paul.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS—OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-House Board, Washington, D. C., December [illegible], 1889.—Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, the [illegible] day of January, 1890, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct the lighthouse tender "Marigold." Plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained on application to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects. D. B. HARMONY, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Chairman.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.



A BUSY WINTER SCENE AT WILMETTE.

Lots $185 to $250. $5 Cash and $5 per Month.

Come everybody and buy a lot on the North Shore, adjoining Evanston ON THESE TERMS. We have already contracted for 14 NEW HOUSES for our customers, to be completed by April 1st, costing from $1,500 to $3,000 each.
THE SHERIDAN ROAD will be finished through our Town this next summer.
Only 33 minutes from Wells-st. Depot.
Property has increased 100 per cent in our Town within a year, and we are still selling at less than acre prices.
COME TO OUR OFFICE AT ANY TIME AND GET TICKETS.
Office open Sundays from 11:30 to 12:30.

E. T. PAUL & CO.,
ROOM 4, 116 LA SALLE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

LYMAN BAIRD. WYLLYS W. BAIRD. FRANCIS BRADLEY. GEORGE L. WARNER.
Established 1857.
Baird & Bradley,
90 La Salle-st., Chicago.
REAL ESTATE
Bought and Sold on Commission. Special Salesmen for each division of the city.
PROPERTY RENTED
And cared for and remittances promptly made. Taxes paid. Estates managed.
MONEY LOANED
On Real Estate in Cook County at current rates. Building Loans. Mortgage Investments.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
Given to the interests of non-residents. A separate corps of assistants in each department and our personal supervision given to all

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Real Estate
—AND—
Investments.
Headquarters for Hyde Park Real Estate.
THE LARGEST LIST OF CHOICELY LOCATED, VACANT AND IMPROVED
RESIDENCE PROPERTY,
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
—AND—
A-C-R-E-S
Our specialty is subdividing High-Priced Residence and Business Property. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.
Main Office, Cottage Grove-av., cor. 43d, Telephone 10014.
City Office, 144 La Salle-st., Telephone 497.

SETH RIFORD,
REAL ESTATE
AND
BUILDER.
Choice acres at "Glen Ellyn" (near Prospect Park), the future "Saratoga" of the West. Call and see photographic views of Park Lake and Mineral Springs. We go out to the property Thursday, Jan. 9th, 1890, with a party of at least 25. Appoint yourself a committee of one to help swell the number to 50 at least. Do you want a 2-story flat that is paying 11% net on your investment? In as handsome a row of 12 as Chicago can boast of. Well located on the West Side. If so, call at
SETH RIFORD,
130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

ALBERT WISNER,
Real Estate and Loans,
69 Dearborn-st.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Taxes Paid. Estates Managed.

EDWARD T. NOONAN,
REAL ESTATE,
Commercial Bank Building,
CHICAGO.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Haddock, Vallette & Rickcords,
Abstracts of Title,
107 DEARBORN-ST.,
Portland Block, CHICAGO.
Unequaled facilities for the prompt execution of orders.

REAL ESTATE.

B. A. ULRICH. RUSSELL ULRICH.
B. A. ULRICH & SON,
ESTABLISHED 1868,
90 Washington-st.
The firm of B. A. Ulrich & Son are now permanently established in their
ELEGANT NEW OFFICE
—ON THE—
Main Floor of the Lenox Building,
90 Washington-st.,
And have added a
LOAN AND RENTING
DEPARTMENT
Under the charge of A. L. Ulrich,
TO THEIR OTHER BUSINESS.
During the past year they have been instrumental in building up and disposing of some of the choicest residence property at Kenwood and Hyde Park, and arrangements have been made for the construction of a number of fine modern residences for those wishing first-class homes.
They have greatly increased their operations in central business property and have handled considerable manufacturing and acre property during the year.
The demands for all kinds of property have been unprecedented and the outlook for the future they report as encouraging.

P. R. CHANDLER. F. R. CHANDLER.
R. P. WALKER, Mgr. Real Estate Dept.
HENRY T. CHACE, Cashier.
CHANDLER & CO.,
Mortgage Bankers,
110 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
TELEPHONE 1089.
Buy and Sell Mortgages
AGENTS IN CHICAGO FOR
The Vermont Savings Bank, the Brattleboro Savings Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.; the Sullivan Savings Institution, Claremont, N. H.; the Lebanon Savings Bank, Lebanon, N. H.; the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, Vermont; and Private Capitalists of London, Paris, New York, and Boston.
OUR BANKERS:
Union National Bank, Chicago; Atlas National Bank, Chicago; Chemical National Bank, New York; Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York; the National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

B. F. GEORGE,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
154 La Salle-st., Room 16, Chicago.
Collects Rents and Pays Taxes. Property Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.

MILWAUKEE BEER.

NOTICE.
We take pleasure to announce to our customers and friends that the sale of the Famous
"SCHLITZ
MILWAUKEE BEER"
For the year 1889 has reached the enormous figure of
402,726¾ Barrels
Sales for the year 1869 were 7,172 Barrels, showing a most wonderful increase of business in 20 years and demonstrating the superior popularity of our product.
We have made extensive improvements and greatly enlarged the capacity of our Brewery and are in better shape than ever to supply the trade with a First-Class Article.
Thanking for past favors and soliciting further patronage, we are, Respectfully yours,
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Sales Over $2,500,000

DURING 1889, IN HIS OWN CITY SUBDIVISIONS AND SUBURBAN TOWNS.

S. E. GROSS,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST REAL ESTATE DEALER,

Has sold TO OVER 6,000 WELL SATISFIED PEOPLE Lots and Houses amounting to the above sum.

THE RECORD!!

GROSSDALE	$672,925	ARCHER AVENUE	$118,115
DAUPHIN PARK	444,370	MADISON STREET	89,025
AVONDALE	250,795	GROSS PARK	86,115
ASHLAND AVENUE	135,685	OAK PARK	73,275
HUMBOLDT PARK	143,490	BROOKDALE	36,097

OTHER SUBDIVISIONS AND TOWNS..... $701,983

To transact this immense amount of business employment was furnished at the Main Office and at Branch Offices on the property to 15 Superintendents of Departments, 35 Clerks, 185 Salesmen, and 20 distributors of advertising matter, besides an ARMY of contractors, carpenters, masons, laborers, etc.

PEOPLE CONTEMPLATING HOME-GETTING OR INVESTMENTS

Can do no better than see his salesmen. He has what you want, where you want it, and at the price you wish to pay.

TERMS: ONE-TENTH CASH, BALANCE SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For full information regarding property call or address

S. E. GROSS, - - Southeast Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

80,000 Lots Sold, 7,000 Houses Built and Sold, and 16 Thriving Cities and Towns Located by Him in 10 Years.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

B. F. JACOBS,

Real Estate and Loans,

99 Washington-st.

Acres and Subdivisions in the most desirable locations.

Purchase-money Mortgages for sale in sums to suit, paying 7 and 8 per cent interest.

Desirable investments in business property.

Correspondence from parties out of town will receive careful attention.

CHICAGO LAWN.

Nothing succeeds like success. This property has grown into rapid value and must continue to do so. This fact accounts for its attractiveness with investors. Houses and lots for sale on easy terms. Send for plat and circulars.

WILSON P. CONOVER,

718 Chicago Opera House.

James Wadsworth,

Loans and Real Estate.

Special Attention to Residence Property in the South Division.

84 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CISCO BUILDING, ROOM 6.

Real Estate bought, sold, and rented on commission. Estates managed. Non-residents' interests cared for.

S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,

AGENT FOR THE

Care and Management of Property

Rooms 407-8 Real Estate Board Building, N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Telephone 1958. CHICAGO.

LUMLEY INGLEDEW,

Real Estate Agency,

107 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 21.

Have Over 300 Fine Residences, from $4,000 to $25,000, for sale in the South Division of the City and Hyde Park, as well as a large list of vacant residence property. Send for list.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

—ESTABLISHED 1855—

GEORGE J. MOREY. S. A. FESSENDEN.

Morey & Fessenden,

SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. MOREY & CO.

Real Estate

—AND—

Loan Brokers

53 Washington-st.

Rents Collected and Remitted promptly. Money Loaned, Taxes Paid, Investments Made, Estates Managed. Special Attention given to the interests of Non-Residents. References furnished in New York, Boston, Washington, Portland, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Denver, and in Chicago to Bankers and Business Men generally.

Manufacturing and Business Property a Specialty.

Wm. L. Pierce & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

151 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Sale, Purchase, and Renting of Business Property and Collection of Rents a Specialty. Loans Negotiated.

J. C. MAGILL. J. F. McINTOSH. A. A. ROLF.

J. C. MAGILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

Madison and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

TELEPHONE 41.

BOGUE & HOYT,

Real Estate Agency,

ROOMS 205 TO 209

Real Estate Board Building.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

—ESTABLISHED 1855—

GEORGE J. MOREY. S. A. FESSENDEN.

Morey & Fessenden,

SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. MOREY & CO.

Real Estate

—AND—

Loan Brokers

53 Washington-st.

Rents Collected and Remitted promptly. Money Loaned, Taxes Paid, Investments Made, Estates Managed. Special Attention given to the interests of Non-Residents. References furnished in New York, Boston, Washington, Portland, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Denver, and in Chicago to Bankers and Business Men generally.

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J. C. MAGILL & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

Madison and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

TELEPHONE 41.

BOGUE & HOYT,

Real Estate Agency,

ROOMS 205 TO 209

Real Estate Board Building.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

—ESTABLISHED 1872—

Members Real Estate Board. Telephone 976.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

—OF—

WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.

Property Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.

156 & 158 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Rents collected, Taxes paid, Loans negotiated, and Property managed generally.

BRANCHES: 3920 Cottage Grove-av. 1979 West Madison-st.

Norman T. Gassette & Co.,

Real Estate, Loan & Renting Agents,

ROOMS 32, 33, AND 34.

130 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Entrance also 99 Madison-st.

Real Estate Bought and Sold, and Stores and Houses Rented, and Rents Collected on Commission.

PROPERTY CARED FOR, TAXES PAID, MORTGAGE LOANS, ETC.

Telephone No. 1519

Rose, Quinlan & Co.,

72 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.

Real Estate For Sale in All Parts of the City.

Rents Collected AND REMITTED PROMPTLY.

TAXES PAID.

S. DELAMATER,

56 Dearborn-st.

Choice tracts, 5 to 40 acres, Clarke, Hyde Park, Lake, and Jefferson; can be subdivided and sold at a big profit.

REAL BARGAINS.

Several bunches of 10 to 30 lots, about half price; will pay about 100 per cent profit. Lots near Depot at South Englewood, very cheap if sold soon; lots a mile away are selling for more.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND LOTS.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Jas. Jay Smith & Co.,

357 Dearborn-st., Room 615.

THE CALUMET CANAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to MANUFACTURERS

The Finest Site for Manufacturers in the West is at

EAST CHICAGO,

Which is only a mile or two southeast of the present city limits, situated near Lake Michigan. This plat embraces some 6,000 acres, and is connected with every railroad entering Chicago by the

CHICAGO & CALUMET TERMINAL RY. CO.

This road connects at North Hammond, on the lake, with the Chicago & Atlantic, Nickel Plate, New Albany, Michigan Central, Western Indiana, and at Whiting with the B. & O., Lake Shore, Ft. Wayne, also tapping the Wabash, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Grand Trunk, and the Chicago Belt Line, forming a

NEW BELT LINE SYSTEM

With exceedingly low switching charges, and freights the same as in Chicago.

A FINE NATURAL HARBOR

Is supplemented by a fine system of canals, 200 feet wide and 18 feet deep, connecting Lake Michigan with the Grand Calumet River, Lake George, Wolf Lake, Hyde Lake, etc., and affording an almost unlimited dock frontage.

OIL FOR FUEL.

The Standard Oil pipe line from Lima, O., passes through this property and connects direct with every manufactory in the district, giving the cheapest fuel in the world. Great concessions were acquired from the Oil Company before the right of way was granted them, and our factories receive the benefit. Coal is received direct by rail or water from the mines.

2,500 PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED

By the great manufactories already in operation at this point, among which may be mentioned the East Chicago Foundry, E. Chicago Horse Shoe Co., E. Chicago Tin Plate Co., Famous Manufacturing Co., Graver Tank Works, J. H. Lesh Lumber Mills, C. A. Treat Car Wheel Co., National Forge and Iron Co., Jno. McVoy Galvanized Iron Mills, etc.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the general improvements it may be said that the streets are graded, sewers are laid, the town is lighted by electricity, water is supplied through pipes from a fine artesian well, there is a good opera-house, two nice depots, with tasteful and comfortable homes for workingmen and other residents. A magnificent new hotel is soon to be erected. It will be constructed of colored brick and red and green slate, will cost over $60,000, and accommodate about 100 guests.

Capitalists, manufacturers, grain elevator men, shippers of iron ore, pig-iron, lumber, or coal, they are cordially invited to correspond with us and learn the very liberal inducements which we offer. Address all communications to

THE CALUMET CANAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

529 ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

WM. D. KERFOOT. GEO. BIRKHOFF, JR.

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.

85 Washington-st.,

N. W. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Real Estate, Loan, and Financial Agents.

Special attention given to the interests of non-residents.

J. H. WHITESIDE. WM. TOTTEN.

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,

Real Estate

—AND—

Loans,

171 LA SALLE-ST.,

(BASEMENT.)

CHICAGO.

Real Estate Investments

—IN—

BUSINESS, RESIDENCE, MANUFACTURING, SUBURBAN AND ACRE PROPERTIES.

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO.,

R. 42, 130 Dearborn-st.

H. I. GOLDY,

Real Estate, Loans, and Investments.

Room 805 Tacoma Building,

CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

JAMES F. GRIFFIN. WALTER T. DWIGHT.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,

ESTABLISHED 1878.

REAL ESTATE, LOAN,

—AND—

RENTING AGENTS,

Cor. Washington & Halsted-sts.

CHICAGO.

Real Estate Mortgages For Sale.

The care and management of West Side property a specialty.

JAMES B. GOODMAN. MARVIN A. FARR.

Jas. B. Goodman & Co.,

REAL ESTATE,

Room 18, No. 107 Dearborn-st.,

CHICAGO.

Dealers in City and Country Property

Pine, Cedar, and Hardwood Timber Lands and Stumpage.

Iron Lands and Iron Mining Options and Leases.

Edwin F. Getchell. Bruce B. Barney.

GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,

Real Estate and Loans,

Suite 407, Tacoma Building,

CHICAGO.

Business and Residence Property Sold, Bought, and Rented. Loans Negotiated on Improved City Property. Interests of Non-Residents Attended To. ACRE PROPERTY a Specialty.

Members Chicago and New York Real Estate Exchanges.

E. A. CONGDON,

REAL ESTATE,

Room 32, 94 Washington-st.

CHICAGO.

Formerly of Mann & Congdon. Established 1873.

Special attention is being given to the Subdivisions at Brookline, Palmas Ridge, Washington Heights, and Brighton Park.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

"EGGLESTON"

Is unquestionably the handsomest and best improved Residence District in Chicago or Cook County, with its elegant macadamized streets and alleys, stone sidewalks and curbs, gas, lake water, perfect sewerage, etc., etc. Building restrictions are enforced. All the lots have a frontage of 50 feet. All the houses are two stories in height and built upon stone foundations.

Accessible by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads, the State Street Cable, and the Wentworth Avenue Street Cars.

We boldly make the assertion and challenge contradiction that no property with such improvements as there is in EGGLESTON can be purchased elsewhere for double the price we are asking.

In Kenwood, where there are no better improvements or finer society, lots sell for $400 per front foot. In EGGLESTON you can duplicate from $55 to $65 per front foot. Don't delay, for this property is rapidly changing hands. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell,

Room 207 Tacoma Building,

CHICAGO, ILL.

D. S. PLACE. F. A. HENSHAW

D. S. PLACE & CO.,

Real Estate Loans

—AND—

RENTING.

145 La Salle Street,

ROOM 1, FIRST FLOOR MAJOR BLOCK.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Madison-st., northwest corner Fortieth.
Madison-st., corner Forty-fourth.
Jackson-st., corner Fortieth.

Members Chicago Real Estate Board.

Large Tracts of Hardwood and Pine Timber Lands. Improved Farms and Farming Lands in Every State in the Union.

A. GRAY,

Real Estate,

Loans Negotiated.

79 S. Clark-st., Room 6.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, and FIRE INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence and Business Property in the City and Suburbs.

Acre Property Subdivided and Retailed in Lots.

Interests of Non-Residents carefully attended to.

Fire Insurance Placed in Reliable Companies.

CREMIN & BRENAN,

142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

MORTGAGE LOANS. TAXES PAID.

J. B. WOODRUFF & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

149 La Salle-st. (Major Block), Chicago.

TELEPHONE 2133.

CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY.

The Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company

Original owners of

SOUTH CHICAGO,

Have sold in the past 20 years over 3,000 Lots at this point, but have a few more left at reasonable prices.

Also Acres in the Calumet District.

The United States Government has formally assumed control of the Calumet River, insuring a channel of width and depth sufficient for the largest lake craft. The improvements contemplated in this vicinity during the next two years are such as to attract attention from every part of the country.

SOUTH CHICAGO OFFICE,
Cor. South Chicago and Commercial-avs.

CHICAGO OFFICE,
215 First National Bank Building.

THE NECROLOGY OF 1889.

A RECORD OF THE WORLD'S GREAT DEAD.

John Bright, M. Cabanel, John Ericsson, Carl Rosa, Jefferson Davis, Maria Mitchell, Carlotta Patti, Wilkie Collins, Robert Browning, Karl Formes, King Louis I. of Portugal, John Gilbert, Laura Bridgman, Ilma Di Murska, and Other Famous Names.

In the necrology of 1889 the world of science will mourn the loss of John Ericsson, the eminent inventor and the builder of the little Monitor which revolutionized the principles of naval instruction; the Rev. John G. Wood, the English naturalist; M. Michel Eugene Chevreux, the centenarian French chemist; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard; Maria Mitchell, the New England astronomer; and Prof. Elias Loomis, professor of astronomy at Yale. Music loses many eminent names, among them Francis Hueffer, the English author and critic; Ilma di Murska, prima donna; Joseph Gungl, the composer; Henri Tamberlik, the tenor; Sydney Smith, whose works are on every piano; the Rev. Sir Frederick A. G. Ouseley, Professor of Music at Oxford; Carl Rosa, impresario; Eugene Thayer, the American organist; Carlotta Patti, the concert singer; Antonio Bottesini, the greatest of double-bass players; Adolf Henselt, the pianist; and Karl Formes, one of the greatest bassos the world has ever known. Royalty has suffered the loss of the Austrian Archduke Rudolf, who committed suicide; King John of Abyssinia, slain in battle; the Ameer of Afghanistan; Louis I., King of Portugal; Queen Marie of Bavaria; and Theresa, ex-Empress of Brazil. Literature has lost several eminent representatives, among them J. R. H. Phillips, the distinguished Shakspercan scholar; Francis Wharton, the international lawwriter; S. C. Hall, the English essayist; Allen Thorndike Rice, the accomplished editor of the *North American Review*; Theodore Dwight Woolsey, ex-President of Yale; Samuel S. Cox, the genial litterateur; Wilkie Collins, the novelist; Eliza Cook, the poetess; Samuel A. Allibone, the American bibliographer; Ivan Turgenieff, the Russian novelist and father of Nihilism; Martin F. Tupper of "Proverbial Philosophy" fame; and Robert Browning, the poet. Art has escaped lightly, her most prominent dead being M. Alexandre Cabanel and Jules de Pre, both of the French school; but one prominent actor has to be added to the lamented John Gilbert. The political world has lost some famous names, among them Stanley Matthews of the Supreme Court, John Bright, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian, and Count Kelly, the Austrian diplomatists, and Barnabas Burns, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Count Dimitri Tolstoi, the Russian Minister of the Interior. Simon Cameron, the War Minister in Lincoln's Cabinet, and Jefferson Davis. But in comparison with all these names that do not owe shines brighter than that of the heroic leper priest of Hawaii, the Rev. J. Damien de Veuster, better known as Father Damien, who died at his post of duty last May. Another name which will be dear to the hearts of the American people for many years is that of Laura Bridgman, the blind and deaf mute who developed so remarkably under the care of Dr. Howe. The detailed list of the deaths of prominent persons is as follows:

POLITICAL WORLD.

Marquis Tovrearsa, statesman, Italy; Isaac Bell Jr., ex-United States Minister to the Netherlands; Erastus Hussey, Abolitionist, Battle Creek, Mich.; J. N. Burnes, Congressman from Missouri; M. Carteret, leader Swiss Radicals; Count de Castigne, ex-Premier of Brabant; Marshal Quesada, ex-Minister of War, Spain; Viscount Arinori Mori, Minister of Education, Japan; R. M. Townsend, Congressman from Illinois; Moses Field, originator of the Greenback movement, Detroit, Mich.; Mark Norris, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph Leclerc, statesman, Belgium; John Bright, England; Baron Frederic de Varnbuler, statesman, Germany; John H. Pope, Cabinet Minister, Canada; J. J. Farwell, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; John P. Usher, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. J. Pearsor, Postmaster, New York; Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico; Frederick Wilhelm Hermann Wagener, publicist and statesman, Germany; William H. Barnum, Chairman Democratic National Committee; Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, Russia; Allen Thoradike Rice, Minister to Russia; Edward J. Gay, Member of Congress, Louisiana; Henry C. Rathbun, Postmaster, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. William Hosmer, abolitionist, Auburn, N. Y.; Simon Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, Pennsylvania; John Norquay, ex-Premier of Manitoba; Asahel N. Cole, one of the founders of the Republican party; Nelson Dewey, ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Evareste Carago, President of Nicaragua; Benedetti Caviolio, ex-Premier of Italy; James W. Laird, Congressman, Nebraska; ex-Gov. John C. Brown, Tennessee; Charles W. Clisbee, Reading Room Librarian, Congressional Library; John A. Kasson, ex-Minister United States to Austria; S. S. Cox, M. C., New York; ex-Gov. John A. Martin, Kansas; N. W. Nusting, M. C., New York; ex-Gov. John W. Berry, Florida; Lieut.-Gov. William T. Minor, Connecticut; ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania; George H. Pendleton, ex-Minister to Germany; Jefferson Davis, ex-President Southern Confederacy; Reuben Johnson, abolitionist, New York; Count Karoliyi, diplomat, Austria.

ROYALTY AND NOBILITY.

King Hiephma of Asam; Archduke Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria; Count Francois Jean Clay, Paris; Countess of Wimpffen, Austria; Marquis Francis Liberati, Italy; Prince of Palestrina, Italy; Count Schouvaloff, Russia; Prince Prince of Rasso, Italy; Duke of Montpensier; Duchess of Cambridge, England; King John of Abyssinia; Earl of Carlisle, England; Princess Eugenie of Sweden; Prince Frederick of Hesse; Earl of Malmesbery, England; Queen Marie of Portugal; Count Alphonse Potocki, Austria; Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, England; Princess Eugenie Esterbazy; Lord A. P. Cecil, England; Earl of Caithness, Scotland; Prince of Misereita; Princess Augusta of Denmark; Lord Alcester, England; Baron Frederick Ponsonby, England; Charles III., Prince of Monaco; Prince Gunther of Schwarsburg; Duke of Cimbra, Portugal; Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, England; Louis I., King of Portugal; Earl of Leven and Melville, England; Lord Ashburton, England; Earl of Mount Cashel, England; Ameer of Afghanistan; Theresa, ex-Empress of Brazil.

EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

O. R. Singleton, Mississippi; Granville Barrere, Illinois; John W. Johnston, Virginia; Nelson Taylor, Connecticut; Andrew Oliver, New York; A. S. Welch, Florida; Moses Field, Michigan; Stanley Matthews, Ohio; John R. Neal, Tennessee; Peter P. Mahoney, New York; William P. Cutler, Ohio; Simon P. Chittenden, New York; E. H. Ellis, Louisiana; Henry A. Foster, New York; Lyman K. Bass, New York; Volney E. Howard, Texas; John Hammond, New York; William F. Colcock, South Carolina; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; John W. Wallace, Pennsylvania; John P. Penree, Pennsylvania; William J. Bacon, New York; W. A. Pile, Missouri; Edmund Rice, Minnesota; E. H. Rollins, New Hampshire; William Milnes, Virginia; W. McCullough, Pennsylvania; William Loughbridge, Iowa; Nelson Dingher, Rochester, Rhode Island; A. A. Hardenbergh, New Jersey; Bradley Barlow, Vermont; George T. Garrison, Virginia; George H. Pendleton, Ohio; A. Dudley Mann, Kentucky; Edwin R. Meade, New York; Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; Jno. B. Matteson, New York; C. G. Wicker, Illinois.

ARMY.

Gen. Henry W. Wessell (retired), U. S. A.; Inspector General Roger Jones, U. S. A.; Gen. H. M. Hunt, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Gen. D. C. Champs, Spanish army; Col. Hard, U. S. A.; Silas Crispin, Chief Engineer of Ordnance, U. S. A.; Col. John N. Macomb, Engineering Department, U. S. A.; Maj. M. A. Reno, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. A. H. Alexander, U. S. A.; Col. Gustavus A. Smith, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Samuel K. Dawson, U. S. A.; Maj. John W. Williams, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Gen. William S. Harvey, U. S. A.; Gen. Philippovitch, Austrian Army; Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. H. E. Wemyss, English army; Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Lacy, Sandhurst, French army; Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, ex-Confederate States army; Gen. Asa P. Blunt, U. S. A.; Gen. Lebrun, French army; Capt. Philip L. Lee, U. S. A.

NAVY.

Lieut. Charles R. Miles, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, U. S. N.; Admiral James, French Navy; Capt. Schoonmaker, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral W. R. Taylor, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Edward Donaldson, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer R. H. Harrison, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer Uxbridge Lawton, U. S. N.; Admiral Thomas Baillie, English Navy; Commodore William Pittshugh, U. S. N.; Lieut. Edward W. Bridge, U. S. N.; Commodore Joseph Beale, U. S. N.; Prof. Joseph E. Nourse, U. S. Naval Academy.

LAW.

Judge H. C. Ohrt, Burlington, Ia.; ex-Judge Henry E. Patdee, New Haven, Conn.; John Gilchrist Blue, Charleston, S. C.; Judge Benjamin Campbell, New Orleans, La.; William P. Miller, Dean Tulane Law School, New Orleans, La.; Judge George H. Brayton, New Orleans, La.; Samuel B. Wilson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Judge W. J. Jeffries, Mount Pleasant, Ia.; John R. Mercer, South Orange, N. J.; Sir William Buell Richards, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court of Canada; Edmund A. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; Judge C. W. Billington, Bellaire, O.; Judge Arthur B. Braley, Madison, Wis.; Col. D. C. Cabell, Richmond, Va.; N. C. Claiborne, St. Louis, Mo.; Judge D. Wilmer B. Merrick, Supreme Court, D. C.; C. Cottrill, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sidney T. Fairfield, Casenovia, N. Y.; Judge De Forest Porter, Council, Ark.; Col. William D. Dunn, Mobile, Ala.; Judge O. D. McManama, Frankfort, Ky.; Prof. Franz von Holtzendorff, public and criminal law authority, Germany; Francis Wharton, international law writer, Washington, D. C.; Judge T. G. Smith, Flint, Mich.; Augustus B. Culberson, Atlanta, Ga.; John S. Leo, Peoria, Ill.; George W. Friedley, Bloomington, Ind.; Controller W. A. Livingston, New York; Eli C. Lewis, Juneau, Wis.; Sidney Hartlett, Boston, Mass.; Henry R. Long, Lancaster, Pa.; George H. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; Robert A. Coghill, New Glasgow, Va.; Charles Wasten, Davenport, Ia.; C. C. Chamberlain, Chicago; John A. Campbell, ex-Justice United States Supreme Court, Baltimore, Md.; Judge J. Lawrence Smith, New York; Philip M. Simpson, ex-Associate Justice Supreme Court of West Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States; ex-Judge Jacob Burnet, Cincinnati, O.; Lord Fraser, Judge Outer House Scotch Court of Sessions; Judge J. E. Herriman, Appleton, Wis.; Alexander McCue, New York; Luther Dearborn, Springfield, Ill.; Lewis Hayden, Boston, Mass.; Judge Francis Goodspeed, Joliet, Ill.; George Perry, patent lawyer, New Haven, Conn.; Judge Caleb Boggess, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Judge C. E. Stewart, Alexandria, Va.; Edward P. Nettleton, Boston, Mass.; Judge Leander F. Frisby, Milwaukee, Wis.; William H. Rawle, Philadelphia, Pa.; John C. Park, Boston, Mass.; Judge Edmund L. Dana, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Judge Robert Munro, Charleston, S. C.; Samuel Harle, Pittsburg, Pa.; Aaron B. Olmstead, Saratoga, N. Y.; Peter W. Chandler, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.; John B. D. Cogswell, Boston, Mass.; Judge Thomas T. Gaunt, St. Louis, Mo.; ex-Chancellor E. G. Peyton, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Judge E. S. Leland, Ottawa, Ill.; Judge Andrew J. Duff, Tecson, Ari.; Abraham Wakeman, New York; Edward S. Vail, New York; Judge Louis Wyeth, Guntersville, Ala.; S. L. M. Barlow, railroad lawyer, New York; Andrew J. Colvin, Albany, N. Y.; Henry C. Fuller, Racine, Wis.; Col. William B. Fonerey, Lancaster, Pa.; Polk G. Johnson, Clarksville, Tenn.; Isaac Phillips, New York; Judge William F. Bullock, Shelbyville, Ky.; Judge Hugh B. Cummin, Williamsport, Pa.; Judge David S. Terry, Lathrop, Cal.; Henry W. Fuller, Boston, Mass.; ex-Judge Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Pa.; Sigismund Kauffman, New York; Judge Henry C. Whitman, Cincinnati, O.; Abraham Browning, Camden, N. J.; Adolph Brandt, Atlanta, Ga.; Judge Levy M. Vilas, St. Paul, Minn.; Pulloman Bliss, ex-Justice Supreme Court of Missopri; Samuel H. Reynolds, Lancaster, Pa.; Eden Sprout, New York; Harvey J. Shirk, ex-Circuit Judge, Peru, Ind.; Judge W. M. Olin, Augusta, Ga.; Judge Edward Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.; Judge John T. Nixon, United States District Judge, New Jersey; Judge William P. Dole, Washington, D. C.; F. F. Heard, law writer, Boston, Mass.; Daniel M. Henry, Cambridge, Md.; Judge Mortimer M. Jackson, Madison, Wis.; S. G. Winchester, Des Moines, Ia.; Judge Erastus D. Culver, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. E. Kimball, United States District Attorney, Kansas City, Mo.; Edward P. Darling, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Judge William J. Wian, Atlanta, Ga.; ex-Judge Chauncey Joslin, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas H. Goodhue, Freeport, Ill.; Arthur J. Conconra, Bucks, N. H.; Judge Alpheus R. Brown, Boston, Mass.; Judge William G. Hollins, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles J. Dodge, Burlington, Ia.; Judge A. Comings, Kansas City, Mo.; Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, Supreme Court, North Carolina; Lewis C. Cassidy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry G. De Forest, New York; Judge G. T. Gridley, Jackson, Mich.; Judge Thomas B. Greene, Supreme Court of Appeals, West Virginia; Judge Joseph R. Dillon, Newark, N. J.; Judge S. P. Weaverby, Hudson, Wis.; E. N. Dickerson, New York; Mark D. Hanover, New York; Oliver L. Barbour, law writer, Saratoga, N. Y.; Horatio E. Sickels, Detroit, Mich.; Judge Robert Munro, Charleston, S. C.; Samuel Harle, Pittsburg, Pa.; Aaron B. Olmstead, Saratoga, N. Y.; Peter W. Chandler, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.; John B. D. Cogswell, Boston, Mass.; Judge Thomas T. Gaunt, St. Louis, Mo.; ex-Chancellor E. G. Peyton, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Judge E. S. Leland, Ottawa, Ill.; Judge Andrew J. Duff, Tecson, Ari.; Abraham Wakeman, New York; Edward S. Vail, New York; Judge Louis Wyeth, Guntersville, Ala.; S. L. M. Barlow, railroad lawyer, New York; Andrew J. Colvin, Albany, N. Y

OF 1889.

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...nuth—Killed by ... at sea—What ...ave Done—Vic... Mines, Boilers, ...reat Floods of

...year 1889 were as ...re lost by a mine ...clone in Pennsyl... ...ter near Manches... ...perished by a rail... ...y a hotel fire at ...rthquake in Costa ...eorgia; in March ...way accident and ...gland; in April 30 ...Southern Pacific ...Wales. May will ...floods. In Austria ...emia 40, and in ...n. Pa., accord... ...accounts, 3,500, ...s continued, 250 ...rginia, New York, ...anas; numerous ...the same month, ...s by a railroad dis... ...by a fire in China, ...the City of Mexico, ...rahls, 20 by a river ...cyclone in Cuba. ...of numerous terri... ...lost by floods, and ...nth 200 lives were ...ne, France, 40 by a ...railroad accident in ...Virginia, 500 by a ...by an earthquake in ...an Was visited ...ician swept away ...same month an ...Russia, killed ...drowned in China, ...gain the victim, a ...nd killing 1,238 per... ...ia. Mines buried up ...idiothan mine acci... ...plosion at Antwerp, ...and 50 by a railroad ...ber the floods con... ...Japan, adding 2,700 ...A hurricane in Italy ...n at Longton, Eng., ...ns were killed by a ...30 by a dynamite ...floods in China. In ...a falling building in ...at Johnstown, Pa., ...t Calaveras, Cal.

...as healthy as its ...ried off 600 victims ...nd cholera claimed ...of 17,600 deaths by ...7,813 last year. The ...ealthy one when the ...23,670 in 1887. 100,300 ...At this writing Ku... ...attacked by influ... ...attained a foothold ...alities from it will

...ars during the year, ...n lost in battles. Of ...in the Egyptian der... ...ginia, Zanzibar, and ...er were killed in the ...es and in revolution... ...total is 40,270, as ...9,578 in 1887, 14,374 in

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...es in the Old World, ...important enough to ...those who have per... ...is 95,880, as com... ...7,950 in 1887, 138,023 in

...s the loss of life oc... ...rs in this country as ...e during the year: ...hes..... 308 ...alling buildings... 99 ...ghtning..... 215

...7,719

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...accidents shows an ...year. The total num... ...by telegraph, is 2,438, ...1888, 1,822 in 1887, 835 in ...a number of serious ...crease, being 2,120 as ...1888, 1,999 in 1887, 800 in ...mous serious disasters ...:

...SHOWING.

	Killed.	Injured.
...n. & Ohio	3	14
...H. R., Lo...	4	39
...ata & San ...	1	35
...ania R. R.	30	11
...& West...	30	60
...ley R. R.	6	50
...dson R. ...	6	12
...e, N. Y.	4	17
...peake & ...	10	11

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...et Sound..... 8 ...English coast ..... 10 ...ish coast..... 7 ...rs, explosion, Pitts... ...9 ...by collision, English ...24 ...glish coast ..... 58 ...Chesapeake Bay... 4 ...sea..... 9 ...inese Sea..... 10 ...a, lost at sea..... 25 ...at sea..... 10 ...st of N. Carolina ... ...et, collision, coast of ...42 ...Sea..... 70

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...acific coast ..... 4 ...Philippine Islands... 9 ...Green River, Ind.... 3 ...Virginia coast..... 5 ...sic, Samoan islands 13 ...gulls, Samoan islands 43 ...renton, Samoan isl... ...Olga, Samoan isl... ...Eber, Samoan isl... ...96 ...Adler, Samoan isl... ...8 ...lost at sea..... ...f Flanders, English ...15 ...Samoa..... 4 ...a coast..... 13 ...n, Virginia coast..... 15 ...n navy, French coast. 15 ...collision, Manilla Bay. 30 ...collision, Lake Charles, ...50 ...lost at sea..... 8 ...ific ...are Bay..... 5 ...lost at sea..... 8 ...lf of Mexico..... 12 ...r, Atlantic coast.... 8 ...Chanos, Massachu... ...5 ...eman, collision..... 9 ...ley, lost at sea..... 11 ...on, coast of Jamaica. 2 ...Albermarle Sound. 3

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...and Banks..... 14 ...lost at sea..... 10 ...st of New Brunswick. 3 ...fic Ocean..... 8 ...Pacific Ocean..... 10 ...collision, Lake Huron. 5 ...peror, English coast. 6 ...Lawrence River..... ...Newfoundland coast...175 ...s, Pacific coast..... 8 ...Ontario 8

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...Most's personal is worthy of special consid...

OCTOBER.

1. Schooner Erie Wave, Port Rowan, Ont.... 8
1. Bark Derone Pedesta, lost at sea..... 13
4. Steamer Corona, boiler explosion, Missis... sippi River..... 37
5. Steamer Earnmoor, lost at sea..... 19
8. Steamer Geographic, collision, Nova Scotia coast..... 85
8. Schooner Minnie Swift, collision, Nova Scotia coast..... 15
8. Steamer Yeija Maru, explosion, Japan..... 9
8. Steamer Centennial, collision, Australian coast..... 2
8. Brigantine Zuleika, Spanish coast..... 19
15. Bark Duppel, lost at sea..... 19
15. Steamer Brooklyn, lost at sea..... 16
15. Steamer Quinte, burned, Lake Ontario.... 4
15. Schooner Forest Fairy, lost at sea..... 27
24. Schooner George T. Simmons, New Jersey coast..... 5
25. Schooner Lizzie S. Haynes, New Jersey coast..... 5
25. Schooner A. E. Blackman, New Jersey coast..... 5
28. Ship Bolan, Indian Ocean..... 33

NOVEMBER.

1. Schooner Jennie Rosaline, lost at sea..... 8
4. Steamer S. S. Brown, explosion, Jersey coast..... 3
7. Ship Cheseborough, Japan coast..... 19
9. Schooner Fidelity White, Pacific coast.... 8
21. Barge Waubashene, Lake Ontario..... 5
21. Tug Fearless, Pacific coast..... 19
22. Bark Willie & Ida, Massachusetts coast.. 8
25. Steamer Manhattan, Long Island Sound.. 18
29. Schooner J. H. Starbuck, New Jersey coast..... 6
29. Steamer Indus, Ceylon Sea..... 500
27. Bark Germania, New York Bay..... 10

DECEMBER.

4. Steamer Duburg, lost at sea..... 400
10. Steamer Cleddy, English coast..... 18
17. Steamer Franz Wilhelm, French coast.... 18
17. Ship Clan Mackenzie, Pacific coast..... 2
18. Steamer Orrington, English coast..... 5

SUMMARY OF DISASTERS.

So far as reported 2,516 lives have been lost by ocean wrecks and 64 upon the great lakes and the rivers of the country (a total of 2,600, as compared with 4,065 last year, 4,792 in 1887, 2,749 in 1886, and 1,797 in 1885), 1,438 by railroads, 7,719 by disasters in the New World, 96,380 by disasters in the Old World, and 57,376 by battle and pestilence, making in all 167,013, as compared with 74,697 in 1888, 199,164 in 1887, 122,791 in 1886, and 97,463 in 1885.

SUICIDES AND MURDERS.

The Ghastly List of Those Who Were Tired of Life.

The number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States as reported by telegraph to THE TRIBUNE during the year is 2,294, as compared with 1,487 in 1888, 1,387 in 1887, 914 in 1886, and 973 in 1885. Of this total number 1,903 were males and 391 females. The causes were as follows:

Despondency	550	Liquor	143
Unknown	723	Disappoint'd in love	147
Insane	317	Ill health	121
Domestic infelicity	150	Business losses	58

Of the above cases 705 shot themselves, 282 took poison, 267 hanged themselves, 209 drowned themselves, 153 cut their throats, 41 threw themselves in front of locomotives, 40 jumped from windows or housetops, 27 stabbed themselves, 9 burned themselves, 3 starved themselves, 1 blew himself up with powder, 1 strangled himself, 1 threw himself down a mine shaft, and 1 threw himself into an engine pit. The following list shows the more prominent cases of suicide in this country:

PROMINENT SUICIDES.

George A. Baker, capitalist, Cleveland, O.; the Rev. Fielder Israel, Salem, Mass.; John M. Sims, Postmaster, Webb City, Mo.; T. H. Ballew, Postmaster, Hope, Tex.; Dr. H. J. Myer, dentist, Easleton, Pa.; Morris Gaffney, ex-County Clerk, Ashland, Wis.; James W. Goldsmith, cotton merchant, Stone Mountain, Ga.; Dr. J. B. Morrison, dentist, Pittsburg, Pa.; the Rev. William L. Parker, Oswego, N. Y.; Samuel Beckett, manufacturer, Arlington, N. J.; Charles J. Brooks, lawyer, Boston, Mass.; Frederick Bidwell, Treasurer Manufacturers' Paper company, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Thomas Harvy, Newton, Mass.; F. R. Reubson, banker, Hoboken, N. J.; J. A. McCool, railroad man, Atlanta, Ga.; William C. Smith, Teller of City Treasury, Providence, R. I.; James A. Draper, soap manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo.; James R. Hariey, artist, Baltimore, Md.; Walter J. Gibson, insurance agent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Capt. James E. Walker, private secretary of Gov. Lee of Virginia; Nelson Stephens, ex-Mayor, Kingston, N. Y.; Edward C. Brock, bank cashier, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph D. Bricker, physician, Tiffin, O.; the Hon. Jesse Calhoun, Pike County, Ark.; Herman Kiebell, piano dealer, New York; John J. Holmes, Mayor of Iowa City, Ia.; Dr. Edmund W. Sale, Roanoke, Va.; George Foster, lawyer, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John W. Laidley, lawyer, Charleston, W. Va.; Anton Faber, Register of Deeds, Baraboo, Wis.; Thomas P. Sanborn, journalist, Boston, Mass.; Hubert Mulsang, cashier, New York; E. J. Knobsdorff, insurance agent, Chicago; the Hon. George Robertson, Albion, Mich.; Nathan A. Wilson, Secretary Cleveland (O.) Stove company; Harvey Van Wagoner, Town Collector, Lovilia, N. Y.; William H. Devon, commercial college professor, Baltimore, Md.; A. W. Kellogg, General Agent Southern Pacific railroad, Cincinnati, O.; Gen. H. J. McConnell, Topeka, Kas.; Jacob Hornung, brewer, New Albany, Ind.; John Von Henzel, artist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George H. Thomas, Mayor of Colorado Springs, Colo.; John Jackson, President of the St. Louis Elevator company; Maj. Ogden B. Read, U. S. A.; Dr. George H. Gyles, New York; Charles F. Hatch, President Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific railroad company; Dr. J. W. Ellis, Marion, Ind.; H. H. Angell, coal dealer, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Jones, Postmaster, Greenfield, Pa.; P. L. Lockwood, capitalist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Col. M. F. Haines, life insurance agent, Kansas City, Mo.; George T. Sullison, Superintendent Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Downs, Assessor, Cleveland, O.; George E. Goodrich, truant officer, Cleveland, O.; John C. Adams, broker, Boston, Mass.; F. L. Glover, Secretary Mobile Insurance company, Mobile, Ala.; Heywood Paul, capitalist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gen. Adna Anderson, President United States Auxiliary Fire Alarm company; Charles P. Lasby, photographer, Baltimore, Md.; Gen. Louis G. Brown, attorney, Cincinnati, O.; Joshua F. Ross, lawyer, Gloucester C. H., Va.; the Rev. H. 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Wilson, contractor, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Stanley Field, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas McKnight, freight agent Northern Pacific railroad, San Francisco, Cal.; Albert E. Wells, Clerk of the District Court, Boulder, Mont.; Dr. R. S. Watkins, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. J. B. Bristow, Lafayette, Ind.; the Rev. C. A. Ross, Stockton, Cal.; James H. Blake, capitalist, Boston, Mass.; James Spurlock, ex-County Treasurer, Jasper, Ind.; the Rev. Martin F. Thompson, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Wood, Quincy, Ill.; the Rev. Erdman Peloma, Huntington, Ind.; G. M. Leverette, Assistant State Geologist of Indiana; Judge R. B. Trippe, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. T. S. Taylor, Secretary Kansas Manufacturing company, Leavenworth, Kas.; August H. Schattenberg, Secretary Board of Education, Milwaukee, Wis.; Franklin B. Gowen, ex-President Reading railroad; William B. Chaffey, commission merchant, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. John Munroe, Larchwood, Ia.

In the long list are included twenty-two physicians, ten clergymen, nine lawyers, eight city or county officials, and eight capitalists.

MURDERS.

The total number of murders committed in this country as reported by telegraph to THE TRIBUNE during 1888 is 3,567, as compared with 3,138 in 1887, 2,935 in 1886, and 1,808 in 1885. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	1,547	Resisting arrest	119
Unknown	610	Self-defense	46
Jealousy	301	Infanticide	123
Lynchings	238	Riots	131
By lawymen	198	Outrages	14
By lawymen killed	77	Strikes	6
Insanity	76	Duels	2

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FIRES OF THE YEAR 1889.

THE WORK OF CONFLAGRATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

An Increase in Losses Over Last Year—The Great Fires in the Far West, Also at Boston and Lynn, Mass.—Estimates Where the Individual Loss Was Under $100,000—Some Significant Information for Underwriters.

The losses by fire in the United States for the year have exceeded those of last year. The detailed list of fires where the loss in each case was $100,000 and upwards is as follows:

JANUARY.

1.	Richardson's drug store, St. Louis, Mo	$ 875,000
14.	Smith, Pratt & Herricks, boot and shoe house, Albany, N. Y	150,000
21.	Grand Opera-House, St. Paul, Minn.	220,000
23.	Fire in New York City	100,000
26.	Abattoir, Jersey City, N. J	300,000
28.	Opera-House Block, Duluth, Minn	100,000

FEBRUARY.

1.	Graniteville Manufacturing Co.'s warehouse, Graniteville, S. C	$ 100,000
2.	Fire in Buffalo, N. Y	1,500,000
2.	Fire in Denver, Colo	200,000
5.	Anheuser-Busch Co.'s malt-house, St. Louis, Mo	220,000
6.	Adams Boot & Shoe factory, Burlington, Ia	150,000
7.	Northern Ohio Blanket Mills, Cleveland, O	100,000
7.	Flint River Cotton Mills, Unison Co., Ga	100,000
9.	Wisconsin Pulp Mill, Monico, Wis.	100,000
10.	Wyeth Bros. Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa	500,000
13.	Fire in Memphis, Tenn	193,000
15.	Fire in Chippewa Falls, Wis	200,000
15.	Arcade Block, Honesdale, Pa	110,000
15.	Fox & Co.'s Cracker Factory, Fort Wayne, Ind	100,000
16.	Park Central Hotel, Hartford, Conn.	125,000
19.	C., I. St. L., & C. R. R. shops, Cincinnati, O	350,000
19.	Blankenbery & Co.'s importing house, Philadelphia, Pa	500,000
19.	Ohlen's Saw Factory, Columbus, O.	118,000
21.	Fire in Guerneville, Cal	300,000
22.	Tunnel on Cin. Southern R. R.	250,000
22.	Crane's Printing-House, Topeka, Kas	225,000
25.	Kelly & Lyte's flour mills, Leavenworth, Kas	120,000

MARCH.

1.	Gibson, Parish & Co.'s upholstery house, Chicago	$ 100,000
1.	Fire in Deadwood, Dak	100,000
4.	Columbia Market House, Philadelphia, Pa	150,000
8.	Mammoth Clothing House, Louisville, Ky	300,000
9.	Fire in Baltimore, Md	100,000
11.	Fire in Columbus, O	100,000
13.	King Block, Denver, Colo	195,000
14.	Anaconda Mining Co.'s buildings, Anaconda, Mont	1,000,000
18.	Comstock & Co.'s furniture house, Peoria, Ill	110,000
20.	N. J. Central paint shops, Ashley, Pa	100,000
22.	Chicago Lumber Co.'s planing-mills	150,000
25.	Fire in Henry, Ill	100,000
25.	Lumber-yards, Reading, Pa	240,000
26.	Manierre's warehouse, Chicago	1,250,000
26.	Fire in New York	110,000
27.	Globe warehouse, Scranton, Pa	200,000
27.	McIntosh & Hemphill's foundry, Pittsburg, Pa	100,000
29.	Fire in Chicago	400,000
29.	Fire in Aston, Ill	100,000

APRIL.

3.	Prairie fires in Dakota	$ 2,000,000
3.	Korfer & Bro.'s furniture factory, Chicago	100,000
4.	Fire in Hannibal, Mo	100,000
6.	Fire in Somerset, Ky	100,000
6.	Fire in Savannah, Ga	750,000
7.	Fire in Norfolk, Va	150,000
7.	Hubbard & Co.'s saw factory, Pittsburg, Pa	500,000
8.	Fire in Smithfield, N. C	100,000
9.	Boston & Lowell railroad, freight-house, Boston, Mass	500,000
9.	Savannah cotton-mills, Savannah, Ga	150,000
11.	Planet jute-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.	500,000
12.	Steamer Chilian, New Orleans, La.	150,000
15.	Fire in Milford, Ky	100,000
17.	Fire in New York	100,000
18.	Fire in New York	2,500,000
19.	Fire in Cheney, W. T	250,000
21.	Fire in Depere, Wis	300,000
21.	Jackson building, Atlanta, Ga	150,000
21.	Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin.	300,000
23.	Landly & Co.'s slaughter-house, Cincinnati, O	250,000
25.	Fire in New York	150,000
28.	Lowell carpet-mills, Lowell, Mass.	200,000
28.	Fire in Jonesboro, Ark	175,000

MAY.

1.	Fire in La Crosse, Wis	$ 170,000
3.	Fire in Forreston, Ill	100,000
3.	Matthews & Co.'s malt-house, Leroy, N. Y	300,000
7.	Ontario paper-mill, Watertown, N. Y	200,000
8.	Fire in Moreland, Ill	114,000
9.	Bellaire goblet-works, Findlay, O	115,000
11.	Fire in Fort Atkinson, Wis	175,000
16.	Stewart Bros.' packing-house, Council Bluffs, Ia	100,000
16.	Fire in Princeton, Ky	150,000
17.	Fire in Huntingtonburg, Ind	175,000
20.	Port Evart Lumber company's works, Pearlington, Miss	150,000
20.	Steamer Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md	280,000
23.	Fire in Wilson Points, Conn	300,000
27.	Fire in Reno, Nev	300,000
28.	Fire in New York	200,000

JUNE.

4.	Fire in Jacksonville, Fla	$ 200,000
6.	Fire in Seattle, W. T	15,000,000
12.	Fire in Grinnell, Ia	125,000
18.	Cushing's Machine Works, Jersey City, N. J	160,000
21.	Heyer Bros.' fireworks establishment, Boston, Mass	100,000
24.	Manhattan Brass Works, New York	200,000
25.	Pioneer Tannery, Benicia, Cal	225,000
28.	Burton Block, Chicago, Ill	150,000

JULY.

2.	Fire in Savannah, Ga	$ 150,000
2.	Fire in Hailey, Idaho	500,000
9.	Fire in Durango, Colo	300,000
4.	Falk's Brewery, Milwaukee, Wis	900,000
5.	Fire in Ellenburg, W. T	2,000,000
5.	Fire in Duluth, Wis	100,000
7.	Fire in Bakersfield, Cal	1,250,000
13.	Fire in Fresno, Cal	300,000
16.	French Brewery, Fort Wayne, Ind.	300,000
17.	Car stables, Lowell, Mass	150,000
18.	Forest fires in Oregon	750,000
20.	Dodge & Olcott's Chemical Works, Jersey City, N. J	250,000
22.	Fire in Wichita, Kas	170,000

AUGUST.

2.	Fire in Ripley, O	$ 200,000
5.	Fire in Spokane Falls, W. T	10,000,000
6.	Fire in Fort Wayne, Ind	100,000
10.	Fire in Chattanooga, Tenn	100,000
10.	Hammond & Co.'s packing house, Hammond, Ind	200,000
11.	Orphan Asylum, Augusta, Ga	100,000
12.	Forest Fires in Oregon	500,000
20.	Miller's oil refinery, Pittsburg, Pa.	250,000
23.	Fire in Big Rapids, Mich	200,000
24.	Fire in Rockford, Ill	100,000
24.	Swift's packing house, Kansas City, Mo	150,000
24.	Fire in Columbus, O	100,000
26.	Fire in Port Costa, Cal	600,000
27.	Fire in Columbus (O.) penitentiary.	140,000
28.	Coburn & Co.'s shoe factory, Hopkinton, Mass	100,000

SEPTEMBER.

1.	Fire in Ocean Beach, N. Y	$ 100,000
5.	Laird-Norton lumber yards, Winona, Minn	310,000
6.	Fire in Linkville, Ore	160,000
6.	Fire near Escanaba, Wis	500,000
7.	Meyer & Co.'s sugar refinery, New York	1,100,000
11.	McArdle & Co.'s rag and paper warehouse, Albany, N. Y	125,000
12.	Forest fires in Montana	1,000,000
14.	Fire in Exposition Building, Chicago, Ill	100,000
15.	Bamburger, Bloom & Co.'s dry-goods house, Louisville, Ky	1,500,000
15.	Exposition Building, St. Joseph, Mo	750,000
24.	Buckley & Douglas' mill, Manistee, Mich	125,000
24.	Forest fires in California	1,000,000
25.	Westinghouse Electric Building, Pittsburg, Pa	300,000
28.	Fire in Butte, Mon	1,000,000

OCTOBER.

1.	Fire in Grand Haven, Mich	$ 750,000
1.	Fire in Cisnaria, Cal	125,000
2.	Fire in Albert Lea, Minn	150,000
4.	Mount Mansfield Hotel, Stowe, Vt.	105,000
4.	Sim & Sons' morocco factory, Salem, Mass	100,000
5.	Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss' hardware house, Chicago	140,000
8.	Edwards & Co.'s wholesale grocery, Cleveland, O	120,000
9.	Cotton compresses, Savannah, Ga.	400,000
10.	Ober & Son's fertilizer works, Baltimore, Md	250,000
12.	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle	125,000
12.	Cartwright's lumber yard, Horton City, Pa	175,000
16.	Concord woolen mills, Smyrna, Ga.	100,000
20.	Fire in Chrdan, Mich	100,000
21.	Porter & Co.'s flouring mills, Winona, Minn	150,000
24.	Fire in Port Clinton, O	100,000
27.	Fire in Port Leydon, N. Y	100,000
27.	Fire in Selma, Ala	250,000
28.	Fire in Akron, O	250,000
28.	Fire in Keokuk, Ia	125,000
29.	Armour & Co.'s packing house, Kansas City, Mo	110,000

NOVEMBER.

2.	Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y	$ 125,000
3.	Del Pino Bros. cigar factory, Key West, Fla	100,000
4.	Fire in Muskegon, Mich	100,000
7.	Fire in Petersburg, Va	700,000
8.	St. Paul Roller Mills, St. Paul, Minn.	100,000
14.	Capital Hotel, Dallas, Tex	500,000
15.	Denopolis Oil Works, Denopolis, Ala.	125,000
18.	Knowles, Taylor & Knowles' Chem. Works, East Liverpool, O	200,000
21.	Fire in Baldwinsville, N. Y	250,000
23.	Sharpless Bros.' dry goods house, Philadelphia, Pa	125,000
24.	Janny & Andrews' grocery house, Philadelphia, Pa	250,000
25.	Fire in Lake City, Fla	100,000
25.	Hecla Iron Works, New York	200,000
26.	Fire in Lynn, Mass	5,000,000
26.	Steamer Santiago, Nantucket, Mass.	125,000
28.	Fire in Boston, Mass	3,000,000
28.	Fire in Leechburg, Pa	175,000
30.	Minneapolis (Minn.) "Tribune" Building	400,000

DECEMBER.

5.	Fire in New Orleans, La	$ 100,000
5.	Monongahela House, Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000
7.	Lindsay & Robson's flour mills, Humboldt, Kas	100,000
7.	Fire in New York	250,000
7.	Saxton & Thomas' flour mills, Lockport, N. Y	175,000
8.	Fire in New York	265,000
9.	McKesson & Robbins' drug house, New York	400,000
15.	Oil fire, Titusville, Pa	100,000
15.	Exchange Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.	225,000
19.	Indianapolis, Ind., wheel-works	150,000
20.	Fire in St. Louis, Mo	150,000
21.	Fire in Pottsville, Pa	100,000
22.	Cotton compress, Fort Worth, Tex.	150,000
23.	Emory's candle-works, Ivorydale, O.	100,000
23.	Fire in Vicksburg, Miss	160,000
26.	Western College, Toledo, Ia	150,000
28.	Hodgeson Hosiery Mills, Meredith, N. H	100,000
28.	Frazer's oilcloth factory, New York	300,000
28.	Fire in Yazoo, Miss	227,500

SUMMARY.

January	$ 1,545,000	October	$ 3,689,000
February	5,561,000	November	11,886,000
March	5,065,000	December	3,352,500
April	10,450,000		
May	3,709,000	Total	$90,152,500
June	16,285,000	Total 1888	47,479,000
July	7,000,000	Total 1887	65,158,000
August	12,840,000	Total 1886	40,094,000
September	9,890,000	Total 1885	32,466,500

The total fire losses for the year, where the loss in each case was under $100,000, amount to $53,750,170, which added to the larger losses makes a grand total of $143,902,670, as compared with about $101,000,000 in 1888, $130,000,000 in 1887, and $115,000,000 in 1886.

The Red Fever of India.

Besides the influenza Europe is threatened with an epidemic which has probably never before invaded its territory. It has its cradle in the peninsula of the Ganges, and is called the red fever of India. It is an eruptive malady, disclosing some of the characters of measles and scarletina. There are in reality two eruptions—one initial and the other final. The attack is sudden, with weakness, lassitude, pain in the head, and affected eyes, and then the first eruption appears in the form of red blotches, as in scarletina. The final eruption becomes apparent from the fourth to the sixth day, and resembles that of measles, affecting the feet, hands, and limbs, and disappearing in its turn after a duration of 24 hours. Convalescence is rather slow. The disease has hitherto been confined chiefly to Asia, but it has recently appeared at Constantinople and at Preveza. It is extremely contagious

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HARTFORD, CONN.,
JANUARY 1, 1890.

Cash and Investment Assets	$6,142,454.49
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve for all outstanding claims	289,055.13
Reserve for Re-Insurance	2,197,320.61
Capital Stock	1,250,000.00
Surplus over all	2,456,078.75
Surplus to Policyholders	3,706,078.75
Gain in Gross Assets	392,374.02
Gain in Net Surplus	222,096.16

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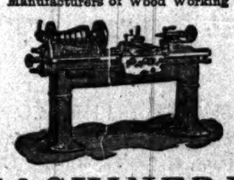

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THE BEST.
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Pays for 1 Dozen Cabinets.
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14x17 Portrait and 1 Dozen Cabinets $5.
30,000 of Mr. Rocher's fine negatives of prominent citizens and artists.
A Specialty made of copying any picture.

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There is no curative agent on earth equal to Magnetism. The life-giving energy which

Magnetic Shields

Give off stimulates vital action in every organ. The blood is the LIFE of the race, and the LIFE of the blood is Magnetism. Where we apply a GENUINE magnetic belt to the body the blood is immediately charged with power and new polarity follows. It is in strict harmony with our being to feed, nourish, and change our blood. In this way we cast off the "old mat," and cause Youthful Vigor to enliven the nerves and muscles. Our Magnetic Belt will restore all the functions of the physical body to sound, healthy action. Cures all forms of kidney difficulties, relieves at once the tired, weak, dragging sensations, and works out a new life for every man or woman who wears it. In no other department of nature can there be found such health and life giving potency as these Magnetic Belts and other Shields impart. Every person who wears this Belt prizes it above every curative principle ever applied before.

This belt will make you warm, strong, vigorous, and happy. Do not waste time with experiments! Our MAGNETIC SHIELDS will inspire you with sound, vigorous health and relieve every form of disease. Thousands of people who have worn them tell us money would not purchase these Shields if these could not get others. The Belt is one of the best and most powerful Shields we manufacture. If you wish more light on this subject send for our book. We aim to shed new light in dark places and inspire all with hope and courage. Our Magnetic Belt will make you a new man or woman. Try it! Price $10.00 by express.

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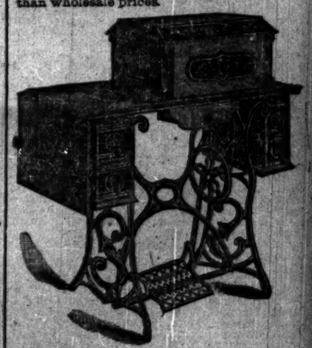

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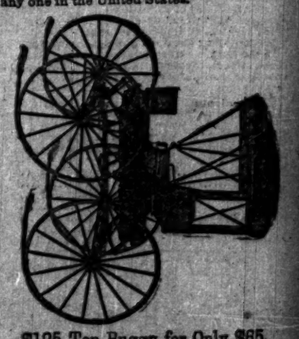

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Part Three.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 17 to 24.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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I own and offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the following first lien

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Covering loans I have made on approved city real estate. I collect coupons and care for all interest of purchasers free of charge. List and memoranda furnished on application.

Amount.	Rate.	Value of security.	Term.
$ 2,000	7	$ 4,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
2,500	7	5,000	3 years
2,500	7	5,000	3 years
5,000	7	11,000	3 years
2,500	7	5,000	3 years
3,000	7	6,000	3 years
7,500	6½	15,000	3 years
2,500	6½	5,000	3 years
2,000	6½	5,000	3 years
4,000	6½	9,000	3 years
2,000	6½	4,000	3 years
2,000	6½	4,000	3 years
4,000	6½	9,000	3 years
2,000	6½	4,000	3 years
2,000	6½	4,000	3 years
1,000	6½	3,000	3 years
6,000	7	12,000	3 years
3,000	7	6,000	3 years
7,500	7	15,000	3 years
4,000	7	8,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
2,000	7	4,000	3 years
5,000	7	12,000	3 years
3,000	7	7,000	3 years
7,500	7	15,000	3 years
8,000	7	16,000	3 years
12,000	7	25,000	3 years
30,000	7	60,000	3 years

The above loans were made by me with my own funds and I consider them choice investments.
Correspondence and investigation solicited.

L. R. GIDDINGS,
101 Washington-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1890.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO,

At the close of business, Dec. 31, 1889.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds at par		$ 500,150.00
Other bonds and premiums		$ 326,083.47
Real estate		26,291.34
Cash and exchange		1,511,252.62
Loans on demand	$6,112,294.92	
Loans on time	2,777,821.43	
Loans on real estate	1,574,275.00	10,464,321.35
		$12,799,298.78

(Total balance of assets $638,190.50.)

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	288,216.80
Undivided profits	148,089.10
Time deposits $6,413,857.39	
Demand deposits 4,648,435.89	11,062,293.48
	$12,799,298.78

State of Illinois, } ss.
Cook County, }

I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: C. J. BLAIR. WM. H. MITCHELL. Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1889. FENIMORE J. COOPER, Notary Public.

Dudley Winston. B. M. Winston. P. E. Stanley.

P. E. Stanley & Co.

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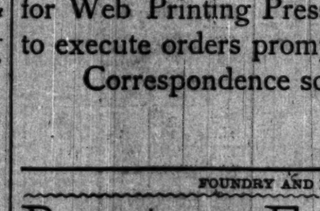

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Rolls for Standard Sections and Shapes Always in Stock. Special Sections and Shapes Made to Order.

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HEELED OR WEDGE HEEL.

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11 to 13½	1.50	
1 to 2	1.75	
2½ to 6½	2.00	

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Unequaled by any shoe for America at any price. In Congress, Button and Lace. Men's and Boys' sizes.

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Dongola or Goat, Button, Opera, or Common Sense. Tackless and Flexible. Warranted the most stylish and serviceable $3.00 shoe sold at $2.50. Made in Ladies' and Misses' sizes.

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250 & 252 Madison-st., Chicago.

ANSWER OR BE PUNISHED.

RECIENT WESTERN UNION OFFICIALS GIVEN THEIR CHOICE.

They Plead "Privileged Communication," but Judge Tuthill Refuses to Admit the Plea—The Last of the Judgments Against the City for the Widening of State Street—Legal Notes of Interest—The Record—The Call for Thursday.

Supt. Frederick H. Tubbs of the Western Union Telegraph company and his secretary, Mason, must answer the questions of Edward L. Randall's lawyers, so Judge Tuthill decided yesterday. Randall is taking evidence before Chicago Commissioners to be used in his suit for $25,000 against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company, which discharged him because he organized a branch of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Supt. Swift of the Rock Island telegraphed to all telegraph and railroad offices a blacklist which included Randall's name.

He wanted the evidence of Mr. Timms, by whom he was refused work, as to whether he received Swift's notice, and if so, whether it influenced him in refusing employment. Mr. Tubbs declined to answer and for two hours yesterday Mr. Tubbs' attorney tried to convince Judge Tuthill that the communications, if any, was of a privileged nature because it affected public policy. Many authorities were cited, but to all of them the court replied that they covered only cases where the third person was an employé of the company which declined to answer the questions.

Randall, he said, was not an employé of the Western Union Telegraph company, and it was stretching it a great deal to apply the rule of privileged communication because he might at some time become an employé. The court held that Mr. Tubbs and Mr. Mason must answer the question or be attached and punished. They asked until Thursday to decide what they would do.

The Widening of State Street.

The city settled with the last two claimants for damages on account of the widening of State street many years ago. Eugene S. Pike got $1,500 for his leasehold interest in the Schlesinger & Mayer building at the southeast corner of State and Madison streets. Horace O'Donoghue, who owns the fee to twenty-five feet adjoining, got $4,500. The action was the result of the precedent established in the suit of Peter Palmer, in which it was decided that the city must pay interest on the claims for damages.

Local Notes.

In Judge Blodgett's court yesterday morning Peter Pierson received judgment for $5,000, which includes interest from May 7, 1885, against the town of Wayne on account of a collision between this vessel and the schooner Phoenix Nov. 15, 1881, on Lake Michigan, four or five miles outside the crib.

Miss Christina Nugent began partition proceedings in the Circuit Court to recover an undivided half of a $45,000 estate left by Mrs. Ellen Brennan, her aunt. Most of the estate is in land, one portion being the site of O. D. Wilbershi's elevator. Mrs. Dennis died Nov. 11, in her 69th year. She had no husband. Christopher Dennis, has taken the entire estate on the theory that she had no relatives. He claims not to know that Miss Nugent is a niece, but will surrender half of the estate, so he says, if she proves her kinship satisfactorily in court.

The Woodruff Cigar Manufacturing Company began suits for $9,000 against Edward W. Goddard, ex-secretary of the company; John J. Hogan, ex-Secretary; and Matthew W. and Edward C. Sherman, creditors of the company, who got a judgment by confession of judgment for $6,000 in their favor. Godfrey is alleged to have wrongfully signed the name of the President of the company to the judgment notes, and by conspiracy with Berriman Bros. is alleged to have precipitated the cigar company's failure.

Benjamin W. Thomas in a creditor's suit on a $900 judgment against Attorney Mercer, who is a brother of John Culver, says that Morton had a one-fifth interest in the $50,000 assets of the banking firm of Preston, Kean & Co., and sold it to E. H. Preston and S. A. Preston parties to his bill. He asks that they be compelled to discover what Culver's interest is in the firm and satisfy the judgment. The judgment was covered in 1878 and has never been paid. Mr. Thomas says the $50,000 interest in the assets is in addition to Culver's interest in the profits, and that he has kept the fact a secret from his creditors.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,417—Tim Parson Mfg. Co. and George H. Parson vs. Beardsley & Morse Mfg. Co. Bill to restrain infringement; patent No. 297,187, dated April 22, 1884, for improvement in machines for making screw blanks. Frank & Hoyne, solrs.

21,418—David C. Nelson and John C. Nelson vs. Mary Shirley Nelson et al. Bill to restrain defendants from the infringement of complainants' trade mark consisting of the word "Parson, solrs.

United States District Court—Decrees.

JUDGE BLODGETT—H. Peter Pearson vs. Susan Wayne. Decree, $5,000.

Superior Court—New Suits.

139,419—Morton Culver vs. John T. and Margaret R. Ferguson. Cont. of judgt., $900. Harry A. Culver, atty.

139,420—Same vs. Thomas Harton. Cont. of judgt., $700. Same atty.

139,421—Bernhard L. Roos et al. vs. George Rolfsmeyer et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. Theodore H. Schintz, solr.

139,422—Henry C. Durand et al. vs. C. R. Mason, Abe. Sol. and Simon Bloch. Replevin. $1,500. Mason & Allen, attys.

139,423—M. F. Hunt vs. Charles W. Hunt and Lyman Stiles. Cont. of judgt., $1,115. Beck & Calhoun, attys.

139,424—Chicago Brewing Co. vs. Annie Thompson. Cont. of judgt., $501. Lackner & Butz, attys.

139,425—Theodore F. Hoist vs. James R. Morton, Aitchison, Hon. & Costello. Assn. & Allen, attys.

139,426—Wright Bros. vs. D. E. Bolkcom and Chicago Edison Co. Replevin. $65. Bonnell & Bonnell, attys.

139,427—Thompson & Taylor Spice Co. vs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. Replevin. $750. McClellan & Dickson and Bloch Bros. Replevin, $750. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

139,428—S. Krug vs. Daniel Mallon et al. Pers. and mech.'s lien. Ekberg & Morrish, attys.

139,429—Sarah E. Freeman et al. vs. Mary A. Smith et al. Bill for partition. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

139,430—James Otis et al. vs. Margaret Maloney et al. Bill to foreclose two mortgages. C. Rosen Weil, solr.

Suppressed Monday—139,431—Same vs. Gisela Vanniai. Bill for divorce. E. J. Dingee, solr.

139,432—Parr Bro. & Co. vs. Mr. Whitely Co. Attchs., $4,000. Flower, Smith & Moseley vs. same.

139,433—Albert A. Sprague et al. vs. Abraham Bloom and Solomon Bloch. Attchs., $1,500. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—4,326, O'Donoghue vs. City; judgt., $4,327.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

78,227—Robert Berger et al. vs. Frederic F. Ovitsch et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500. Leonard & Butz, solrs.

78,228—James W. Cooke et al. vs. Ferris & Moulton. Case $4,000. Miller, Lemon & Chase, attys.

78,229—Bill. Suppressed.

78,230—Charles E. Coventry by J. H. Coventry vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co. Case, $50. A. Brookins, atty.

78,231—Woodruff Cigar Manufacturing Company vs. Henry W. Godfrey et al. Case $6,000. Wells, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

78,232—A. A. Campbell vs. E. A. Allin and J. M. Allin. Conf. of judgt., $275. Newell & Cramp, attys.

78,233—Mollie Horne vs. Manierre Mayer. Appeal.

78,234—George Hanne vs. same. Same.

78,235—H. Meyer & Co. vs. Agnes R. Cooper vs. Morris Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $50. T. Wayman Foster, atty.

78,236—Maggie E. Glassell vs. Northwestern Masonic Aid Assn. Asst. $1,000. J. C. Garver et Associates, atty.

78,237—Ansel Gammon vs. Charles C. Case. Appeal.

78,238—Christian Nugent vs. Christopher Dennis et al. Bill for partition. F. W. Fussard, solr.

78,239—Bill. Suppressed.

78,240—Same. Same.

78,241—Same. Suppressed.

78,242—Stacey & Co. vs. C. R. Mason and Chicago Edison Co. Replevin. $65. Meyer & Dupee, attys.

78,243—Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago vs. Eliza McGinnis. Confession of judgment, $1,000. Hynes & Dunn, attys.

78,244—Henry L. Hilars, use Daniel W. Packer, vs. Edward O'Brien and Marcus B. White. Debt, $500 and assess. Cameron & Hoffman, attys.

78,245—Same vs. Same. Same. Same.

78,246—Frederick Schlesinger vs. Louis Ramsmeyer. Asst., $600. Rudolph D. Hunnah, atty.

78,247—Chicago Trust and Savings Bank vs. Martin L. Pierce et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $2,000. Sherman Kloeb, solr.

78,248—Same vs. John A. Quaker. Conf. of judgt., $1. Same atty.

78,249—Hilmer & Baker Co. vs. Benjamin F. Jones and John Kirkaldie. Asst. $1,000. Holden & Russell, attys.

78,250—Hollahan, Walsh & Co. vs. E. A. Allen and James M. Allen. Conf. of judgt., $50. A. W. Gunn, atty.

78,251—Otto W. Wallace, use John R. Bulow, vs. E. C. Stanwood, Jr., et al. Debt, $500. Hynes & Dunn and Charles O. Gose, Garnishee. Bill. Issued August 27, 1887. Same atty.

78,252—Samuel Mosher—$1,000. P. Sexton, Son & Co. vs. L. G. Barnett. Asst., $1,000. A. Hummel, Officer, &c.

78,253—Benjamin W. Thomas vs. Mercer, Culver & Lord, D. W. Lord, and H. A. Kean & Co., Garnishee's bill. Asst., $1,000. M. F. Brady, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—78,226, Clerk vs. Marie Gilmore et al. Judgment, $50 and cost.

JUDGE WAYNEMAN—78,228, Cronkhite G. & L. & P. Ry. Co. vs. Judgment, $50 and cost.

DECREE.

JUDGE HORTON—4,726—Kellner vs. Kellner. Decree nisi.

County Court—New Suits.

4,291—James P. Crocker & Co. vs. Harvey Sawyer and Albert G. Sawyer. Assumpsit, $1,000.

The Call for Thursday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions pending.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions pending.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 21, 22, and 31, and Finance vs. Electric. No. 20 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—General business.

JUDGE WAYNEMAN—Motions for new trials hereafter.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Jurors come.

Second Illinois Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Decisions rendered in the Appellate Court, Second District, as follows:

Craig vs. Miner. Affirmed.

Mott vs. Mayer. Reversed and remanded. Smith, Mott vs. Mayer. Reversed and remanded. Smith, J., dissenting.

Phillips Dispensary Cases.

Decisions rendered and cases disposed of:

Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST due JANUARY 1, 1890, on the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,

will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New York, and Room 9, No. 55 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The Payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, which cover the old issues of Bonds, deposited, as below, upon presentation of such Certificates at either of above offices:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SA. FE 1st 7's,
Do. IN CHICAGO 5's,
Do. TRUST 6's, 1911,
Do. COLL. 5's, 1937,
Do. PLAIN 5's, 1903,
CAMFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 6's,
CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL. 1st 5's,
CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5's,
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7's,
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7's,
Do. INCOMES,
KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6's,
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7's,
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & SOUTH WESTERN 6's
PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7's,
SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7's,
SONORA 1st 7's,
SUMNER COUNTY 1st,
SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 5's,
Do. T. D. 5's,
WICHITA & SO. WESTERN 1st 7's,
WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 6's.

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept Certificates left at their offices, Boston and New York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning Original Certificates with checks for interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING BONDS EXECUTED AND ISSUED BY

THE UNION STEEL COMPANY,

A corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Illinois, and secured by, a deed of trust or mortgage also executed by the said The Union Steel Company, dated August 14th, 1888, conveying certain premises therein described to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, as trustee, for the uses and purposes and upon the terms and conditions set forth in said mortgage, which said mortgage was recorded on the seventeenth day of November, 1888, in Book 1,051, on page 1 thereof, in the Recorder's office for the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

WHEREAS, The said The Union Steel Company was authorized to issue a series of its one hundred of its corporate bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), secured by said mortgage, and

WHEREAS, The said The Union Steel Company, by the provisions of said bond and mortgage, reserved the right to pay and retire the whole or any part of the said series of bonds so issued and secured by said mortgage at the date of any semi-annual or annual instalment of interest by paying par and 5 per cent premium therefore and by giving ninety days' notice by the publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of New York, and, also, likewise in the City of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The said The Union Steel Company, by payment of the whole or any part of said bonds, in the manner above stated, interest upon the said bonds shall in each case cease upon the expiration of said ninety days' notice; and,

WHEREAS, the said The Union Steel Company, by virtue of articles of consolidation made and entered into May 7, 1889, by and between it and the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, a corporation likewise organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, created the Illinois Steel Company, which said Illinois Steel Company, as successor to The Union Steel Company, duly assumed the payment of the right thus reserved to The Union Steel Company;

THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given to the aforesaid holders of the said bonds issued and secured by the Illinois Steel Company will pay and retire the whole of said series of bonds now outstanding upon the 1st day of April, 1890, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said bonds, upon the presentation of the said bonds with coupons attached, at its office, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New York, or at its office, Room 1,200 in the "Rookery Building," on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, in the City of Chicago.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY,
By Richard C. Hannah, Treasurer.

Dec. 27, 1889.

$1 $5 $10 $25 $50 $100 $200 $500 $1,000 $5,000 $10,000

FARMERS TRUST CO.,
112 Dearborn-st.
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS.
FOR SALE.
Time Bonds, 6%.
Call Bonds, 4%.

And Bond deposits received bearing 4% from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Interest compounded semi-annually if not drawn out. No forfeit nor loss of interest on money withdrawn between interest dates. First Savings Bond in the world. These Bonds resold for a small commission. Call Bonds cashed on presentation without notice or discount, but the option is reserved to redeem with the mortgages securing them, which option will not be used in ordinary times. First bank in the world that can welcome a run. Mortgages bought. Money to loan on first mortgage—small loans preferred ($500 to $10,000), because bondholders are permitted to exchange bonds for mortgages at any time, and we desire to have mortgages in convenient amounts. All mortgages open to inspection of bondholders at all times. Guaranteed Mortgages for sale. This bank tries to do ONLY ONE THING, and that is to negotiate a first mortgage security of the highest character. No deposits received subject to check.

Send for list Guaranteed Mortgages, 5, 6% and 7%.

CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL, WATER, AND STREET RAILROAD
BONDS
FOR SALE.

Call or send for January Bond List, containing offerings of choice selected Bonds of class above named amounting to

$1,061,500.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

Corn Exchange Bank,

Corner La Salle and Jackson-sts.
CHICAGO.

Capital.....$1,000,000
Surplus.....$500,000

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.....President
ERNEST A. HAMILL.....Vice-President
FRANK W. SMITH.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:
B. P. HUTCHINSON, CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
CHAS. H. WACKER, SIDNEY A. K. NT.
A. A. SPRAGUE, EDWIN G. FOREMAN,
BYRON L. SMITH, JOHN M. DWIGHT,
B. M. FREES, ERNEST A. HAMILL,
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

INDIVIDUAL FIRM AND BANK ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Mortgage Loans

Made at Lowest Rates; no delay.

"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
91 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

At par and accrued interest.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000

TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

CALL AND SEE US FOR NEW LOANS OR RENEWALS.

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

5%, 5½%, 6%
Money to Loan
ON CITY REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

MONEY

To Loan at Lowest Market Rates on Chicago Real Estate.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

To Lease---99 Years

WITHOUT REVALUATION.

Wabash-av., north of Auditorium, large fronts, 4-story building. No charge for improvements. Rent very reasonable.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK,

104 and 106 Washington-st.,
Safe Deposit Vault Boxes $3 a Year.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President.
Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan & Trust National Bank will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

P. E. OSBORN, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 28, 1889.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

Public notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Hose Reel Co. for the election of Directors will be held at 101 Erie-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. W. KIMBALL, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Cobb & Adams and Adams, Sills & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1889.
JOHN R. ADAMS.
EDWARD P. SILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership under the firm name of Albert W. Cobb & Co.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1890.
ALBERT W. COBB.
EDWARD P. SILLS.
CHAS. H. LAWRENCE.
WALTER A. FROST.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Dunn and Robert H. Thorburn, grain exporters and commission merchants, under the firm name of William Dunn & Co., has this day been dissolved. Mr. Thorburn retires. Mr. Dunn will carry on the business for his own account under the firm name of William Dunn & Co., and will pay and receive any debts owing by or to the old firm.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1889.

ACRES

55 ACRES—$1,000 per acre—On Illinois Central Road. All high ground. Ripe for immediate use.

20 ACRES—$1,500 per acre—At Washington Heights, on the ridge, within 600 feet of the C., R. I. & P. Station.

15 ACRES—$1,500 per acre—At Fernwood (Tracy-av.-103d-st.), 3 blocks from C. & E. I. Station and 1 block from Elevated Road right of way.

20 ACRES—$1,200 per acre—55th-st., near Rees-av., in the line of improvements and immediate development.

5 ACRES—$3,000 per acre—At Auburn, on Vincennes and Stewart-avs., near station. All high ground.

12 ACRES—$1,000 per acre—At Riverside, on Desplaines River, north of C., B. & Q. Station.

50 ACRES—$1,250 per acre—At Oak Park. Sewers, macadamized streets, etc. Great bargain.

21 ACRES—$4,000 per acre—Near Cottage Grove-av. and 67th-st.

5, 10, 20, 40, and 160 acre tracts in all sections—$750 per acre and upward.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Jas. B. Galloway, Francis J. Late with Peabody,
O. Lyman, James Patton, Houghteling & Co.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Real Estate Loans & Investments.
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.
1206 TACOMA BUILDING,
CHICAGO - - - - ILLINOIS.

To Loan on Real Estate.

$300,000 at 5%.
$500,000 at 6%.
$100,000 at 7%.

BUILDING LOANS. FIRST MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHANDLER & CO.,
110 DEARBORN-ST.

For Sale, Manufacturing Acres on the Calumet River.

20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
TO
300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300

Acres, in parcels to suit, on Belt Line and two Trunk Lines of Railroads.

J. P. WHITE & SON, OWNERS,
Room 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN,

Bankers and Brokers, 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago.
74 Broadway and 9 New-st., New York.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Local Securities. Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

A BUSINESS MAN

Of fair ability would invest $25,000 to $50,000 in a business which would give a fair return for money and services. Such investment for the benefit of capital and man is found further funds could be furnished. As high a class of references needed as those offered by advertiser. Communications strictly confidential. Address O 136, Tribune office.

English Degras.

Leonard Ware & Sons,
478 ATLANTIC-AV.
Boston, Mass.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
New York	$170,371,366	$157,501,829
Boston	19,081,585	15,796,442
Chicago	11,119,000	11,870,000
Philadelphia	11,684,644	11,220,681
St Louis	3,283,804	3,189,521
Baltimore	2,330,945	2,186,689

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 40 to 70c premium; Boston, par to 10c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

The Chicago banks wound up yesterday a year of more than ordinary activity, and it is probable that the profits of the year are above the average. In the last four months the market has been steady upon the 7 per cent basis, with many small mercantile loans paying 8 per cent, while call loans have ranged at 6@7 per cent. Not only have these high rates been obtained, but the banks throughout the period have been pretty closely loaned up. Along with high rates they have had a chance to lend all their money. But an opposite condition prevailed in the first six months of the year. Then the demand for money was sluggish and rates far below the average, call loans for quite a period ruling at 4@5 per cent, and discounts at 5@6 per cent. Consequently the average business of the year, while better than that of the preceding year, has not been so profitable as the present long-continued high rates would superficially imply.

Yesterday's business at the banks contained no noteworthy features. Money was still in active demand among merchants and manufacturers, and rates on business paper were steady at 7@8 per cent. A good deal of interest is felt in the development of the coming month. Bankers as well as borrowers appear uncertain in their opinions as to the condition of the loan market a month hence, but there is a general impression that things will be easier. New York exchange will be subjected to good demand, it is thought, 40c up to 70c premium. These rates indicate that Chicago is liable to send some currency to New York this week. Sterling was a little stronger, being quoted at 483 for sight drafts and 480 for sixty-day bills.

The security market closed quiet and strong. The only weakness displayed the last day of the year was by the South Side cable stock, fifty shares of which sold at 240½. This is fourteen points under the bids of two weeks ago. The decline is attributable to the brightening prospects of the Alley Elevated road. West Side cable stock was not offered under 93, but 92½ was the best bid. The bears on this stock are still confident that it will sell at 90. If the local money market eases up next week it is quite probable that the bears will be disappointed. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange:

$10,000 Gaslight 5s.....91
100 Board of Trade 5s.....102½
60 Shares Chicago City Railway.....240½@241
10 Shares Western Stone.....101½

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates that a price was asked without a bid:

†Am. Ex. Nat.	125	†P. & P. Dirs. Ins. Co.	103
American Trust & S.	122	Pullman P. C. Co.	186
Chicago National	222	Title G. & Trust Co.	110
Commercial National	345	U. Stock Y. & T. Co.	121
Continental Nat.	125½	West Div. City Ry.	89½
Corn Ex. Bank	223	West Side Ry.	93½
†Ill. Nat. S. Bk.	125	Western Stone Co.	101½
International Bank	100	Nat. Panorama Co.	9
†Lincoln Nat. Bk.	95	†Ill. C. Ry. 8-20 4½s.	97½
Nat. Bank of Amer.	120	†Chi. Pas. Ry. C. 6s.	105
†Prairie State Nat. Bk.	110	†Chi. Pas. Ry. C. 5s.	116
Union Trust Co.	230	C. Board of T. 10-60 5s.	102½
†Allis Exp. Co.	130	†Chi. Gas Trust 5s.	104½
†Calumet Iron & S. Co.	55	Chi. Audito. 5s, 1929.	101
Cal. & C. Canal & D. Co.	40	Chi. Panopticon Co. 6s	100
Chamber of Commerce	120	C. of C. R. & C. 5s.	101½
Chamber of Com'erce	130	C. S. Dep. Co. 5s, 1907.	101½
Cent. Music Hall	115	Com. Eld. Co. 5s, L.	101½
Cent. Union Tel.	85	Ill. G. L. & C. Co. 5s.	99½
Chicago City Ry.	240	C. S. E. U'd Co. 5s, 1907.	87
†Chi. Passenger Ry.	97½	Con. Gas Istm. 5s.	89½
†Chi. Telephone Co.	93	Chi. Gas Trust Co. 6s.	102½
†Chi. Arc Light & P. Co.	80	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s.	100 113
†C. St. Ry. of Indianap.	140	†N. C. C. R. 1st 1927.	99½
†Diamond Match Co.	151	†Ch. Brew. Co. 1st.	100
Illinois Steel Co.	102½	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 5s.	101½
N. C. C. Ry.	310	W. D. R. coup. ext. 6s.	104
†N. Chi. R. R. Co.	75	†Ill. G. L. & C. Co. 1st 6s.	99½
Nat. Ry. Co. of Ill.	1.65	C. S. R. U'd Co. 5s.	87
†Nat. Linseed Oil Tr.	40½	Con. Gas Istm. 5s.	89½
		†Chi. Gas Trust Co. 6s.	102½
		N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s.	100 113
		†N. C. C. R. 1st 1927.	99½
		†Ch. Brew. Co. 1st.	100
		W. D. R. coup. 5-20 5s.	101½
		W. D. R. coup. ext. 6s.	104
		†Ill. G. L. & C. Co. 1st 6s.	99½
		W. C. S. R. Tun. Co. 6s.	100
		W. Stone Co. 5-20 5s.	99

*6% per cent ex-dividend.
†Ex-div. 3 per cent semi-annually and 1 p c. extra.
‡Ex-div. 1½ per cent quarterly.
§Ex-div. 2 per cent semi-annually and 1 p. c. extra.
‖Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	123
American	112	United States	80

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

D. S. 4s, reg	122½	U. S. 4½s, reg	104½
U. S. 4s, coup	127	U. S. 4½s, coup	104½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 A&P gtd 4s	84	16000 N YL E&W 4s ltcf	101
1000 Ind Nat 5s	97	1000 N Pa 1st cp	114¾
5000 C R I & P 5s	113	2000 N P 1st 6s	118½
13000 C R I & P coup	104½	12000 O I & W 1st reg ctf's	83½@83¾
2000 C & E I 6s	97	1000 O Ter 1st	101½
Do 1st pfd	60	6000 O & M 1st	69½
Do 2d pfd	50	44	43¾
Col. Coal & I	1,150	2596	2596
C., St. L. & P	100	77	15¾
Do 1st pfd	100	77	1134
C. & E. Illinois	8,700	4896	4834
Do pfd	200	84	84
Chi. Gas Trust	1,915	4896	42
Colorado Fuel	50	3434	3434
C., C., C. & St. L	1,000	71	69¾
Do pfd	100	98	98
D., L. & W	12,100	1396	1396
D. & Rio G	300	1496	1496
D., T. & F. W	1,650	3434	34
Erie	2,000	2934	2934
Do 1st pfd	100	60	60
Do seconds	20,000	101¼	101
Illinois Central	100	117½	117½
Jersey Cent.	1,100	1196	1196
K. & T	270	1134	1134
Lake Shore	3,300	10496	10496
Louis. & N	2,300	8534	8534
L. S. & W	100	1174	1174
Lead Trust	5,000	22	22
Mich. Cent	25,100	9796	9796
Mich. Central	200	9434	94
Manhattan	300	102	102
Northwest	1,700	11696	11696
Do pfd	100	142	142
New England	1,100	42¾	42¾
Northern Pac. pfd	2,940	7496	7396
Nor. & W. pfd	60	69	69
N. Y. Central	400	107	107
N. Y. Sus. & W	600	734	734
Do 2d pfd	200	1734	1734
N. Y. C. & St. L	100	1174	1174
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pfd	100	70	70
Oregon Trans	600	3434	3434
Ont. & W	6,000	1096	1096
Ontario & West	900	1596	1596
Ore. Ry. & Nav	100	7896	7896
Pacific Mail	1,000	3396	3396
Pullman	300	188	188
Reading	3,000	2196	2196
Richmond Term'l	1,700	3796	3796
Do pfd	100	77	77
Rock Island	800	11796	11796
So. Pacific	1,000	4396	4396
St. Paul	10,300	6996	6996
Do pfd	340	11496	11496
St. L. & S. F.	100	2196	2196
St. L. & S. F. 1st	100	11196	11196
Sugar	8,700	8696	87
Texas Pacific	400	2396	2396
Tenn. Coal	4,300	3896	3896
Union Pacific	5,300	6896	69
Wis. Central	1,000	2196	2196
Wabash pfd	1,400	3196	3196
Western Union	1,851	8396	8396
Whisky	100	1	1

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 Tenn Set 5s	74¾	4000 N C & St. Lou.	103
1000 Tenn Set 5s reg	122½	1000 N Pac 1st	114
1000 C N J g m 6s	113¾	5000 P & R 3d pfd	45¾
1000 C N J g m 5s reg	110¾	1000 R & A Div. 1st m	103½
2000 C & O gen 6s	93¾	1000 U L & I M 6s	90½
1000 C B & Q-Nebraska	92	2000 S L & S F 2d Class H	12¾
2000 C R I & Pac ep	107¾	2000 T C & R 6s—Ten D.	97
1000 C & S F 1st	115	5000 Tex Pac 5s	10¾
2000 Int. & G N 1st	109	10000 T A & N M 1st	104½@105
5000 Laclede Gas 5s 1st	85¼@85¾	5000 W Shk R 1st	102
4000 M & St P 1st—C & M D	126	5000 W Shk R 2d	83¾
1000 M & S P 1st—So M D	117	5000 W S gtd 4s reg	104
10000 M K & T con 6s	110¾		

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,100	33	33¾	32¼	33¾
C. B. & Q	2,400	106¾	107	106¾	106¾
Union Pacific	950	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
Sup'r Trust	1,600	57¾	58	57¾	58
Wis. Cent	50	32	32	32	32
Mex. Cent	10	18	18	18	18
Santa Fe	7,250	140	140	139	139
Hall Tel	7	203	203	199	199
Eastern	10	125	126	125	126
Thompson & H	57	96	96	95	96
Do Series 10	6	95	95	95	95
Ill. Steel Co	10	90½	90½	90½	90½

*Ex-Div.
Bond sales and quotations:

$20 M C & St L inc	35¾@37	$2000 Atch new inc	33½@33¾
6000 Mex C 4s	69¼@69¾	5000 K M & Bs	30¾
1000 New Eng 7s	106	10000 L S & I 6s	112
$6772 Atch new 4s	92¾@94¼	12000 W & C 1st	36¾@36¾

Money at the clearing house, 5@6 per cent; call loans, 7 per cent; and time paper, 8@9 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 58@58½; Reading, 20¾ bid; Lehigh Valley, 35¾@35¾; Reading general 4s, 88¾@88¾; Reading 1st preferred, 75¾, sales; Reading 2d preferred, 55¾@56; Reading 3d preferred, 45¾ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Consols closed at 97 1-16 for money and 97 3-16 for the account.

United States bonds—4s, 127½.
Atch. & T. W. 7s, 30%; Canadian Pacific, 76¾; Erie, 27½; do seconds, 10½; Mexican ordinary, 40½; St. Paul common, 71½; New York Central, 111; Reading, 20½.

Bar silver, 44d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 30c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.00; Crown Point, $1.60; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.50; Eureka Con., $2.35; Eureka, $6.00; El Cristo, $1.40; Gould & Carry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $2.40; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $1.90; Iron Silver, $1.60; North Belle Isle, $1.10; Ontario, $26.00; Plymouth, $2.00; Savage, $1.60; Sierra Nevada, $1.85.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.00; Calumet & Hecla, $258.00; Centennial, $19.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $2.50; Osceola, $39.75; Quincy, $90.87½; Tamarack, $149.00; San Diego, $11.00; Santa Fe Copper, $1.45.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday than is usual the last of the year, and the feeling was generally firm, the chief exception being furnished by the near deliveries of corn. The firing of bombs began on 'Change about 11 o'clock, but was promptly suppressed, and then the enthusiasm remained pent up for about an hour and a half, when it broke out all over the floor, causing a general cessation of trading till it should be done in another year. Outside of some covering in wheat, the business was mostly in changes, and the talk otherwise was nearly all in reference to the coming election for officers of the board.

New York cleared 94,000 bu in wheat and flour, and Baltimore 30,000 brls flour and 94,000 bu wheat. The total for the day from those ports and Philadelphia was equal to about 355,000 bu of grain, which is an unusually large quantity for the last day of the year. In fact, it is a good average.

The wheat shipments for the week from Russia and India are reported to have aggregated 2,080,000 bu, about half of which was for the United Kingdom and the remainder for ports in continental Europe.

The shipments of lard from the seaboard are sufficiently large to excite comment. It is said that Partridge is the biggest short in the Chicago market.

Montreal wires that Liverpool and Glasgow have taken all the offerings (of wheat and flour) that were made last week by cable, and took them at higher prices than those now ruling.

The first week in January, 1879, corn for that month sold in this market at 22½c, and since then has not sold so low till yesterday, when it beat that record by ½c. But the people who think that the lowest figure in the history of the trade are woefully mistaken. John R. Skinsley recalls that in the "good old times" not long before the war he sold the standard grades at 18½c for corn and 41c for wheat, with hogs at $2.75@3 per 100 lbs. But he also remembers that in the most exciting part of the war he sold corn as high as $1.40½ and wheat at $2.56, these prices being of course in depreciated currency.

Stocks of wheat in England are reported as about 2,900,000 qrs, against 2,600,000 one year ago. New York reports 40,000 bu corn taken for export.

The shipments of dressed beef from this city are footed up as averaging 3,100,000 lbs per day for the whole of last year.

Last Monday New Orleans shipped 246,000 bu corn for European ports.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 840,000 bu, of which 96,000 bu are credited to Atlantic ports of the United States.

The Chicago grain warehouse men will not advertise previously to Jan. 4 the rates to be charged for storage during the coming year.

MARKETS 'OWN 'CHANGE.

Sales of flour on 'Change were limited to 275 brls. The market was nominally firm, with rather light offerings, as the interior mills have not much surplus stock and are now sending most of their production direct to those who sell to consumers.

Wheat was firmer in deference to the strength of the foreign news. The quantity on ocean passage was reported to have decreased 564,000 bu, Liverpool was up per cental higher on cash lots, and Paris was considerably higher on flour. Also the receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth only aggregate 164 cars, and those in this city were light, the consequence being a fair miscellaneous demand in the local pit, with the filling of a few foreign orders to buy. The purchasing was led by Jones-Kennett, Tutie, McCormick, Brosseau, Driver, and Dixon, while the principal selling was done by Hutchinson, Baldwin, Irwin-Green, and Counselman, part of which was on New York account, and there was just enough of the latter to keep the market from advancing much. May opened 1@1¼c higher, at 89¾c, sold to 90c, fell off a bit, and closed at 89¾c asked, with January at fully 5c discount. December sold at one time 54c below the price for May and regular No. 2 in store was nominal at 77¾@77¾c. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 67@74¾c and No. 3 spring at 66@79c. Total cash sales, 54 cars.

Corn was fairly active for the season and weak on the near deliveries, while May was firm, with a fair demand for it by men who wanted to change over from the coming month. The local receipts were some 20 per cent larger than the estimates, and the pressure was sufficiently great to send cash lots down to 29¼c, being 4c below the price for January instead of the big premium paid a few days ago. This was also the lowest point of the year and the under the minimum of just eleven years ago. May sold at the split below 32c, being the latest price of Monday, and closed at 32c, with January ½c lower, at 29¼c asked. March sold at 30c and July at 32¾@32¼c. In store sold at 29¼@29¾c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 26½c for No. 3. The latter for January sold at 26¼c. Sample sales were at 28c for No. 2 mixed and 29¾@30¼c for No. 2 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 420 cars and 115,000 bu.

Oats exhibited no change in price, with only a light speculative business recorded, chiefly in May, which advanced fully ¼c, sold at 23½@23¾c to 23¾@23¼c, closing tame at 23¼c. January sold sparingly at 23¼c and December closed purely nominal. No. 2 regular was quotable at 20c and no white for May or June. Samples were in ample supply and easy. Free on board sales were at 20@21c for No. 2 mixed, 21@22c for do white and barley oats, and 22@24c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales, 126 cars.

Rye was dull and unchanged. Shippers apparently wanted little, and most of the sales of car lots were to go to store. No. 2 nominally sold sparingly at a former point of 44½c. Samples were quiet at 45½@46c, with No. 3 at 42@43½c. Total cash sales 21 cars.

White pieces were quite inactive, with 69½c paid for May and 69¾c asked; January was nominal at 69½c. Barley presented no features of interest, aside from the unsatisfactory quotations, and No. 1 California hay for brewing at 80½c to arrive free on board. Special offerings were not large and sold at 75@80c for No. 4 free on board and 85@90c for No. 3. Total sales 75 cars and 47,000 bu.

Provisions were firmer in sympathy with a be advance in the local markets for hogs. There was a fair speculative business done, but it was mostly in changing, and the premiums widened owing to some pressure to transfer stuff into May. The differences were as on options, pork and lard 2½c over Jan and ribs. Cudahy and others covered a few shorts with some eye to the possibility of a firmer market in the early part of the month. Pork for January sold 7½c higher, to $9.12½, and closed at $9.10, with May at $9.02½, old pork quoted at $8.50, and new at $8.75 cash and $8.50 for January sold 5c higher, to $5.35, and closed at that salel with $5.05 bid for May. Ribs for January opened unchanged at $4.82½, with May 2½c higher at $4.90. Cash sales included 600 tcs lard at $5.82½, 200,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at $7.10@7.25, and 200 bxs short clear at $5.90@6.00. Total sales 26,000 brls.

Millstuffs were dull but steady, with sales of bran at $7.25@7.75 and middlings at $8.00@9.25.

Flaxseed closed 1c lower, on a number of cars of No. 1 offered selling at $1.36½, and immediate at $1.34½. Offerings were small, but so was the demand. Nothing done in futures aside from changing January to May at 2c premium. The month going at $1.34@1.34¾ and May at $1.40; in a regular way May was salable at $1.40½. Timothy seed declined 10@12c. Prime nominal, in January and March. The latter sold at $1.28½, and January at $1.25¼ to $1.28 at the close. No particular demand existed for cash lots, which were plentiful, the only 2 car sales sold at $1.12@1.19 for common to good. Clover-seed was weak in tone, with sales of February at $4.40; a few cash lots went at $4.45@4.80 for common to good. A car of buckwheat sold at 28c on track.

With a few exceptions the year closed in a quiet and unexcited manner at the street produce markets, with shippers usually holding off until after the new year opens, and local buyers' wants limited mostly to poultry and fruits. Finely dressed turkeys and chickens readily sold at top prices, although sellers showed some anxiety to close out consignments late in the day rather than carry over, as there will be no regular market for anything today. Eggs were easy and dairy products quiet and rather slow. Oranges were in good request and firm and other fruits unchanged.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$ 83¾	83@83¾	$ 83¾
May	89¾	89@90	90

CORN.

December	$ 30¾	29@30¾	$ 29¾
January	29¼	29@29¼	29¼
May	32	31¾@32	32

OATS.

January	$ 23¾	23@23¾	$ 23¾
May	23¼	23@23¼	23¼

MESS PORK.

January	$ 9.05	$ 9.10@9.12½	$ 9.10
May	9.00	9.02½@9.02½	9.02½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

January	$ 5.80	$ 5.85	$ 5.82½
May	6.02½	6.02½@6.07½	6.05

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

January	$ 4 95¾	$ 4.82½@4.87½	$ 4.87½
May	4.90	4.85@4.90	4.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	19	12	32
Spring wheat	32	33	9	74
Corn	135	738	138	1,011
Oats	78	90	18	186
Rye	18	11		29
Barley	23	22	13	58
Total	287	881	172	1,340

Inspected out: 17,864 bu corn, 9,939 bu oats, and 4,385 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 75 cars wheat, 350 cars corn, 140 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 5 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls			22,777	
Wheat, bu			34

creamery, good to choice,

...8@16c; choice New ...15@16c; sage, 11@13c; ...ream brats, 30@32c; extra ...ge, Western, 24@ ...Canadians, 24c; ...ed nominal; new steam- ...mer, 43@45c; good no ...d color, ...o arrive continue at 22½ ...@23c, and No. 2 tutred ...ed at 23@23c; No. 2 white, ...or lots; No. 2 white, 31½c ...ecific.

...—[Special.]—GRAIN— ...he market was firm and ...ay. Cash wheat was 1c ...d; closing prices were: ...89c; January, 76c; May, ...Northern, 84c; May, 91@9 ...1@c. Cars on track— ...bu; corn, 31,038 bu; oats, ...bu.

...ec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat ...d, spot, 79@79½c; Jan- ...March, 83c; May, 86@8 ...ixed, January and Febru ...April, 47½c. Oats—Nomi- ...bu; corn, 163,000 bu; oats, ...bu; corn, 47,000 bu. ...compiles for the daily ...ing official data for the ...he last year: Receipts of ...ats in 1889, against 3,018,648 ...in 1888, against 2,417,874 in ...in 1889 were 6,089,472 ...exports were 4,486,556 bu. ...Receipts of corn in ...at 6,361,539 in 1888; exports, ...4,493,977 in 1888. Receipts ...were 1,989,919 bu, against ...1888, 111,900 bu; in 1888, 800 ...ounted to 260,400 bu in 1889, ...ports of rye in 1889, none; ...ley and malt for the year ...,751 bu in 1888.

...Dec. 31.—GRAIN— ...rade, steady; rejected, 89c; ...wheat, No. 3 red, 90c; ...ungraded, 1c grade ...ntry, 87@91c; ...Corn—Cash and ...ats dull and unsettled; ...No. 2 red, 33½@34c; ...amer No. 2 high mixed, ...30@c; steamer No. 3 Feb- ...ary, 30c; No. 2 in grain depot, 30c; ...steamer No. 2 white, 32c; ...No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 ...unchanged. ...bu; corn, 81,600 bu; oats, ...bu; corn, 136,000 bu; oats, ...c. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat— ...during the brief session, but ...inal. No. 2 red cash, 87½c; ...@89c, closed at 87½c bid; ...3 mixed cash, 82c; Decem- ...ber, 83½c; January, 85c; March, ...minal; no trading; No. 2 ...bid; May, 91½c bid. ...essentially unchanged. No ...bu; corn, 165,000 bu; oats, ...bu; corn, 240,000 bu; oats, ...N. Dec. 31.—WHEAT— ...amples considering it was ...receipts amounting to 198 ...c. Duluth had in these it ...od milling character of- ...ater days' offerings had to ...k up before it was all dis- ...ed today. ...1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, ...86@c. Corn dull; cash, 35c. ...lower; cash and January, ...n, 33.60. ...bu; corn, 25,938 bu. ...00 bu; corn, 56,100 bu; oats, ...bu. ...31.—GRAIN—Corn— ...@c; new mixed, 36½c; new ...ive and firm: No. 2 white, ...bu. ...ll: spirits, $1.05. ...bu; oats, 46,000 bu. ...9 bu. ...Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat, ...2 Northern, 88½c; winter ...No. 2 in store, 85c. ...bu; corn, 52,000 bu. ..., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE

LIGIOUS CEREMONY.

unic Worn by Our Lord f the Crucifixion.

Whit-Monday, says a Louis *Republic*, I was ceremony of the most er, which is celebrated le parish church of Ar- upon the banks of the of Paris. For ten days ascension-Day to Whit- taining one of the sup- the robe or tunic worn me of his crucifixion is along the aisle of the congregation are after- to take a peep at it in the vestry. The by Jesus when on to be preserved in the ermany, the fragments g a part of his inner for which the Roman ave cast lots. The holy within a double shrine, d in its entirety at rare laced under seal by the (Versailles), who alone or the Pope, to break ears ago the seals were Bishop, as Pius had ex- ave a fragment of the ile this was being done s were cut out of it and nes, which the faithful kiss, kneeling at seals affixed in 1854 e away about 1880, newed by the Bishop of re the Whitsuntide fes- of which the holy tunic 's hair, and is much like abs of the present day. bmitted to a microscopic n those present coincided at they could detect not hich they were convinced ade by no fluid except hat there is nothing im- y, that a garment made of e kept for eighteen and , it is given for what it is oes not even express an authenticity of the relic. cures are attributed to ng others might be men- he oldest son of Lord Clif- f Harcourt and the Comte

CARTRIDGES.

d. The man who thinks ts are clean is an optimist even in Chicago.

Chicago is to have an k having been at last begun had an 'L of a grip line on ome time.

d: Chicago's oldest in- Hara, is dead. He was 110 ago's freshest citizen still s not known.

o (of Boston)—"Will you heese, Miss Breezy?" Miss Chicago)—"O, thanks, aw- believe you may pass me a

: An enterprising mathe- mpleted a computation of ell. Some one maliciously athematician is an emissary for the national census.

A man died in Chicago age of 110. What a fierce at have had. A man who in Chicago could without 010 in any place where live

y: Caller—"Is your hus- um, Mrs. Lakeside?" Mrs.)—"Yes, and the poor dear ry week in his last letter pay his debts."

dv: Bristle—"I want to shirts." Clerk—"Yes, sir. r in town, are you not?" Yes, sir, I am. My home. Clerk—"Ah, yes. What n prefer?"

rusher: Cleverton—"How r York climate, Miss Calu- t (from Chicago)—"O, I . So many sudden changes, comes to hustling flannels rton, I don't suppose you n are willing to take a back

Traveler—"Why do you for tickets from Chicago to n New York to Chicago?" re you ever been to Chica- o." Ticket Agent—"Well, twice as much to get away to go there."

Comfortable.

lap, and he g arms about her; ed that life would be t without her.

you, Will," she said, you court me. sent to wed, d you support me?"

said, and kissed her brow, h foolish fancies, ser) for I'm now circumstances."

n.

peration is worth a pound of Ginger. Free Brown, Phila- d nearly seventy years.

IT IS BOUND TO SPREAD.

THE PASSENGER RATE WAR CANNOT BE KEPT CONFINED TO ST. PAUL.

The Council Bluffs and Omaha Lines Will Have to Meet the Reduced Rates to Prevent the Northern Pacific from Getting All the Oregon and Washington Business—Rate Clerks Succeed in Settling the Kansas and Nebraska Rate Troubles.

Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent the St. Paul passenger rate war from spreading to the Missouri River, but the indications are that it will not be possible to maintain proportionately higher rates from Omaha to Chicago than from St. Paul to Chicago, owing to the competition between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific for Oregon and Washington business. Under existing circumstances a passenger can go from Oregon to Chicago via St. Paul at $3 less than via Omaha, and this is sufficient inducement to turn all that business by way of St. Paul. General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific telegraphed some of the Eastern connections of his company to join him in meeting the rates made via St. Paul. He was informed that inasmuch as his company had an exclusive traffic agreement with the Northwestern the Union Pacific could make whatever rates it pleased via that road, and the others would no doubt meet the rates of the combination. It is also believed that the Milwaukee & St. Paul will retaliate by reducing the rates from Kansas City to Chicago. General Passenger Agent Heafford telegraphed yesterday that his people had such reduction under consideration, and that it was quite probable that it would be made as soon as the company could see its way clear.

The Wisconsin Central gave notice yesterday that it would put in effect rates from St. Paul to Chicago corresponding to the cut made by the Burlington & Northern and Milwaukee & St. Paul. As in the case of the other roads the reduction takes effect today, and only effects south and east-bound rates. The notice is dated Dec. 28, which indicates that the Wisconsin Central anticipated the action of the Burlington & Northern. Traffic Manager Barlow of the Wisconsin Central railway when asked yesterday as to the charges that the Wisconsin Central had precipitated the passenger rate war between St. Paul and Chicago by causing the dissolution of the Western States Passenger Association, said: "The Wisconsin Central refused to file its contracts, because the other roads in the association failed to file statistics of their passenger traffic. The agreement between the Western States Passenger Association lines carried with it these two things—that all contracts and also statistics of passenger business done in 1888 should be filed with the Chairman. In case it was found desirable or necessary to make an equalization of competitive traffic, it was to be done on the basis furnished by these statistics. Only three lines lived up to this part of the agreement, and neither the St. Paul nor the Burlington & Northern did so. All of the so-called manipulation has been done in connection with the emigrant business, and in every case that we have been able to trace the manipulation was only apparent. All of the Northwestern lines have arrangements with the transatlantic steamship companies, and they contract to transport whole blocks of them—500 or 700 at a time. Through rates are made from European ports to St. Paul and from St. Paul to European ports, and while through tickets are not sold the emigrant receives a certificate entitling him on arrival in New York to railroad transportation to his destination. In taking a large party the steamship company might accept less than schedule rates for the ocean passage, and while a reduction of rates would not thereby be affected it would be a reduction from the regular through tariff and would have the appearance of manipulation. We do not anticipate the rate cutting will extend beyond the St. Paul and Chicago business."

A FAVORABLE EXHIBIT.

The Burlington Makes Another Handsome Increase in November.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company for the month of November is quite as favorable as the statements of the previous months this year. The increase in the net earnings for November is $102,392, and for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, $3,966,-605. This shows that the net earnings for the year will exceed $4,000,000, as the earnings for December are not likely to be less than for November. The managers of the Burlington may well feel proud of their achievements during this year. At the end of 1888 a deficiency of about $3,000,000 stared them in the face. Not only has this deficiency been wiped out, but a handsome surplus is left for the payment of dividends.

The earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, including the Burlington & Missouri River roads in Nebraska, for the month of November, 1889, and for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1889, compared with corresponding periods in 1888 were as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
November, 1889...	$ 2,325,928.59	$ 1,458,989.53	$ 777,012.30
November, 1888...	2,223,589.45	1,444,184.36	879,405.09
Increase.....	$ 98,750.03	.....	$ 102,392.79
Decrease.....	.....	$ 9,552.17	.....
Eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1889...	$21,621,451.90	$16,250,124.50	$5,362,269.40
Eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1888...	24,296,219.68	14,967,754.36	9,328,465.32
Increase.....	$ 2,674,735.78	.....	$3,966,096.92
Decrease.....	.....	$ 1,291,370.14	.....

The earnings and expenses of properties controlled by the Burlington, but not included in the above statement, were as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
November, 1889.....	$ 96,359.94	$ 85,008.51	$ 2,560.43
November, 1888.....	667,728.30	456,537.97	211,056.57
	665,988.14	420,767.97	214,350.17
Increase.....	$ 96,359.94	$ 85,008.51	$ 2,560.43
Eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1889...	$5,567,722.79	$4,136,419.91	$1,210,743.88
Nov. 30, 1888...	6,371,530.22	4,301,368.89	2,070,261.42
Increase.....	$1,234,307.43	$ 164,879.89	$ 859,517.54

KANSAS-NEBRASKA MUDDLE SETTLED

Rate Clerks Victorious Where the Arbitrators Failed.

The troubles regarding Kansas and Nebraska rates have been adjusted at last. The freight committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted to the managers yesterday new tariffs for Nebraska and Kansas prepared by the rate clerks, which after a short discussion were adopted. The new rates for Nebraska are slightly higher than those put into effect Dec. 10, while the new Kansas rates are lower than those now in effect. It was agreed to put the new tariffs in effect Jan. 10. Next week a meeting of all the lines from Chicago to Kansas and Nebraska points will be held in this city to revise the through tariffs from Chicago and bring the rates into conformity with those adopted for Kansas and Nebraska. This will necessitate a slight reduction in the through rate from Chicago. The compromise will no doubt be acceptable to all shippers except those in Nebraska. The latter will not have quite as low rates as they had been promised, but as they will still have an advantage over Kansas and other merchants their opposition is not likely to be serious. That the trouble which threatened to involve the Western roads in another freight war has been amicably settled is due to the ability of the rate clerks. The latter took the matter up after two special boards of arbitration, a meeting of the Presidents, half a dozen meetings of the General Managers, and a score or more meetings of the General Freight Agents had given up the subject in disgust.

Acquired by the Big Four.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad company today filed for record with the Secretary of State a mortgage or deed of trust in favor of the Central Trust company of New York for $5,000,000 to be used in canceling the purchase money mortgage held by Anthony J. Thomas, trustee, upon the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago railway, giving the "Big Four" system control of the latter road. The loan by the Central Trust company is secured by a first mortgage upon the entire line and its equipment. The new bonds bear date Jan. 1, 1890, and mature in 1910, drawing interest at 4 per cent, payable semi-annually.

Double-Tracking the Grand Trunk.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 31. — [Special.] — The contract for double-tracking the Grand Trunk railway from Belleville to Gananoque has been awarded to McArthur Bros. of St. Paul, Minn. Work will be begun at once on the rock cutting at Shannonville and possibly at the cutting east of Napanee.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The bridge across the Arkansas River at Dodge City which connects the Rock Island with the Santa Fé at that point was completed yesterday, and the new route via Dodge City to California will be opened for business today.

The appointment is announced of Clarence S. Pierce as General Land Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway to succeed J. O. Thayer, who will hereafter act as special agent of the road.

Application having been made for a commodity tariff of seven cents per 100 pounds on bones in car-loads, minimum weight 24,000 pounds, Chicago, Ill., to Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, O., authority for such has just been granted by Chairman Blanchard.

General Passenger Agent W. H. Busenbark of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway company announces the following promotions and appointments, to take effect today: Mr. C. A. Cairns, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, office in the Phenix Building, Chicago; Mr. F. H. Lord, Assistant General Passenger Agent, office at No. 188 Clark street, Chicago.

The Central Traffic Association roads have agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 3 to 4, 1890, from points in Indiana; Ohio State Agricultural Convention and Convention of Stock Breeders and Farmers, Columbus, O., Jan. 14 to 16, from points in Ohio; National Convention of Colored Men, Chicago, Jan. 15 to 18, from association points; Superintendents' Department of the National Educational Association, New York City, Feb. 18 to 20, 1890, from association territory.

The publication in Monday's TRIBUNE of the fact that a prominent Minneapolis grain firm is shipping 80 per cent of the corn originating on the line of the Union Pacific in Nebraska via that road, the St. Paul & Omaha, and the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific to New England points at the regular export rate, which is a cut of 5 cents, has stirred up the Chicago-Nebraska lines, and they are now considering measures to prevent such diversion of traffic from Chicago. Some time ago the Trans-Missouri Association decided to allow Nebraska lines to make the same rate to St. Paul as is made to St. Louis, while formerly the rate to St. Paul was the same as to Chicago. This naturally places Chicago at a disadvantage and forces the business via St. Louis or St. Paul. The Chicago lines protested against the action of the Trans-Missouri Association, claiming that it had not the power to make rates into Western Freight Association territory. A hearing was had yesterday before the executive board of the gentlemen's association, which will adjudicate the matter and decide whether the Trans-Missouri Association was justified in its action or not.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 31:

Champlain av, 95 ft s of Forty-fourth st, e f, 25 by 125 ft, dated Dec. 16 (F. E. Smith to A. L. Hall)..... $ 2,000
Grassie av, bet Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts, e f, 166x125 ft, dated Dec. 30 (M. S. Lamoreaux to E. M. Overbaugh)..... 1,200
Ogden av, 170 ft s w of Randolph st, n w f, 20x140 ft, dated March 30 (J. H. Reckie to I. B. Kedzie)..... 7,500
West Washington st, 350 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 294.2x125 ft, dated March 30 (same to Geo. L. Kedzie)..... 6,000
West Van Buren st, 100 ft e of Forty-second, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 26 (C. T. Tyrrell to E. A. Warner)..... 1,200
Carroll av, 250 ft e of Forty-first st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2 (W. Chicago Land Co. to M. A. Farr)..... 2,300
Dunning av, 250 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (J. Foerster to A. Foerster)... 1,100
Sixty-second st, n w cor of Mowery av, s f, 25.2x124 ft, dated Dec. 2 (J. F. Eberhardt to A. B. Ited)..... 8,100
Maplewood av, n w cor of Elston, n e f, 50x162 ft, dated Dec. 28 (J. F. Powell to J. B. Tomashek)..... 2,800
Wharton av, 441 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 66x162 ft, dated Nov. 11 (King & Ramsey to J. A. Bishop)..... 2,500
Evans av, 195 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 20 (J. Hoos to J. W. Goetzelman)..... 2,250
The premises No. 1351 Michigan av, dated Dec. 3 (Thomas Tobin to Farr & Bayley)..... 12,000
Forest av, 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 19 (A. H. Haie to Andrew Brown)..... 6,500
Jamot st, 111 ft w of Lyman av, s f, 22x121 ft, dated Sept. 19 (A. M. Hickey to M. J. Pleas)... 1,600
Rhoden av, 66 ft s of Thirty-third st, e f, unimproved, dated Dec. 16 (B. Titus to N. R. Ambsler)..... 6,500
Winter st, bet Seventieth and Seventy-first, 275 x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Snyder & Dayton to Trebilcock & Panhallegou)..... 10,375
Harbor av, near Ninety-second st, e f, 27 ft to Mackinaw av, dated Dec. 26 (R. W. Dobson to A. J. Davenport)..... 2,000
Sixty-seventh st, s e cor of Wright, s f, 66x140 ft, improved, dated Oct. 8 (Trebilcock & Pennallegou to H. S. Snyder et al)..... 12,500
West Harrison st, 105 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 20 (E. Whiteway to V. Buehser)..... 1,850
Ladin st, s w cor of Fiftieth, o f, 66x124 ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. Weber to R. Schaffrath)..... 1,600
Lyman st, n w cor of Farrell, s f, 22x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 17 (F. Smith to J. Smith)..... 5,000
Commercial av, 40 ft s of Eighty-eighth st, e f, 25x128 ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (V. Sardonski to J. E. Dudek)..... 1,700
Twenty-ninth st, 187 ft w of Prairie av, s f, 81x82 ft, dated Dec. 10 (H. J. Edwards to H. P. Horan)..... 4,100
St. Lawrence av, 100 ft n of Seventy-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 28 (C. C. Collins to F. H. Hill)..... 1,400
Fourth av, 175 ft, n of Ninety-ninth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (Carl Jornberg to C. Soderstrom)..... 1,400
Rebecca st, n w cor of Washtenaw av, s f, 66.8x124.5 ft, dated Dec. 30 (Samuel Kerr to L. J. A. Fueligraff)..... 2,150
Archer av, 745 ft w of Church place, s f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (M. Smith to K. C. Penney)..... 4,000
Windsor st, s e cor of Sheffield av, n f, 26x100 ft, dated Dec. 14 (H. J. Wallingford to Loose & Von Schrader)..... 8,500
Monroe st, 147 ft s of Fifty-eighth, w f, 50x188 ft, dated Oct. 29 (M. S. and J. Y. Scammon to C. O'Tobin)..... 6,000
Twelfth st, 100 ft w of Campbell av, s f, 25x117 ft, dated Dec. 4 (J. L. Campbell to A. M. Shearer)..... 6,000
West Adams st, 225 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25½ x194 ft, dated Nov. 16 (J. D. Beckett to J. N. Doles)..... 11,000
Pierce st, 100 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 30 (H. M. Hartwell to H. D. Sheppard)..... 2,000
Walnut st, 122 ft e of Wood, s f, 22x111 ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. H. Chierking to M. A. Le Buy)..... 1,550
Ainsworth st, n e cor of Twenty-second, w f, 50x165 ft, dated Dec. 2 (A. W. Carey to D. M. Goodwillie)..... 20,500
Wellington av, 400 ft w of Lake View av, s f, 50 x196 ft, dated Oct. 23 (A. W. Woodward to C. W. Lasher)..... 5,000
Lots 1 and 2, Blk 5, Douglas Park Add., dated Dec. 7 (J. L. Lombard to Jane Monahan)..... 2,500
Monroe av, near s w cor of Fifty-seventh st, s f, 50x150 ft, dated March 17 (W. C. Nelson to M. T. Smith)..... 8,000
Lot 38, Eberhart's part of S. W. ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 30 (M. E. Lyon to R. Hindley)..... 2,500
Lots 3, Hall's pl., in S. ½ S. E. ¼, Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Dec. 30 (J. J. Healey to Thomas B. Jeffery)..... 11,000
Homan av, s w cor of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 99x124 ft, dated Dec. 31 (E. H. Patton to T. L. Turnbull)..... 1,600
West Nineteenth st, s e cor of Morgan, n f, 25x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (A. Levy to F. and A. Krupka)..... 6,500
Lots 1 to 4 of Lots 35 to 39 of Kinsie's in the ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated Dec. 30 (Van Schaack & Herrick to D. F. Anderson)..... 7,400
Sixty-eighth st, 137 ft w of Calumet av, n f, 100 x130 ft, dated Dec. 1 (E. O. Russell to O. Fitch)... 2,800
Halsted st, 80 ft n of Sixty-fifth, w f, 50x132 ft, dated Dec. 26 (J. Badenoch Jr. to T. D. Shipman)..... 2,500
Park av, 333 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x190 ft, dated Dec. 30 (Alexander F. Shuman to Nils Anderson)..... 2,500
Lot 56, South Park av add in n e ¼ Sec. 25, 38, 14, e of R. R., dated Dec. 31 (C. F. White to A. J. Glenn)..... 19,500
Michigan av, bet Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sts, w f, 132x24 ft, dated Nov. 30 (G. Z. Erwin to L. A. Moughan)..... 2,800
Lots 1 to 3 of Lots 4 to 12, in Block 1, in Jennings' Sub. Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7 (M. G. Peet to E. H. Reed)..... 10,750
Irving place, 214½ ft n of Harrison st, e f, 30x124 ft, dated Dec. 24 (D. R. Benton to F. D. Henneger)..... 6,000
Lewis st, 100 ft n of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. H. Morris to A. O'Grady)..... 3,500
Sixty-third st, 50 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 50x133 ft, dated Nov. 30 (C. A. Talbot to C. W. Clark).
Green st, near Fifty-seventh, e f, 67½x124 ft, dated Sept. 9 (H. C. Gray to E. A. Davis)..... 1,100
Halsted st, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second, e f, 66x121 ft, dated Dec. 21 (H. F. Eldmann to A. R. Conover Jr.)..... 1,750
Sangor st, near Twenty-fifth, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Dec. 21 (P. J. Maloney to M. J. Stransfield).
Archer av, 619½ ft w of Sanger st, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1 (Master in Chancery to F. F. Bruns)..... 1,325
Lots 9 and 10 of Lot B, Blk 71, South Chicago, dated Oct. 22 (R. A. Davis to D. Lake)..... 30,000
Hirsch st, 50 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 15 (E. M. Olson to O. Conover).. 6,000
Tinkham av, n of Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with Lot 25 in same blk, dated Sept. 25 (D. F. Anderson to E. A. Smith)..... 2,500
French av, s e cor of Seventy-seventh st, W f, 1.2x157 ft, dated Dec. 2 (A. M. Ward to J. A. Mahon)..... 4,000
Same property, dated Dec. 31 (J. A. Mahon to F. Tinsley)..... 2,000
OUTSIDE SALE. 5,000
Eighty-seventh st, s w cor of South Park av, 77½ acres, dated Nov. 4 (R. S. Dreyer to L. W. Framhein)..... $ 31,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Chase av, s w cor of Forest, 568 ft to Touhy av, by Doland & Touhy.
Garfield boulevard, s w cor of Ashland av, Blocks 1 to 12, by H. Phipps.

Clay, Robinson & Co.

A little over three years ago the now well-known firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. was organized. It consists of four members: John Clay Jr., Charles Robinson, W. H. Forrest, residents of Chicago, and James Elliot, who stays at Omaha and looks after the interests of the firm at that flourishing point. They employ a large staff of salesmen, clerks, and yardmen, to which they are constantly adding as their business grows.

They occupy a fine suite of offices over the National Live Stock Bank, and they have gained a splendid reputation for the ability and dispatch with which they put through their work. It is safe to say that for business sagacity they are without a peer in the yards.

The best test of their work is the increase they have made, both in Chicago and South Omaha. To use the old proverb, "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it."

After a year in which such disasters as those at Seattle, Spokane Falls, Lynn, and Boston have occurred, the statements of insurance companies are looked for with interest.

We observe that the "Hartford" of Hartford comes promptly to the front with its annual exhibit showing a gain in net surplus of over $250,000. Some institutions win success in spite of disasters, and the "Hartford" appears to be one of this class.

THEY WILL ALL PULL TOGETHER.

Western Congressmen Organize a Non-Political Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Senators and Representatives from the new States are setting a pretty stiff pace. They began with the idea of a Northwestern Congressional Association. The motive was a better acquaintance and mutual assistance. Two or three dinners were given, and then rooms were secured in a business block on F. street. Today predestrians passing out the high-toned portion of Fifteenth street saw upon the ground-glass panel of the front door of what was recently a mansion the following:

WESTERN CONGRESSIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The letters were in gilt and large enough to be read across the street. The Western Congressional Association is the quick successor to the Northwestern. The latter, starting with the Senators and Representatives of the four new States and Nevada and Oregon, has developed in a short month into an organization which is to take in everything west of the Mississippi, without regard to politics. From the double rooms on F street the association has moved into a three-story mansion, with fourteen large rooms, adjoining Vice-President Morton's Shoreham. The Northwesterners still have the grip on the organization. The officers are: Senator Stewart of Nevada, President; Representative H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, Vice-President; Representative Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Secretary; Delegate Carey of Wyoming, Treasurer. Some of the Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, California, Nebraska, and Colorado members have already gone into the organization. The Democratic Senators and Representatives from Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas are a little shy of the new scheme, but the Northwesterners are working for them, and expect to get them. Representative Carter of Montana is the man with whom the idea originated. Speaking of the association he said:

"We have no desire to use it for influencing sectional legislation, but we want to promote a more general social and commercial intercourse between the people of the West. It looks toward a development of the natural resources of that vast section. We are now preparing rooms which will admit of the exhibition of the choicest collection of the mineral productions of the West, as well, as far as possible, of the agricultural products. All of these must of course be in the most compact and attractive form. We will have reading and writing rooms. The association will be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members, and as we desire to have on file every periodical publication west of the Mississippi, we look to the enterprise and public spirit of the publishers to furnish us with their publications gratis. We want to make this the open headquarters of all trans-Mississippi visitors, who can have their mail addressed here, can write their letters and meet their friends here, and who will be expected to leave their addresses in our registers. The various Western delegations will have the use of the rooms for meetings and caucuses. Congressmen can make appointments here more conveniently than in hotel lobbies, or their rooms or houses. The many advantages of such a house as this make it all the more strange that such a place has not been inaugurated years ago. We are happy to state that the project is already a success, and that, irrespective of party, the representatives of the trans-Mississippi section are joining the association."

BUSINESS IN PEORIA DURING 1889.

A Marked Increase in All Departments of Trade—The Year at Beloit, Wis.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A trade annual just issued shows the following summary of business in Peoria for the year 1889:

Total expended in new buildings in 1889, $3,017,000, an increase of over $1,000,000; revenue receipts, $21,402,639.37, an increase of $3,565,430.73; bank clearings, $77,295,103, an increase of $7,949,005; real-estate transfers, 2,651, aggregating $3,095,670, an increase of over $1,000,000; post-office receipts show an increase of $10,000, or over 10 per cent; railroads show an increase of 14 per cent in freight and 11 per cent in passenger business. Aside from these figures a new water-works system costing $400,000 and an electric street railway system costing $491,220 have been added. Four churches and four school buildings, aggregating in cost $324,000, have been completed during the year, and a Y. M. C. A. building, to cost $100,000, is now in course of erection.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Over a quarter of a million dollars was expended in Beloit this year in new enterprises and buildings. The year just closed was one of the most prosperous in this city's history.

FOR THE MURDER OF OFFICER BOPP.

Two Prominent Young Farmers of Lawrence County Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The excitement which has been running high in the western part of the county over the murder of Officer Bopp last Friday was intensified today by the arrest of Dolly Peppel and Link Piper as accessories before the fact. Both are wealthy young farmers of the oldest families in this section, and have hitherto been considered model young men. Sheriff Goen and two deputies arrested them on the street in Sumner and took them to the jail at Lawrenceville. Their preliminary examination will be held Thursday. The officers will not disclose the evidence against them. The only theory advanced is that the detectives will open up a conspiracy among people hitherto unassailable in reputation.

WISCONSIN'S OVERFLOW COMMISSION.

Their Labors Completed, the Final Awards Being Made Yesterday.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Overflow Commissioners completed their work today as required by law. The last awards filed by the Winnebago County Commission were as follows: Winnebago Paper Mill company, Neenah, $30,000; Henry Sherry, Neenah, $4,500; Robert McMillen, Oshkosh, $15,000 damages and $2,210 interest. This commission was appointed according to an act of Congress to adjudicate damages claimed by persons whose property was flooded by water, the high water having been caused by the bursting of the dam at Menasha. The Commissioners have been at work nearly five years, and awards have been made from time to time, which aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.

A Prosperous Year's Business.

The year 1889 has doubly established the reputation of E. A. Cummings & Co. as the leader among Chicago real-estate dealers. This firm set a lively pace for their competitors last year. They bought more vacant land, put on the market more subdivisions, and sold more lots than any other dealer in Chicago real estate. But that is not the best that can be said of E. A. Cummings & Co.'s operations in 1889. Here is what crowns the whole: Not a man bought a lot of E. A. Cummings & Co. in 1889 but knows today that he has not been deceived in any particular, that his title is good, and that his lot is worth more than he paid for it. This is a proud record, and here is the secret of it: E. A. Cummings & Co. never buy a poor piece of land, and, therefore, never have any poor, uninhabitable lots for sale. They offer all varieties of subdivisions, ranging from the plain lot up to the lot with all the best and latest improvements, but every one of their subdivisions is ripe for homes, and is sold absolutely on its merits. It will pay any man who wants to own a piece of God's footstool to call on them at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets.

The Only One.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric-lighted, and steam-heated trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric-lighted, and steam-heated trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs, and Omaha.

The berth reading-lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping-cars run on this line is patented, and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, and all information apply to the company's ticket office, 207 and 209 Clark street, or at its passenger station, Madison, Canal, and Adams streets.

The Direct Route to Washington.

Two splendidly equipped limited express trains leave Chicago daily via B. & O. R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The morning limited at 10:10 a. m., arriving at Washington next morning at 11:45 and New York next evening at 6:35. The vestibuled limited leaves Chicago at 2:55 in the afternoon, and arrives at Washington next afternoon at 4:05 and New York next evening at 10 o'clock. New and handsome Pullman sleepers on both trains. Tickets on sale at 190 Clark street and all railroad ticket offices throughout the West. No express fares are charged for limited express service on the B. & O.

WELCOME, 1890.

GRAND JANUARY SALE

—OF—

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

Ten Thousand Pieces offered at such prices that will meet the ready approval of the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity. Reliance can be placed on the quality and freshness of the goods presented.

At **19c** Marked down from 40c.

CHEMISE.

Ladies' Chemise, well made, from good muslin.

DRAWERS.

Ladies' Drawers, plain hem, cluster of 4 tucks, made with yoke.

CORSET COVERS.

Ladies' Corset Covers in Muslin or Cambric, trimmed with Hamburg.

APRONS.

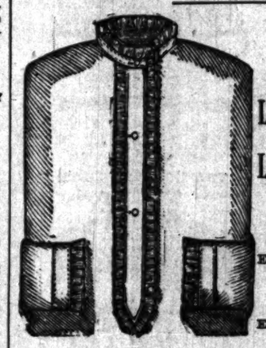
Ladies' Lawn Aprons, 4 tucks, and trimmed with lace.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS. At **10c** Marked Down from 25c

1,000 Children's Drawers,

Sizes 0 to 4,

Plain hem, cluster of 3 tucks, good muslin, Excelsior make.



At **39c**

Marked down from 75c.

Ladies' Sacque Gowns, FULL SIZE.

Ladies' Corset Covers, Cambric, trimmed with Hamburg.

Ladies' Drawers, Emb'd or lace trimmed, headed by tucks.

Ladies' Chemise, Emb'd edge around neck and sleeves.

At **49c**

Marked down from $1.

Ladies' Drawers, With Hamburg or Torchon Lace, ruffle headed by tucks.

Ladies' Chemise, Pointed or square front, with embroidery or lace.

Ladies' Sacque Gowns, Front trimmed with linen lace and 4 clusters of tucks.

Ladies' Skirts, Plain hem, extra muslin.

Ladies' Corset Covers, V neck of Torchon lace or embroidery.

At **69c**

Marked down from $1.25.

Ladies' Skirts, With 4 tucks, deep Hamburg flounce.

Ladies' Gowns and Sacques, Mother Hubbard, trimmed with Hamburg.

Ladies' Corset Covers, Muslin or Cambric, high or V neck, embroidery or lace.

Ladies' Drawers, Hamburg or lace ruffle, headed with fine tucks.

Ladies' Chemise, Yoke of embroidery.

HIGHEST GRADE OF

Muslin UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Drawers, Chemise, Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers. Most elegantly trimmed, at

75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25,

Marked down from $1.50 to $2.50.

NOW FOR YOUR CLOAKS.

Their Actual Cost Does Not Figure in This Sale.

CLOTH JACKETS	$ 4.50;	reduced from $ 9.00
CLOTH ¾ COATS	5.00;	reduced from 10.00
CLOTH NEWMARKETS	6.50;	reduced from 12.50
CLOTH WRAPS	10.50;	reduced from 20.00
PLUSH NEWMARKETS	25.00;	reduced from 40.00
PLUSH SACQUES	14.00;	reduced from 25.00
PLUSH WALKING COATS	12.50;	reduced from 21.00
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS	4.50;	reduced from 10.50
DRESSES	5.00;	reduced from 10.00
ACCORDION SKIRTS

A BOOM IN WALL STREET.

ADVANCES SCORED IN NEARLY ALL THE ACTIVE STOCKS.

Only a Moderate Volume of Trading—Stocks by No Means Plentiful in the Street—A Considerable Amount of Reading Bought by London—All the Coalers Buoyant—Is the Money Stringency Ended at Last?—On the Local 'Change.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The year closed with an incipient boom. Money was still far from easy, but the "scare" had completely subsided and stocks were taken for the long account both by London and local buyers. Result, an advance averaging more than a full point in the active list and extending to 2½ in Missouri Pacific, 2¼ in Sugar Trust, and 2@5½ per cent among the less active issues. The moderate volume of trading on which these advances were made demonstrates the fact that stocks are by no means plentiful in the street. A comparatively small proportion of the buying was for short account, as the bears were inclined to look for a reaction Thursday. They argued that the payments on Government bonds and on Atchison bonds today gave only temporary relief from the monetary stringency, and that when the stocks bought today have to be paid for Thursday there will be such renewal of the "pinch" as will give the stock market a setback. Bulls on the other hand argue that stocks have been unduly depressed; that with the passing of the monetary stringency attending the January settlements the bears lose their last card; that even if money should be active Thursday the knowledge that it must speedily become easy will give confidence to buyers, and now that the sentiment has changed the bears who do not run to cover quickly are certain to get badly hurt.

Reading was the most conspicuous feature in today's trading. Transactions in it represent nearly a fourth of the aggregate, and it closed strong at the price, a net advance of 1⅝. London bought a considerable amount of it, and some short contracts were closed, the bears being made uneasy by the colder weather and by some foreshadowings of some favorable factors to be presented in the annual report of the company. While Reading is generally regarded as exclusively an antaracite carrier the report will show that it transports also a large amount of bituminous coal, and the more surprising fact will be brought out that this growth of general traffic has been such that now coal represents but 40 per cent of the road's total tonnage. All the coalers were buoyant. Lackawanna was quoted "ex" the quarterly dividend of 1¾ and almost recovered that amount, while Delaware & Hudson rose 2¼ and Jersey Central 5 per cent. Among the specialties Tennessee Coal & Iron common shares shot up 8 per cent, and after a sharp reaction and recovery ended on a net advance of 5½.

MANDERSON AND THE MEAT QUESTION

Nebraska's Senior Senator Thinks the Middlemen Are Making Too Much Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Manderson of Nebraska was at the Hoffman House today and seemed to be happy that the Senate Special Committee on Meat Products and Transportation had finished its labors in this city for the present. His mother, now far advanced in years, resides in Philadelphia, and thither the Senator will journey to spend New-Year's Day.

He said that he did not know how far the meat question could be gone into. The object was to find out how it was that so little was paid to cattle-raisers for their cattle on the hoof and so much had to be paid by the consumers.

The middlemen, he thought, must be reaping the harvest and the question was to find out why such a peculiar and abnormal state of things existed. Many cattle-raisers had to go out of the business, while cattle-dealers prospered.

Decreed by Window-Glass Manufacturers.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—At a meeting of the window-glass manufacturers of Ohio and Indiana today the prices named at Findlay Nov. 12, 30 and 5 per cent off on single strength and 30 and 10 per cent off on double strength glass, were reaffirmed. They also allied themselves to a syndicate with a capital stock of $500,000, which will take the glass off the weaker concerns, when they would otherwise have to place the same upon the market during the months of January, February, March, and April, at a discount lower than named by their association. The Pittsburg manufacturers, the United Window Glass Company, and Chambers-McKee Company will cooperate in the above. Thomas F. Hart of Muncie, Ind., was elected President of the association, and W. G. Baker of Findlay, O., Secretary and Treasurer.

Production of the Fall River Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31.—The total production of the mills here for 1889, with the week ending last Saturday, was 3,660,000 pieces, or 225,000 less than 1888. The weavers' strike last spring had a material effect in cutting the normal output down. Prices for the year have been profitable ones for the mills, fluctuating between 4 1-16 and 3½ cents, and average 3.81 plus. There were five weeks in September when the market was sold completely out, and at no time was there a week closing with a larger stock than 37,000 pieces. The largest week's sale was 405,000 pieces.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Opening of the New Phœnix Club-House—Deputy Collector of Customs Named.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The new Phœnix Club house, on Jefferson street, next to the Layton Art Gallery, was opened tonight with a ball and banquet attended only by the members and their ladies. The date of the formal opening of the club-house has not been announced, as the finishing touches remain to be put on. When completed it will be one of the handsomest as well as the largest in this city.

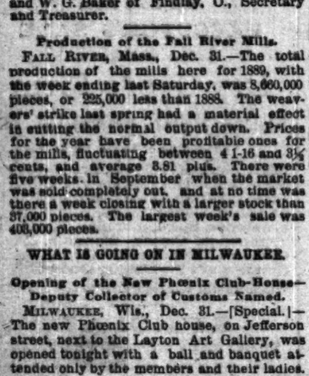
Collector of Customs Watrous today announced the appointment of the following Deputy Collectors for sub-ports: Charles Hartung at Green Bay, Jacob Anderson at Racine, and S. D. Hanchett at Sheboygan.

Mrs. Ella Walker, 21 years of age, has been mysteriously missing from her home, No. 583 Reed street, since yesterday afternoon. For some days she had been complaining of pains in her head and it is feared she committed suicide.

Mrs. Myranda S. Miner, wife of Dr. G. H. Miner and mother of F. T. Day, died today of a cancerous affection from which she had been suffering for some time.

For the year ending this evening the Pabst Brewing company sold 585,299 five-eighth barrels of beer, the largest sale of any brewery in the world for the year.

A San-Dusky Belle—"A Happy New Year!"



Electrical Execution Tests.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The commission to test the electrical execution machinery in the prison in this city reached here today. The commission would allow no reporter to be present at the test, claiming that one who was present at the Sing Sing tests told the public much more than the commission desired it to know. As if to make the matter as mysterious as the execution must be under the law, the reporters were refused information even as to whether or not the tests would be made on animals.

Salvation Oil will do rheumatism more good than any of the high-priced liniments. 25 cents.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

WHAT OF THE STEAMER SHAKSPERE?

Speculation as to the Fate of the Disabled Vessel—What Capt. France Says.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31.—The Allan Line steamer Nestorian, Capt. France, after a stormy passage of twenty days from Glasgow, arrived in port last evening. Her Captain reports the weather as something fearful, gale upon gale of hurricane force being encountered up to longitude 40 west. Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 9:30 a. m., in latitude 54° 15' north, longitude 23° 44' west, a large vessel was sighted several miles to windward, in a disabled condition. She was shown the code signal, "N. C.," which means "in distress, want assistance." The Nestorian ran down to her, getting as close as was safe, and signaled back that she would stand by until the weather moderated. It was then blowing a terrific hurricane. The disabled craft, which proved to be the German ship Shakspere, Capt. Muller, from Hamburg, Oct. 26, for New York, had her main and mizzen masts gone. Her foremast and foretopmast were standing, with the fore and top sail yards across. Her sails were in ribbons. The crew were huddled together aft. In answer to a second signal from the steamer asking if they wanted to leave the ship they answered "yes." All Thursday night the steamer lay near the ship.

As soon as it was daylight the steamer proceeded in the direction in which the signal lights of the Shakspere had been seen during the night, but not a trace of her could be found. After a search of some hours the Nestorian proceeded on her voyage. What became of the crew of the missing ship it is hard to say, but one weekly mail steamer Sardinian, which arrived yesterday, passed close to the Shakspere Dec. 22 in latitude 54° 21' north, longitude 29° 07' west. Some of the ship's spars were then standing, and she had apparently been recently abandoned.

Capt. France states that the ship's hull appeared to be sound. A vessel that could weather the storm which prevailed the night the Nestorian stood by the Shakspere, he says, was worth sticking to and getting into port. He thinks she would be a valuable prize and well worth picking up.

THE ANTIQUITY OF TOYS.

Children Thousands of Years Ago Played with Them as Ours Do.

Blackwood's Magazine: The doll is thousands of years old; it has been found inside the graves of little Roman children and will be found again by the archæologists of a future date among the remains of our own culture. The children of Pompeii and Herculaneum trundled hoops just as you and I did, and who knows whether the rocking-horse on which we rode in our young days is not a lineal descendant of that proud charger into whose wooden flanks the children of Francis I.'s time dug their spurs.

The drum is also indestructible, and, setting time at naught across the centuries, it beats the Christmastide and New Year summons that bids the tin soldier prepare himself for war, and shall continue to beat as long as there exist boy arms to wield the drumsticks and grown-up people's ears to be deafened by the sound thereof. The tin soldier views the future with calm; he will not lay down his arms until the day of general disarmament, and there is as yet no prospect of a universal peace.

The toy sword also stands its ground; it is the nursury symbol of the ineradicable vice of our race—the lust of battle. Harlequins, fool's cap-crowned and bell ringing, are also likely to endure; they are sure to be found among the members of the toy world as long as there are fools to be found among the inhabitants of our own. Gold-laced knights, their swords at their sides, curly-locked and satin-shod princesses, stalwart musqueteers, mustached and top-booted, are all types which still hold their own. The Chinese doll is young as yet, but she has a brilliant future before her.

ENTICED AWAY BY THE FAITH-HEALERS.

Those Notorious Religious Cranks Induce a Lovington, Ill., Girl to Flee from Home.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Elmer Million and Charles Appleby, two young business-men of Lovington, arrived here this morning in search of the former's sister, Edna Million, 17 years of age, who had been enticed away from her home in Lovington by the male members of the notorious Pentecost band. They found the girl here in company with the preachers, and although attempts were made by the young men to get the girl to return to her distracted parents the faith-healers refused to give her up, and she is still in their clutches. She is said to be secreted by them. The brother returned home this evening, and threatens to return with a force of men to wage war on the religious cranks and alleged Mormons if the girl is not delivered to her parents forthwith. The faith-healers have met with so much opposition here that their convention has proved almost a failure. They will disband tomorrow.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

Chicago Spring Balance company, at Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of spring balances, scales, etc.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, E. W. Gilliland, W. R. Dodge, and W. S. Burling.

The Grant Locomotive Works, at Chicago; to conduct a manufacturing business in iron and steel products, locomotives, and other machinery; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, S. T. Jeffery, George M. Bogue, and W. T. Block.

The Begg Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to deal in druggists' supplies and patent medicines; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, C. W. Begg, M. R. Wood, and C. W. Needham.

Naperville Electric company, at Naperville; to construct and maintain an electric-light plant; capital stock, $2,000; incorporators, R. E. Travis, C. C. Travis, and A. J. Travis.

The Streator Railway company, at Streator; to build and operate street railroads in La Salle and Livingston Counties, etc.; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Daniel Herman, G. L. Richards, and Milton Hicks.

Mills Interlocking Switch and Signal company, at Chicago; to manufacture interlocking railroad signals and switches, etc.; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, F. J. Hoyt, Milton Weston, and M. B. Mills.

Lamaghi Coal and Mining company, at East St. Louis; to mine and sell coal; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, O. Lamaghi, J. D. Lamaghi, and Louis Lamaghi.

Metropolitan College of Dental Surgery and Infirmary, at Chicago; to inaugurate a better system of teaching dental surgery; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, A. M. Rivenburg, G. V. Schaffer, and W. F. McWhinney.

Chicago Traveling-Bag company, at Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of traveling-bags, valises, etc.; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, H. E. Allen, H. M. Scarce, and E. A. Marshall.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Macomb, Ill.; for the physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of young men; incorporators, L. B. Voce, W. H. Rucks, Alex. Holmes, and others.

AFFAIRS OF INTEREST IN OLD MEXICO.

Salient Features of the New Trade Mark Law—Catastrophe at a Bull-Fight.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 31.—The new Trade Mark law, which goes into effect tomorrow, provides that any manufacturer residing in the country can obtain the exclusive right to use a trade mark of which he is the rightful owner, but applicants residing abroad must prove that they have a regular agency in Mexico for the sale of their articles. The latter clause is, however, subject to treaty stipulations. A foreign applicant can only obtain protection on proving that his trade mark has been legally registered in his own country. In registering a trade mark in Mexico the owner must make a declaration to the Department of Public Works that he reserves his rights thereto. The declaration must give the name and location of the manufactory, the domicile of the manufacturer, and the class of goods covered by the mark. Two copies of the mark must be filed with the application. All applications will be published in the *Diario Oficial*, and in case a counter claim be presented within ninety days the Department of Public Works will issue no certificate of registry until the ownership of the mark has been decided judicially. Priority of use, or, if this means of proof be not available, priority of applications, will determine the right to a disputed mark. The duration of trade mark rights is unlimited, but they shall lapse if the establishment owning them remain closed for more than a year. The rights are not assignable, except when a business changes hands, in which case its trade marks are also acquired by the purchaser. Imitations or counterfeits of legally registered trade marks are defined to be not only the use of an exactly similar mark, but of one so like as to require examination to discover the differences.

There was a reception given last night at the American Legation by Gov. Thayer and party. A military band furnished by the the Mexican Government discoursed the music.

At a bull-fight at Villa Lerdo Sunday the amphitheater fell and nearly 100 persons were injured, several fatally.

The Yaqui Indians in Sonora are on the warpath. Sunday Lieut. Julian Gonzales and the force under his command fought and routed eighty bucks. As a result of the trouble many robberies are reported.

The Government has gained a great victory against the forces of Gen. Rivas and has occupied six of their principal standpoints. Many were killed on both sides. The revolution will probably soon be quelled.

South Carolina's Daily Murder Record.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Two murders are reported today from Darlington County, this State. George Windham, white, aged 18 years, stabbed Robert Gowdy, colored, aged 17. The two boys got drunk and quarreled. Windham has escaped. Alex. Easterling, colored, was fatally shot while sitting with his family in his dining-room by an unknown assassin from the outside. In a race riot in Orangeburg County yesterday two negroes were slightly wounded.

Henry M. Stanley.

STANLEY, the world's greatest explorer, has just returned to civilization. No achievement of modern times can compare with this latest expedition. The whole world is throwing up its hat and shouting: "Hurrah for Henry M. Stanley!" What does that mean to you? It means an opportunity to quickly make thousands of dollars in carrying to the people the complete history of the wonderful achievement and remarkable discoveries as contained in our great work, "Heroes of the Dark Continent; or, How Stanley Found Emin Pasha." It is the grandest and best. Hundreds and hundreds of beautiful and original illustrations. The book may be truly called "Pictorial Africa." Complete outfit only $1.00, and we refund this when you have sold only ten copies. If you can give a part or all of your time to this enterprise, you will find a new El Dorado—a real, live bonanza—right at your door. Now is the time; do not wait a moment. Our terms are liberal; send on your $1.00 for outfit. If you don't like it send it back and get your money. Distance is no hindrance. Books are delivered to all parts of the country promptly, and at our expense. No capital needed except cost of outfit. We can and will satisfy you in every way. Apply to

R. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 1009 Main St.,
Richmond, Va.

KIRK'S
AMERICAN
FAMILY
SOAP.

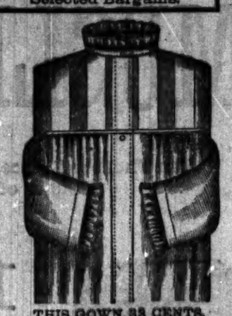
IT IS A FACT
Admitted by all we are the Leading House in Chicago for French Hand-Made and Domestic Underwear.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

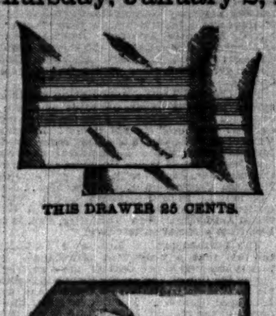
A Great Crisis in Prices
—Brought about to retain
—Our Working Force of
—Salesladies.

We offer in evidence the following Specially Selected Bargains.

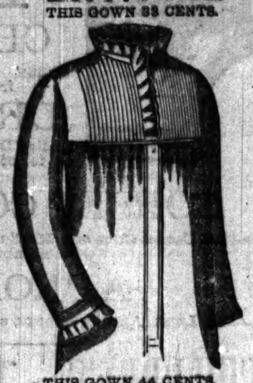
9th ANNUAL JANUARY SALE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Begins Thursday, January 2, 1890.

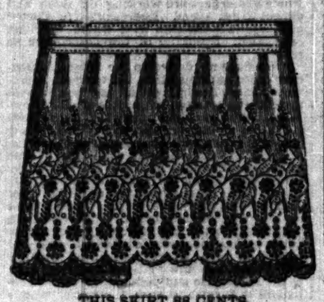

THIS GOWN 38 CENTS.

THIS SKIRT 58 CENTS.

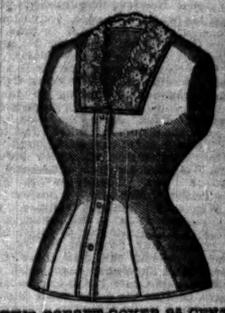

THIS DRAWER 25 CENTS.

THIS CORSET-COVER 15 CENTS.


THIS GOWN 44 CENTS.


THIS SKIRT 88 CENTS.

THIS DRAWER 38 CENTS.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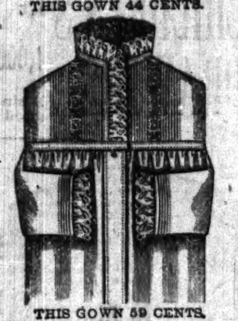
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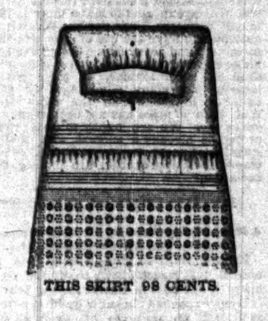
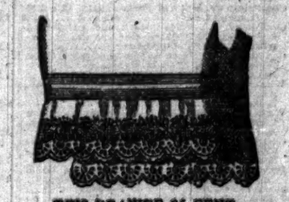
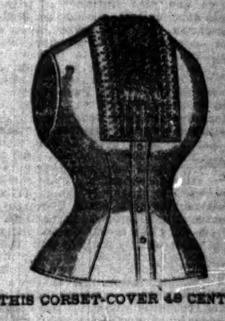
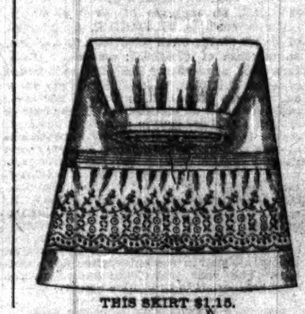

THIS SKIRT 98 CENTS.

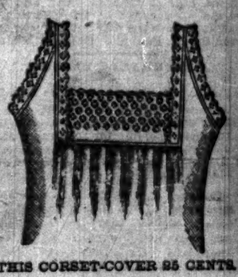

THIS DRAWER 65 CENT


THIS CORSET-COVER 45 CENTS.

THIS GOWN 98 CENTS.


THIS SKIRT $1.15.

THIS DRAWER 85 CENTS.


THIS CORSET-COVER 85 CENTS.

5,000 INFANTS' CAMBRIC SLIPS AND CAMBRIC DRESSES.... 10c
5,000 CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, ALL SIZES..... 5c

SUFFICIENT STOCK LAID ASIDE FOR MAIL ORDERS.

Annual January Sale!
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
40 Per Cent Reduced Prices.
IMPORTING RETAILERS

LINENS—Reliable Linens for Hotels, Restaurants, Families, Etc.

Specialties FOR This Sale:

Full bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide, new and handsome designs, 45c.	Fringed Lunch Cloths, all white and fancy borders, 2, 2½, and 3 yds. long, at $1.50, $1.85, & $2.25—worth double.	FINE CHECKED Glass Toweling, Assorted Styles, 61-4c.	Fine Full Bleached Fancy Bordered TOWELING, 5c yd.	200 doz. 22x46 in. Full Bleached Hemstitched Huck Towels, 25c	⅝ Bleached Ger. Linen Napkins, full selvage. A bargain for restaurants. 87c doz.	Fine Hemstitched Dinner Sets, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, & 5 yds. long, At $10.00, $13.00, $14.00, and $16.00.
Extra Heavy Cream Damask, Soft Finish, 68c.	Fine Full Bleached Table Damasks, all new and latest designs, 95c.	Full bleached Twilled Roller Toweling, Fancy Border, 20 in. wide, and ex. heavy, 12c.	22x45 in. Fine Knotted Fringed Damask Towels, all white and colored borders, 25c.	20-40 Knotted Fringed Fancy Border Huck Towels, 20c.	Extra Wide Russia Crash, 8c.	Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets, ¾ long, $2.50. Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 75c

A New, Fresh Stock. Nothing Shopworn.
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
IMPORTING RETAILERS.
—Novelties— Not to Be Seen Elsewhere.

Great Annual Sale EMBROIDERIES and Hand-Made LINEN LACES
"AT BARGAIN PRICES" Commences Tomorrow, Jan. 2d.

VAN DYCK EMBROIDERIES, ACCORDION EMBROIDERIES, REVERING EMBROIDERIES, HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERIES, TUCKED EMBROIDERIES, French, Irish Point, and Scotch Embroideries.

BABY FLOUNCINGS, SKIRTINGS, ALL-OVERS, IN NAINSOOK, SWISS, AND CAMBRIC.

SPECIAL LOTS EMBROIDERIES, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c Worth up to $1.00.
SPECIAL LOTS Hand-Made LINEN LACES..... 9c, 19c, 29c Worth up to 75c.

"Reduced One-Third"
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
—: SOLE AGENTS :—

Men in all stations of life buy the Ashland Indestructible Shirts—the Only Shirt of its kind in the market.

January Sale Ashland Indestructible
SHIRTS and NIGHTSHIRTS
—MEN'S, —YOUTHS', —BOYS'.
At 50c Regular Price, 75c. At 75c Regular Price, $1.00.

Ashland Indestructible SHIRTS Indestructible FIRM AS A ROCK

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RWEAR
VER 25 CENTS.
VER 48 CENTS.
VER 25 CENTS.
Cent
Prices.
Hotels,
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Fine Hemstitched Dinner Sets, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, & 5 yds. long. At $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, and $16.00.
Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets, ¾4 long, $2.50.
Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 75c
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MODEST FRANK LAWLER.

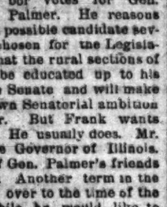
WILLING TO SERVE HIS PARTY AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

How He Will Open the Campaign While Out Making Calls Today—His Consideration for Gen. Palmer—A. C. Bartlett One of the Latest Persons Suggested for the Office of Collector of the Port—Canadian Railway Regulation—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—According to the story current here Congressman Frank Lawler will make some New-Year's calls tomorrow on a number of leading Illinois Democrats. He has a plan to unfold to them which heretofore has not been known outside of Washington. Frank will see the friends of John M. Palmer and assure them that Mr. Palmer need not fear him as a Senatorial rival. He will be nominally in the field all through the campaign next fall, but actually will only be stalking labor votes for Gen. Palmer. He reasons that with Lawler as a possible candidate several tailers may be chosen for the Legislature, but he realizes that the rural sections of the State may not be educated up to his qualifications for the Senate and will make the sacrifice of his own Senatorial ambitions on the Palmer altar. But Frank wants something in return. He usually does. Mr. Lawler aspires to be Governor of Illinois. He wants the help of Gen. Palmer's friends to capture that prize. Another term in the House will carry him over to the time of the nomination. Meanwhile he would like to get a good many of his constituents put to work by the Drainage Commission. Frank was a supporter of the straight Democratic drainage ticket, but he bears no ill will to Judge Prendergast. He is not only willing that Gen. Palmer should succeed Senator Farwell, but will acquiesce in Judge Prendergast as a successor to Senator Cullom. If the Judge can see it in the same way Frank is ready to work in double harness and to utilize the drainage patronage for Prendergast for Senator and Lawler for Governor. Hence his New-Year's calls may take in other persons besides Gen. Palmer's friends.

FRANK LAWLER.

There was a pleasant break in the monotony of the American Historical Association's proceedings today. After the reading of a paper on Kentucky's struggle for autonomy a feeble, white-haired and gray-bearded gentleman walked up the center aisle leaning upon the arm of his attendant, and mounted the platform. As he came up President Adams met him and escorted him to the President's chair. The old gentleman turned around and the audience recognized the familiar face of George Bancroft. For a full minute the hall resounded with an enthusiastic greeting. Then President Adams addressed the meeting as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to welcome here the Nestor of American historians—George Bancroft. It is now sixty years since Mr. Bancroft's first volume of history appeared. I could not for one moment think of occupying the President's chair while he is present." Mr. Bancroft arose and thanked the audience for their kind welcome. Then he turned to take a seat near by, while President Adams insisted upon his occupying the President's chair and a good-natured struggle ensued, resulting in Mr. Bancroft's carrying his point and declining to occupy the chair of honor.



GEORGE BANCROFT.

Senator Cullom is working during vacation on the report of the Inter-State Committee's investigation into Canadian competition with the railroads of the United States. There is an impression that the committee will report something in the way of anti-Canadian legislation, probably recommending that the Dominion roads be required to comply with the Inter-State law the same as the roads on this side of the line. Of course the roads are outside the jurisdiction of the United States, except so much of the lines as cross this country, but if they are not ready to "voluntarily" comply with its provisions as to the scheduling of rates, long and short haul, and so on, legislation may be suggested which would quickly bring them to terms. It is not claimed that a majority of the committee will favor radical recommendations of this kind, but the drift is that way. The Northwest and New England are certain to oppose such a measure and to insist that the present condition of affairs be not disturbed. The theory of some members of the committee is that the Chicago Board of Trade and similar organizations which are also in favor of leaving the Canadian lines to keep up a healthy competition don't know their interests. These members think that while the extreme Northwest and Northeast may get some benefit from the Canadian lines it is at the expense of Chicago and the territory tributary to it. They also think that the benefit to one section does not compensate for the damage done to the rest of the country. This is the view enthusiastically taken by the Western trunk line combinations, which want the Canadian roads forced to pool with them or to quit business on this side of the line.

A policyholder of the New York Life Insurance company says that President Bears' reply to the charges of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance is simply an evasion, and fails to meet the damaging facts set forth by the State official. There is no doubt that the new scheme of policy infringes on the rights of other policyholders and tends in the direction where lies destruction to the company. He says that for several years past evidence of wrong management in the New York Life has been accumulating, and many policyholders have been considering the propriety of forcing an examination of the company's affairs. They now hope that the official action taken in Massachusetts may compel a thorough investigation in the interest of policyholders who have been deceived by false representations.

Among the new names mentioned for the Chicago offices are A. C. Bartlett for Collector of the Port and Philip Maas for Collector of Internal Revenue. Some talk has been heard that the internal revenue office will be filled first, but there is no special reason for believing such a course will be taken. Representative Mason will probably have another interview with the President this week in regard to Chris Mamer. There is also talk that Mr. Mamer may be made Sub-Treasurer in event of Loosh Croaker becoming Internal Revenue Collector. If Mr. Maas should loom up it would be on the theory that this office is to go to the city. Senator Cullom was at the White House today and had an interview with the President, but apparently nothing definite was the result of the interview, as the Senator tonight said he did not know when the Chicago offices would be filled. He understood Mamer was not out of the field.

The International Marine Conference was called to order this morning at 11 o'clock by Admiral Franklin, President of the conference, and completed the labors of the conference began last October. Mr. Hall in a graceful speech offered a resolution that a formal and cordial vote of thanks be offered to Admiral Franklin for his courteous, able, and impartial conduct as presiding officer of the conference. The resolution was unanimously adopted amid much applause, and Admiral Franklin, after acknowledging the high tribute, announced the adjournment of the congress sine die. Many of the foreign delegates will leave here for their homes tomorrow.

Senator Stanford, who, with his wife, is a fervent believer in the justice of woman's suffrage, has given $500 to Susan B. Anthony towards printing and distributing pamphlets on the subject. Five thousand will be sent to South Dakota to aid materially in the election which will be held there next fall to decide the question of woman's right to vote. Miss Anthony is also urging the appointment of women on the boards of the World's Fair committees. She is earnestly advocating the erection of a magnificent building devoted to showing woman's progress in arts and sciences, which shall be known as the "Isabel Temple." As without the aid of the fair Spanish Queen, who sold her jewels to procure necessary funds, Columbus would not have been able to pursue his project, so she is entitled, as the secondary discoverer of America, to some distinguished consideration. Miss Anthony is for the Fair being held in Washington.

Mr. Randall's family reiterate the statements they have so often made that he is no worse. They explain that it is not possible for him to see all the Congressmen and other friends who call, and that this inability to see visitors gives rise to the reports about his alarming condition. However, the few favored friends who do see Mr. Randall in his sick-room do not bring away encouraging reports. Mentally he is as bright and strong as ever, but the evidences that he is an invalid cannot be overlooked by those who are solicitous for his recovery. Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law of Mr. Randall, declares that he is suffering from no organic disease, and that he is no worse than at any time for a month past. The idea which Mr. Randall himself entertained of taking his place in the House after the holiday recess is not held by the invalid himself now. It will be weeks and months before he will be strong enough, if in fact he shall ever be able to resume his place.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of nearly $4,000,000 in the public debt during the month of December. This makes a total reduction for the first half of the present fiscal year of $24,065,016 as compared with a reduction of $31,532,836 during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The reduction for the calendar year ending today is $31,431,-253, against a reduction of $91,539,148 for the calendar year 1888.

Capt. Edward Harlan of Marshall, Ill., who ran for Congress in that Congressional district in the election, has been appointed a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with headquarters at Chicago, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of John Reeves.

It is understood that the President has decided to retain "Cousin Ben" Folsom as Consul at Sheffield. This action is said to be taken to gratify a desire on the part of Mr. Blaine to extend this courtesy to ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Bolet Peraza, the newly-appointed Minister from Venezuela, was presented to the President today by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Justice Brewer will take his seat on the Supreme bench on the reassembling of the court the 6th proximo.

MAKING A BIG GUN.

A Bit Which Bores Its Way Into a Steel Cannon.

At last the cannon is turned down and is ready to be bored inside. In this operation, writes G. F. Muller in *St. Nicholas*, it must be bored so straight and true that the boring tool, entering at the exact center of the small end of the cannon, will come out precisely at the center of the large end, seventeen feet away. Those of you who have tried to bore a straight hole lengthwise through even a short bit of wood will know that this work requires not a little skill and care.

When any of you boys have a job of boring to do at your work bench, you make fast the article to be bored and turn the boring tool. It is just the other way in boring a cannon. The boring tool, or "bit," is held firm and motionless, while the great mass of steel to be bored turns around. This plan is found to insure steadiness of the "bit." It would be almost impossible to make this bit firm and solid enough to its difficult work, and yet free to turn around in the cannon. So if you had been at the side of this gun lathe when the work was begun you would have seen that the bit was motionless—except for a slow advance into the gun.

The bit attends strictly to business, and steadily bores its way through the steel. Most of you have been to the country and have seen a pig rooting in the ground. Imagine, then, the pig to be standing still and the ground to be slowly passing under the pig's snout and being rooted, and you have a case much like that of the bit and the cannon. In fact, the boring tool is called a hognosed bit, and it roots up that cannon as if it enjoyed the operation. No long, graceful curls come from this boring, but small, crisp shavings, that are removed as fast as they accumulate in order that the boring tool's work shall not be interfered with. The bit is going into the steel at the rate of three-eighths of an inch for every turn of the cannon, and it is making a round hole almost large enough for a boy to put his head in—five and three-quarters inches in diameter. As the round hole grows deeper the heavy bar, on which the bit is fastened, advances into the cannon steadily, moved by a number of wheels and screws that form part of the lathe.

I must not lose sight of the shavings, the little ones that come from the inside and the long, spirally twisted ones that are turned from the outside of the cannon. A military-looking man standing near the lathe does not lose sight of these shavings or trimmings, either. "This man's business is to carefully inspect the borings and trimmings. That is what he is paid to do. Uncle Sam pays him and expects him to earn his salary. The cannon is being made for Uncle Sam, and he intends to find out all its qualities, whether good or bad. So the man eyes the borings carefully. Now, if with a plane or your knife blade you will cut a thin shaving from a bit of wood, it will show any little flaw existing in the wood from which it was sliced. The tiniest knot hole or crack will show in the shaving much more plainly than in the wood itself. So it is with a cannon's shavings. It is a dreadful tell-tale, and the fault-finding man beside the gun knows this perfectly well. He examines the spiral turning, or the little pieces of boring, and finds no evidence of a flaw or crack. The long spiral strip is as smooth as glass and as glossy as your sister's curls.

Into the solid steel the hognosed bit roots its way, until it is in so far that a little electric light must bear it company to show the workmen how matters are progressing in the heart of the cannon. After eighteen days of steady boring, the bit lets daylight into the bore of the cannon by emerging at the other (or larger) end, seventeen feet away.

BANK OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Dr. B. A. Wade and N. M. Wade of Gary, S. D., Formerly of Harvard, Ill., Indicted.

GARY, S. D., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There is a deal of suppressed excitement in business circles over the action of the grand jury, which has just adjourned, in finding indictments against Dr. B. A. Wade and N. M. Wade on the charge of setting fire to a building in this village the night of Feb. 3. Edward Bradley, who was asleep in the building, escaped in his night clothes. There was a good deal of mysterious talk at the time, but no official cognizance of the matter was taken. A lot of evidence was gathered by the prosecuting officers of the county, however, and it was put in the hands of the grand jury with the above result. Dr. B. A. Wade is President and N. M. Wade is Cashier of the Bank of Gary, which has a capital stock of $50,000. They are among the most prominent men in Deuel County. It is hinted that there is spitework behind the indictment. The trial will take place at the January term. The Wades came here from Harvard, Ill., five years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS DRAWS THE COLOR LINE.

Mechanics There Quit Because a Negro Is Given Work in Their Department.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Eleven of the mechanics employed in the machine-shops of Chandler & Taylor are out on a strike because a negro was given work in their department in filing burrs off iron castings. The white men protested because he was being allowed to learn a trade, and because the foreman refused to promise that the negro should not be given permanent employment left their work and drew the pay due them. Four of them have since returned to work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—The Fifth avenue traction line cars were running today, somewhat irregularly, but nearly all cars have crews. The situation, so far as the strikers are concerned, is unchanged. There has been no attempts at violence and the Knights of Labor officials and the strikers say there will be none.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

DUTIES ON GLASSWARE.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

How the Manufacture of Lamp Glass in This Country Is Affected by Foreign Competition—Present Duties as Affecting the Rate of Wages—Treaty Considered as Business Concerns—The Comparative Efficiency of American and Foreign Workingmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Although the Ways and Means Committee had assigned today to the hearing of persons interested in the manufacture of glass and earthenware the committee first listened to an argument from Robert N. Thompson of New York in favor of the free importation of copper ore, intended for exportation as refined copper.

L. L. Bodine of New Jersey impressed upon the committee the necessity of restoring the rates of duty which prevailed prior to 1883 on cylinder window glass and bottles, green and French. Since the act of 1883 foreign glass had been taking the place of American glass, although there existed in the United States furnaces enough to produce glass for the whole country.

Ex-Congressman J. Hart Brewer of Trenton, representing the potters, thought all their trouble grew out of the system of ad valorem duties. The pottery industry had never been adequately protected. It had maintained its market not because of the duty but because of its locality and because of certain styles which had been produced and which had pleased the public taste. It was his honest opinion that if something was not done to check the importation of German goods Bohemian wares would have the market of the United States within five years and the American potteries would have to succumb or would have to reduce the wages of labor materially. The only reason the foreign manufacturers did not sell all the goods used in the United States was that they were not able at the present time to produce them.

DUTIES ON LAMP GLASS.

The committee listened to an argument from George A. MacBeth of Pittsburg, who is a manufacturer of lamp glass. He stated that he manufactured 200 styles of lamp glass, and of that 200 styles only twenty were competed with by foreign producers. One of the principal articles used in his business was soda ash, which now bore a duty of 28 per cent, and he favored the reduction of the duty on that article. He would take the duty received from soda ash last year and buy the soda-ash manufactory at Syracuse four times over. He bought foreign soda ash, though he could get the domestic ash cheaper. He thought of going into the business of making soda ash, and believed that he could manufacture it at the rate of 60 cents a hundred pounds. The present price was $1.45. Another ingredient which entered into his manufacture was carbonate of potash, which bore a duty of 20 per cent. There was not enough of that article in this country to supply his factory alone. The increase of duty, he argued, would not cut off the importation of foreign glassware or crockery. It would make the people who wanted that identical kind of ware pay more for it than now, but it would not prevent its importation. The foreign and domestic producers would compete as much as ever. The only effect would be to increase the price of the 180 kinds of lamp-glass for which he had no competition. He wished to have the duties remitted on soda ash, carbonate of potash, and lead.

Mr. Bayne—"If the Germans came into competition with you with their lower rate of wages, could you compete with them on your hundred and eighty varieties of lamp shades outside of this country?"

Mr. MacBeth—"Give me free material or free trade, such as England has, and give me the proper producers of my labor and I defy any competition on the face of the earth."

Mr. Bayne—"And pay your workman the wages you now pay him?"

Mr. MacBeth—"I will pay him more."

Mr. Bayne—"How much do you pay your workingmen on the average?"

Mr. MacBeth—"About $4.50 a day."

COMPETITION WITH THE GERMANS.

Mr. Bayne—"On the hypothesis that American workingmen are more efficient and skillful and better organized than the German workingmen you conclude you could compete?"

Mr. MacBeth—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bayne—"Did you contemplate at any time moving your works to Germany?"

Mr. MacBeth—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bayne—"Did you know of the unskillfulness and inefficiency of the German workman?"

Mr. MacBeth—"I was going there to examine into it."

Mr. Bayne—"Suppose you had found the German workmen to be inefficient?"

Mr. MacBeth—"I would have taken my workmen from here."

Mr. Bayne—"Would you have paid the wages you pay here?"

Mr. MacBeth—"No, sir."

In reply to a question by Mr. Carlisle Mr. MacBeth expressed his belief that not a man, woman, or child in this country paid labor more than he could help. If he had free trade in his raw materials he would be perfectly willing to have free trade in his product. Speaking of the Lead Trust, Mr. MacBeth said that he was not opposed to trusts. Those were business concerns. The United States Government was a partner in the Lead Trust.

Mr. Bayne inquired whether the Government was a partner in the Sugar Trust, and received an affirmative answer, as he did also to his next question as to whether a trust put up the price of a product.

The Chairman inquired whether the consumers of lamp chimneys would be benefited by allowing Mr. MacBeth's raw material as well as the finished product to be admitted free. A dozen chimneys were now sold at 30 cents. How much would they sell at if the duty were taken off?

Mr. MacBeth—"The difference would be three or four cents a dozen."

OCCUPIED SEPARATE FIELDS.

James Gillender of Philadelphia said that the lamp chimneys largely used in this country were manufactured here and were sold for less than the imported chimneys. The imported chimney was used principally on special lamps and was bought by people of means. He did not agree with Mr. MacBeth that the workingmen of Germany were less efficient than those of the United States in the industry which he represented. He did not want free raw material in the glass industry. Every article which needed protection should be protected; but the glass manufacturer should not be compelled to pay a higher duty on his raw material that was imposed on the finished article. He advocated the increase of duty on various grades of glass. If his raw material as well as the finished article was admitted free he could not pay his workingmen the present wages and compete with the foreign goods.

William E. Smith, a manufacturer of green and plate bottles at Alton, Ill., said that from 80 to 85 per cent of the finished product was represented by labor. In regard to the question of the comparative efficiency of the German and American workingmen, Mr. Smith said that the former were the more careful, and, therefore, more slow. The United States had the finest workingmen in the world, but American push and the extra aggressiveness of the American workman were shown in his work. Therefore at times quality was sacrificed to speed.

D. O. Rupley of Pittsburg, President of the American Flint and Lime Glass Association, advocated protective duty on cut glass. He presented several specimens of Belgian glass, and averred that they could be laid down here at a less price than they could be merely cut for in this country.

G. L. King, representing the Crystal Plate Glass company of St. Louis, favored the retention of the present duty on press glass.

The committee then adjourned until Thursday, when the representatives of the wool industry will be heard.

INDIANA SCIENTISTS DISCUSS TRUSTS.

Prof. Jenks Believes That They Are Not Unmixed Evils—His Arguments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Indiana Scientists at their meeting today listened to a discussion of trusts by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. He maintained that much good came from trusts; that they were all managed by the most skilled men in various lines of the business; nearly all trusts had made prices more stable instead of more unstable. He did not believe that the tariff had anything to do with the formation of trusts. It was their policy to keep down prices, so as to avoid competition from capital seeking investment in the same field.

The association adjourned this evening.

QUEER STORY ABOUT A BUG.

An Insect Immigrant That Is Saving California's Orange Industry.

Washington *Star*: An entomological romance! You never heard of such a thing, perhaps. And yet the bug bureau is the Department of Agriculture has one to tell. Just listen, and see if you do not find it awfully interesting.

"For some years past," said Mr. Howard of the bureau yesterday, "the great orange industry of California has been threatened with destruction by an insect that sticks its beak into the bark and sucks the vital sap, giving forth a sort of exudation which has procured for the pest the name of 'white scale.' It attacks not only oranges and lemons, but all the citrus tribe, trees of many other kinds, and even weeds, hence the hopelessness of the complaint, since, though the fruit-trees were cleansed of it, the scale would immediately infest an orchard again from neighboring plants or grasses. So bad was it in California that orange-growers there within a year have been digging up their orchards and going into other sorts of farming. Twelve months ago it looked seriously as though the State would shortly cease altogether to produce oranges. It was high time that something should be done."

"And what was done?" asked the reporter, interested.

"Something entirely new to science and human knowledge. It was noticed that when the scale first appeared a few years ago it tackled, to begin with, the acacia tree, imported from Australia. Naturally the inference was that the scale had come from Australia with the acacia, and the most distinguished entomologists of the island continent were written to about the matter. They all said that the white scale was plentiful in Australia, but that it did not amount to a pest. The orange orchards were attacked by it, but did not suffer. Why? Of course there must be some good reason for this, and to an entomologist it was plain. Clearly, the scale insect in Australia had an enemy that preyed upon it and kept it down; and this enemy had not been imported with the scale itself into California. Maybe, being more delicate than the scale insect, it had not survived the voyage. So much having been determined, the next thing was to find the enemy. The Australian entomologists were asked about it, but they all said that they had never heard of such a thing, save one expert. This man replied that he had found a small fly that was a parasite of the white scale. Eureka!"

"Do tell!" echoed the newspaper man.

"So then we sent an expert of our own from this bureau to Australia, who made a study of the scale in that country and found the fly as represented. It was a very good sort of a fly and it fed on the scale for all it was worth, but the trouble was that it didn't breed fast enough to be of much practical use. However, our agent found a number of other insects that were also parasites of the scale, among them several kinds of ladybird beetle, closely resembling the 'lady bug,' so called in America. Hundreds of these parasites of various sorts were shipped by him to California in wooden boxes, on ice, every steamer for four months carrying a consignment of them. Meanwhile other agents of ours in Los Angeles, in the midst of the infested district, had made preparations, inclosing a number of orange trees under gauze tents, and on receipt of the boxes the insects that had survived the voyage were liberated under the tents. The drawback about the little fly, which does not multiply, its species with sufficient rapidity, was soon found to render that small friend unavailable for the purpose in view, but one species of ladybird beetle, on the other hand, was discovered to be astonishingly prolific. It has since been estimated that one of these beetles of the proper sex will become grandmother within six months to 75,000,000,000 of her kind, all of them surprisingly voracious; so much so, in fact, that a single individual will destroy on an average 150 of the scales."

"And what did they do next?"

"Well, a few of the ladybirds escaped from the tents to neighboring orange orchards, and, going right to work, had several hundred trees cleansed entirely from the scales by the time that our agents were ready to send around specimens to the orange growers. They sent a few to each one of a large number of orange farmers in the various parts of the State in little boxes, and the farmers put them on the limbs of the trees and left them to multiply by themselves. This they did with such speed that orchards of 3,000 trees were altogether freed from the scale within six months. Here is a letter from one orange grower, who says that he received 115 vedalias—for so the ladybird beetles are called—in last March, and by the 31st day of July he had personally distributed to 226 men 120,000 beetles. Already the State of California is practically freed from the pest, and the orange and lemon growers can once more look to the future of their industry with confidence in its superb prospects."

"But what will become of the ever-multiplying vedalias?"

"When they have destroyed the scales, on which they are having so glorious a feast at present, they will turn and feast upon each other until all are destroyed, save only the few necessary to keep the scale from becoming a nuisance again. This is a pleasing little provision of nature. It is worth mentioning that the credit of this wonderful achievement is due to Prof. C. V. Riley, the chief of the Entomological Division of this department."

THEY COULDN'T AGREE.

A Queer Case That Proved Too Much for a Justice.

Savannah *News*: Justice Sheftall heard an interesting case yesterday where a husband prosecuted a wife upon a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor was an old man—a minister. He was one-eyed, and his face was scarred with the marks of smallpox. His name is J. C. Stevens. The wife was a robust woman, wearing silver-bowed spectacles and a highly decorated hat. She had the appearance of an old-time servant, and to listen to her story impressed one that she was telling the truth.

"Dat man," said she, looking over her spectacles at the Justice of the court, "is been my lawful 'usban' for fifteen years, but we's been livin' under peace bonds all er dis year. He nuver s'ports me 'tall. He take he's money an' spen' it somewhar else, and don give me er cent uv it. Yo' see dem pants dar? I made 'em and paid fer 'em out er my own pocket. He tramp about and live in de streets and come home 'neaked, and don't have decent clothes. I give 'em to him. Now he prosecute me for "sault and batt'ry. O, God, Stevens, yo's got ter answer fer all dis, nigger."

When she had finished her speech the woman adjusted her hat and flounced across to the other side of the room. Stevens had listened intently to the woman, and when she had finished he straightened up from his chair, and, looking out of his good eye at the Judge, said: "Yo' heahs dat, don' you? Yo' heahs all what dat nigger's got to say. Well, my honor, its de wussest false dat ever tole. She nuver is been right since she started. True we's been married—but I don't call't married. 'Taint like nobody else. She's er neckin' an' er hummin' an' er howl'in all detime an' she act'ly jump 'pon me, 'case I 'jected to havin' er young nigger feller in de house. Dat's de startin' ob it all dat young nigger. I tell yo', Judge, what I tuk an' done d'udder night. I come home an' I foun' de nigger in my house. I tole 'im to git out. I helped him to git. When he tumbled out on de groun' Miss Stevens she said if I could do de boarder dat way I couldn't do her dat er way, and she lit 'pon me, and 'cause I didn't wanter meddle er woman—I nuver is done it—she beat me scan'lous. 'Pon my word an' honor, Miss Stevens 'saulted an' battried me scan'lous up. I nuver sed nuffin' 'tall 'bout it, but I guard de coop on dat young nigger."

"Yes, yo' did," interrupted the woman; "yo' took out war'nt."

"'Taint nuffin, if I did. Yo's got no more to do wid me, Miss Stevens. We's met face ter face in de lawyers' restablishment to settle our 'spute, and good or bad, I for one is 'er gwine to settle it. Yo' can do as yo' lacks. Yo's sot heah and tole dem falses 'pon me an' black-goded me tuil yo' didn't know yo' name. Look out, Miss Stevens, if yo' die, God's gwine ter jedge yo'."

"Don't keer if he do," retorted the woman; "he'll fix yo'."

The case was too perplexing to be settled in a magistrate's court, and it was turned over to the City Court. The office was crowded with colored people, who were divided as to the guilt of the woman.

Chesapeake & Ohio Not to Blame.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 31.—A gentleman connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, who was at the scene of the recent wreck near White Sulphur Springs, states that the wreck was not, in his opinion, due to rotten ties and defective road, but was caused by the breaking of a rail, which could not have been foreseen or prevented. This gentleman thinks that the wreck was one of those unfortunate accidents which attend railroading.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Boomers Expected to Rally Again This Week—The Proposed Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The World's Fair forces promise to rally in Washington again the latter part of the present week. A majority of the House Committee on Rules has been in Washington right through the holidays, but Speaker Reed has not thought it necessary to call the committee together in order that a rule may be reported the first day of the session authorizing the appointment of a special World's Fair Committee. Several of the New-Yorkers now say that they are not anxious for a special committee and will be content to leave the whole subject where it now is—with Mr. Hitt's Committee on Foreign Affairs. They agree that this committee, under Mr. Hitt's guidance, is eminently fitted to formulate general legislation, and all they want is some assurance that the committee won't undertake to name the city in which the fair is to be held, but will leave that for the House to determine. They also want to be sure that the subject won't be brought up until the New York Legislature has had a chance to legislate in favor of the Central Park site and to authorize the use of the $15,000,000 sinking fund.

A good many members of the House who are not particularly concerned about the location of the Fair will try to have a special committee appointed for selfish reasons. They want to be members of it. When he was making up the committees the Speaker had to withstand more pressure for this committee than for any half dozen other ones. About half the members seemed to want a hand in the World's Fair legislation. These will be in favor of taking the jurisdiction away from the Foreign Affairs Committee, but there is no certainty that they will be successful.

In their eagerness to promote the effort to secure for Washington the honor and the profits incidental to holding the World's Fair of 1892, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been encouraging a scheme that might be characterized as an attempt to mortgage for $15,000,000 the property of the Government in order to raise a guarantee fund to get an exhibition that would probably not be profitable if it were secured for this city. As property-owners begin to examine this scheme they are alarmed more and more lest it may prove attractive enough in Congress to be approved by that body. The bonded indebtedness of the District is already about $24,000,000, and the taxpayers consider the tax rate sufficiently high. The addition to the indebtedness of $15,000,000 would add to the burden of each taxpayer a material sum to be raised out of wages or other earnings for many years after the attempt to hold the permanent exposition had been abandoned as an unnecessary and useless extravagance. The promoters of the scheme, however, argue that the district wouldn't suffer, because in the end the General Government would step in and foot the whole bill.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the City Council held this evening a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that it is the sense of the Common Council of the City of Anderson, Ind., that the World's Fair of 1892 be held at the City of Chicago, Ill.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 9:15 am	† 1:25 pm
Peoria Express	1:00 pm	1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	1:00 pm	1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	4:30 pm	9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	6:00 pm	9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	5:15 pm	8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	10:30 pm	6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	† 10:30 pm	† 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	† 11:00 pm	† 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	† 11:00 pm	† 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Daily. ‡Except Sunday. §Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. ‡Saturday only. ○Monday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	†10:25 pm
	10:30 pm	† 9:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	† 11:00 pm	† 7:40 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
		5:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	† 5:00 pm	†10:40 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	10:30 am	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	1:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	12:30 pm	9:30 am
Dubuque, Sioux City, Dakota points	12:30 pm	2:30 pm
	5:30 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	11:30 pm	6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 213 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 9:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	5:00 pm	† 9:05 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp	† 1:00 pm	† 3:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:30 pm	† 9:00 am
San Francisco Express	† 5:00 pm	† 12:55 noon
Kan. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	† 11:30 pm	† 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 244 Clark st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Limited	9:00 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 a m	*7:00 p m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	10:00 a m	†4:15 p m
	*10:45 p m	*7:30 a m
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*2:00 p m	*9:30 a m
	†10:45 p m	†7:30 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	*2:00 p m	†7:55 p m
	*10:45 p m	*7:30 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 94 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arr ive
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	† 9:00 am	† 6:30 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	†11:55 pm	† 6:30 am
Nashville & Atlanta Fast Line	3:00 pm	†11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	† 5:15 pm	† 9:15 am

†Daily. ‡Sunday excepted.

Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:00 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:55 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 201 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
All trains daily.		
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:59 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:59 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	† 8:30 pm	10:10 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN
Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, No. 68 and 228 Clark street, Western Avenue station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	5:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	11:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Overland Express	11:00 pm	† 6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	10:00 a m	† 7:15 pm
	5:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	10:30 pm	†10:30 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	10:30 pm	† 7:00 am
	4:00 pm	† 9:30 a m
Huron, Aberdeen, Wilmot, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	† 9:00 pm	† 6:30 a m
	X10:30 am	X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	5:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	5:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
	9:00 pm	† 6:30 a m
	10:00 a m	†10:00 a m
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:00 a m	† 1:20 pm
	1:00 pm	† 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:00 am	† 1:20 pm
	† 5:30

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND'S METROPOLIS.

Probability of a Royal Progress to Ireland —Mr. Parnell's Poor Health, Coupled with the Recent Charges Against Him, Likely to Force His Retirement from the Nationalist Leadership—The Trouble with Portugal—Current Literature and Art Notes.

[*New York Tribune* Cable.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—I believe that in the opinion of the Ministers the time is now approaching when her Majesty may undertake a royal progress to Ireland. There are still disturbed areas in Ireland, but the country is settling down and is more peaceful than it has been for many years. The Queen is anxious to go to Ireland if the visit would help to allay irritation and advance social peace. In all probability, therefore, a royal visit to Ireland will be one of the events of 1890, but the matter will not be definitely settled till a month or two later. There is, of course, a risk that the Nationalists will regard a royal visit as a Unionist demonstration and will feel it a patriotic duty to make things unpleasant for the sovereign. I think, however, that is not a serious danger. It is the policy of the Nationalists to parade now as loyal subjects, and they could hardly, in the face of this, show disrespect to her Majesty.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL DENIED.

A circumstantial story about the impending betrothal of the Duke of Augustenberg and the Princess Maud of Wales which was telegraphed last week from Berlin is palpably untrue, for the Prince and Princess actually have never met. It is a marriage which would no doubt be acceptable to the royal family, for the Duke, who is a young man of excellent character and disposition, is not only a brother of the German Empress and nephew of Prince Christian, but his mother is the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, daughter of Princess Feodore of Leiningen, who was daughter of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage. The Duke of Augustenberg, who was born in August, 1863, owns large estates in Silesia and has an allowance of £16,000 a year from the Prussian Government to compensate him for the loss of his ancestral estates in Schleswig-Holstein. It is a curious fact that this mother of the Duke of Augustenburg would have married the Emperor Napoleon in 1852 but for the opposition of the Queen and Prince Consort.

THE TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

I can state confidently that Lord Salisbury is strongly opposed to the idea of arbitration in the case of the difference with Portugal. The Foreign Office, of course, is confident that Portugal, after a little diplomatic struggle and parade, will abandon the extravagant pretensions it has put forth.

PARNELL'S POOR HEALTH.

The statements in separatist papers about an arrangement between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell for vigorous, concerted action at the next session are all moonshine, for Mr. Parnell is so unwell that his appearances in the House of Commons will be few and far between. His health has been in a most unsatisfactory state for some time past and of late seems to have been getting worse. Mr. Parnell is suffering from a serious malady which is attended by fits of intense mental depression. He is wholly unequal to the active political work which his adherents press absurdly and are ignorantly arranging for him. The charge brought against Mr. Parnell will involve his temporary retirement from the leadership of the Irish party. The nominal management of the party will for a time be put into the more than gentlemanly hands of Mr. Justin McCarthy, but the policy will be really directed by Mr. Dillon. There are those who think that if Mr. Parnell once gives up the leadership he will never be permitted to resume it. Several of his lieutenants have for a long time been in a state of partial revolt.

DENIALS OF BULLDOZING.

The pother which was raised over the so-called cases of political oppression in Crewe is merely a little party game. The ballot absolutely protects the elector in the exercise of his vote, and the officials of the London & Northwestern railway knew that if even inclined to coerce their workmen they could not secure their votes. The whole story is meant to excite feelings in Cheshire and Lancashire against the Unionists. The political martyr always was a pathetic personage, and the Gladstonian hope that the stories they are telling about the Radicals of Crewe being dismissed and punished for their political opinions will improve their political fortunes in that part of the country. A demand is to be made for a select committee to inquire into the subject.

PARNELL COMMISSION EXPENSES.

A ridiculous story is going about that the Government intended to ask the House of Commons when it meets for a vote on account of the Parnell Commission, but that Mr. Walter refused to accept the proposal. Mr. Walter, of course, would be the last person to expect or accept such a thing, and it is about the last thing the Government would be likely to propose. The story is that Col. Saunderson and the Ulster people are keen that something of the sort should be done and are urging it on the Government. There is no precedent for such a proceeding, and it is not in the least likely that the Government will create one. If, as reported, the case has cost the *Times* over £20,000 we may be quite certain that the House of Commons would never vote that sum. It would not be an unusual thing for the Government to propose a vote to pay the expenses of a witness, as that is always done as a matter of course in the case of a royal commission, and that would diminish the outlay to the proprietors of the *Times*, but voting to pay counsel's expenses is quite another thing. The Government is, in fact, paying some of the cost of the commission in the shorthand writers' reports which are taken for the use of the Judges, and therefore for the Government. The Judges called no witnesses, which may be urged as a reason for leaving the expenses as they stand, but it is not likely that money for paying the expenses of witnesses will be provided for from the exchequer.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ARAB STEED.

Emperor William is in the future to appear at great reviews and state functions when on horseback mounted on a magnificent Arab which has been presented to him by the Sultan, and which, like the steed of Mr. Horatio Sparkins, would be invaluable to start an undertaker, as it is entirely black, without a single speck of white.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM'S ESTATE.

The Bishop of Durham worked nine or ten hours a day up to the time he was seized with the illness which proved fatal. He knew how precarious his tenure of life was and was most anxious that his works should be completed in such form that the copyright might be a valuable legacy to the diocese of Durham, to which he has bequeathed them, as well as all of his private fortune after the death of his sister, to whom he has left for life his rents. The money is left in the form of a trust to supplement the present income of poor clergymen and endow fresh livings that may be created in the diocese.

ALFRED STEVENS' WORKS.

At the forthcoming deceased masters exhibition at Burlington House the Royal Academy will make some attempt to render tardy honor to an artist for whom living it showed not the slightest respect—Alfred Stevens—our Alfred Stevens, not the Belgian painter of the same name, who, I believe and hope, is still in the flesh. A room is set apart to represent Stevens as a sculptor, designer, painter, and draughtsman, but it will in no sense be an exhaustive display of the genius of the sculptor of the Wellington monument.

AN OPERA BY HERKOMER.

Prof. Herkomer, not satisfied with the triple glory of painter, engraver, and teacher, is composing a new opera. He is to leave here for Egypt Jan. 15 for that rarely enjoyed pleasure—a holiday, but hopes to be back and at work again by the middle of February.

AN ACCOMPLISHED BISHOP.

The accomplished and learned Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, who published "The Waverley Birthday Book" only a few weeks ago, is now reviewing the proofs of a volume of Latin verse translations of collects and certain psalms and hymns. Dr. Wordsworth, who was Mr. Gladstone's tutor at Oxford, is one of the greatest classical scholars in Europe, being as Greek as good as in Latin.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARIES.

The library of the late Wilkie Collins is, perhaps, more interesting than valuable, but there are some books in it which people will value if only for love of the author. The sale takes place in Pattick & Sampson's rooms Jan. 17. The same firm a little later will have under the hammer a unique library of old books belonging to Sir Edmund Beckett.

SPORT ILLUSTRATED BY ART.

The forthcoming exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery of sport as illustrated by art is likely to be one of exceptional interest. Not only will there be examples of the work of our old school painters of famous race horses and sporting dogs, but the more pictorial portion of the collection will be intermingled with prize race cups and various other objects of a similar description. The Duke of Edinburg has especially interested himself in this particular exhibition.

MR. BROADLEY RESIGNS.

Mr. A. M. Broadley has resigned his position as a contributor to the *World*, with which he will have no further connection.

EDMUND YATES.

IT RUNS WITHOUT WINDING.

A Clock That Has No Works, Yet Keeps Correct Time.

Fresno (Cal.) *Republican:* T. G. Farrer, watchmaker with H. C. Warner, has invented one of the most peculiar clocks of the nineteenth century. It consists of a plate-glass dial suspended from the ceiling, and all the parts of it that are visible are the two hands, the pivot upon which they swing, and the dial. It is marked "Gravitation Clock," and not one person in 1,000 who passes it has the faintest idea that it is the most ingenious device of the century. Many clocks with glass dials have the works of a watch as their motive power, but this clock has no motive power that is visible.

Mr. Farrer worked on the invention for six years before he succeeded in perfecting it. He alleges that the only motive power is the gravitation of the earth, and that the clock will run on forever without winding. The only imperfection is that it loses from four to five minutes a day by reason of the friction of the hands on the pivot, and, therefore, the hands require to be regulated once in twenty-four hours.

He showed a reporter yesterday something about the way the clock worked. When the hands pointed to a quarter past 1 Mr. Farrer caught hold of them, brought them together and sent them twirling around the dial like the winder of a wheel of fortune. After oscillating until the momentum had been overcome, the hour hand and the minute hand resumed their respective and proper positions, still marking the correct time. At 1:20 he did something still more remarkable. He slipped the minute hand off the pivot and laid it on the center cap. At the end of six minutes he replaced it and sent it twirling around the dial. When it came to rest it settled at the right place, twenty-six minutes past 1 o'clock.

The hands are of tin and are hollow, and perfectly balanced on the pivot. Mr. Farrer says they are moved by the gravitation of the earth, but it puzzles the spectator to account for the motive power that raises them after they reach 6:30.

All kinds of theories are afloat to account for this. Some people say that the hollow hands are filled with fluids of different densities that overcome the gravitation of the earth when the hands reach that point. But Mr. Farrer keeps his secret, and rejoices over the mystification of the beholder. He insists that electricity is not the motive power.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.)

Largest Number of Votes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please let me know (1) if the official count of the election is in yet, and (2) if so, say who received the largest number of votes.

T. F. C.

[(1) Yes. (2) Judge Prendergast.]

The Elevator War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The contest now waging upon the Board of Trade between the elevator interests and those opposed to the methods of the parties now managing them is liable to result in serious consequences, not only to the interests of the board, but to the interests of the city at large as well. No one, I suppose, disputes the right of the board to declare the receipts of certain elevators, or, for that matter, the receipts of all the elevators in the city, irregular; but in doing this might not the board be "pulling the house down over its own head"? The objection is made that the elevators are not buying grain in the country and bringing it to this city, but if it can be shown that this grain would not be consigned to Chicago by reason of through rates favoring taking it to the eastward around Chicago, and that it would not come here at all but for the elevators buying it and bringing it here, how is the board or the city injured by these purchases? No doubt the commission business is injured, but who is to blame—the elevator interests or the railroads? If, as it is claimed, the grain would not come here but for the elevators buying it I see no cause for complaint on the part of the trade. Should the flow of grain to Chicago cease, or the board declare the receipts of elevators bringing it here irregular by reason of their bringing it here, what would become of our speculative trade, which gives support to so large a class? What basis would there be left for this speculative trade if the grain were diverted from Chicago or made irregular after it gets here?

It will probably be found that there is to this, as there is to every question, two sides, and that in a matter so portentous of damaging results it would be unwise for either side to act hastily.

CITIZEN.

A Railroad Crossing Guard.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have perfected a device for which I can furnish a working model which automatically guards a railroad crossing, described as follows: A spring under the flange of rail; block on spring showing an inch above rail; iron rod one-quarter inch by one-half inch 400 feet long inclosed in inch pipe laid against edge of rail flange-bar connected to block; a crossing box eighteen inches deep, four inches wide, length same as crossing width; also in twenty-feet sections, having ten feet arms connected by small chains; these arms open apart and the chains form a barrier five feet high; arms operated by angle-gear, the shaft of which is turned by wheel; working by latchet on lever coupled to bar first described; three springs, one at crossing and one at each approach; crossing spring operates clock work, which runs five minutes.

Operation.—The wheels of the coming train pass down the block, giving an inch movement and opening arms, thus closing the crossing. At the crossing the arms are turned down and the clock work wound; when it begins running down it disconnects the springs five minutes, in which time the train passes the other spring.

By using the spring and clockwork at a signal post a car (arm) is turned down for five minutes. This bar has hung to it the plates of an acid battery. When the bar is down the plates are immersed, producing a current which, passing to the dispatcher's office, shows number of station. Put these posts at suitable points and the signal guards that point five minutes. The currents going to office give a moving record of train from start to finish. This electric arrangement I have not modeled, but think it workable. The rest I have modeled in a clumsy way at (to me) a heavy expense. I am a poor man and believe (like Col. Sellers) there is money in it. Noting your articles on rail-crossing dangers I thought you might call some one's attention to this device who would aid in its introduction.

DANIEL W. CALDWELL.

The Thorne Typesetting Machine.

LA GRANGE, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a late issue of your paper I saw a statement, credited to the Hartford *Post*, commending the merits of the Thorne typesetting machine. In a later issue I observed a communication in regard to another machine. I know nothing as to the merits of either machine of invention. Being a compositor, and knowing of the tremendous disadvantages to overcome in inventing such a machine, I have always been skeptical as to the practical utility of such an invention. If what is claimed for the two machines mentioned in the two issues I speak of is true then the difficulty is overcome and the problem practically settled. But while speaking on this line of new inventions and economizers of time in setting type, I would like to make mention, with your permission, of a valuable help to rapid composition invented by a printer here in this city which came to my notice a few months ago. It was simply a system of logotypes, made by combining all the vowels of the alphabet with the consonants, or rather casting on the same body the different consonants of the alphabet with the different vowels. For instance, the letter "b" would be cast on the same body with the different vowels —thus: ba, be, bi, bo, bu, and by, and so on in the same manner through the whole alphabet. The case containing the letters was little larger than the ordinary printer's case, containing in addition to the combinations mentioned the words "the" and also "and," and also all the single letters of the alphabet in the same "lower" case arranged as they are in the ordinary manner now employed, while the "upper" or capital case, was the same as those commonly used. There was nothing complex or tedious to learn in the system by the ordinary compositor, who could in a day or two's practice pick up the type as rapidly as by the old system. Most of the words of the English language, which require several motions of the hand to place in type by the common system of typesetting, were reduced to one-half the motions by that system of logotypes. I had an opportunity to witness a day or hour's work by a printer on a case of the type, and also measured up his hour's composition, and found that he had placed in type during the hour 1,700 ems. The printer would have been rated as a slow or ordinary typesetter in most any daily newspaper composing-room in this city, and it was a surprise to the writer—more so when he was informed that the compositor had had only three days' practice on the system and was not yet thoroughly conversant with the system. The system was the invention of a printer named McClure and was known as the "McClure logotype." I have never heard anything further of this system and do not know whether it has come into general use or not, as I have not been engaged in the printing business for some time, but I suppose, like all other new inventions, it was deemed too much of a revolution over the old time-honored methods. But judging from the results of the hour's work I witnessed I should say that two men could easily do the same amount of work with that system of type that three men can do with the ordinary type now in use. The type could be produced as cheaply as ordinary type. The typesetting machines are expensive as to first cost, and are always liable to breakage or getting out of order; but every employer knows that if his printers get out of "fix" their places can be quickly supplied without any extra expense. Judging from my observation at the time I speak of I should imagine that system would be a cheap and valuable economizer of both time and space in a composing-room, especially as it could be applied to both book and job type.

J. HANSON.

Pause Before Annexing Canada.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A great deal has been written in late years concerning annexation with Canada or the development of some policy calculated to bring about better trade relations between the two countries. So far as annexation is concerned Mr. Wiman and Mr. Butterworth have told both countries of the innumerable benefits Canada would receive by adopting such a course, but I have as yet seen no article that treats of the different classes and people in Canada who would be affected by a union with the United States.

To justify my remarks in this letter I refer your readers to an article in your Friday issue entitled "What is the Destiny of Canada"?

To seriously entertain annexation the United States must remember that they have to deal in reality with two people—viz.: the Canadians and the French-Canadians, who differ from each other in as great a degree as do England and France.

Let us treat, first, of the Province of Quebec, which is in reality New France. When Canada was ceded to Great Britain it was stipulated that the French residents should remain French in everything, and with one exception they have done so to the present day. The one exception affects the criminal law, and that is governed by the procedure of Great Britain, the civil code of France being used in civil cases. Then again the Roman Catholic Church is a State institution and those within the inner circle are well aware that little legislation is undertaken without the approval of the ecclesiastic authorities of the Province, and in some cases disputes which should be settled by the people themselves are referred to the Pope of Rome for adjustment. In fact, in Quebec the Church rules everything from the lowest peasant to the highest politician. The farmer must by law give a tenth of what he raises to the Church, and that accounts for the many splendid churches to be seen scattered all over the country, which, otherwise, look barren and uninhabitable. The clergy are extremely wealthy, and it is said that a good Catholic can buy a farm by applying to the priest of his parish who will advance the money, take the land as security, and permit the party to pay it off in installments. It has been noticed that the farms of Protestants offered for sale are generally bought up by Catholics, and seldom by those of their own creed. Then again the educational institutions are entirely under the control of the Catholics, Protestants by agreement having their own schools. Many more instances of church control in Quebec could be given did space permit, but the few given should show to the reader that many unthought of points should be considered before annexation is seriously entertained. Quebec would fight to the bitter end the taking away of any power now held by them, and the free and liberal Government of the United States would not for an instant tolerate Quebec as she now is.

Take now her relations with the other Provinces. In Parliament she holds the balance of power, and it is a strange fact that while the majority of the Provinces are liberal the Dominion Parliament is strongly conservative, and this is brought about by concessions made to the French Canadians whereby their almost entire vote is cast in support of the Conservative party. Occupying as she does, therefore, an "on the fence position," she must naturally be considered a unit in any measure brought before Parliament, for without her vote neither party could pass a measure. On account of the position thus occupied by Quebec a feeling is rapidly growing in the remaining Provinces that a new party is necessary to combat the aggressive attitude of the French, and Protestant meetings are even now being held in Canada protesting against certain sections of the Dominion Government in ratifying concessions granted by the local Legislature of Quebec, chief of which is the paying of an enormous sum of money out of the Provincial Treasury to the Jesuit Society. The result of these meetings will, no doubt, be to formulate a new party, and unless something is done to relieve the strain now existing between the Protestants and Catholics open warfare between these two religious parties is imminent, and in the event of open warfare it would be Quebec against the rest of Canada, and of course the outcome can easily be seen.

Taking all of these points therefore into consideration would it not be well for politicians to cease misleading the people and present the case as it is and in so doing give a quietus for a time to this talk of annexation, unless, of course, it takes a tangible form and emanates from some Government authority?

WILLIAM PIPE.

How He Caught the Thief.

"I'll tell you how I ran down a thief recently," said a man in the Lewiston Police Station. "I lost $30 in money. I did not say a word. I did not even tell my wife. I hardly told myself. The other day, two years after the occurrence, a woman in the neighborhood said: 'By the way, did you ever find out who stole your $30?' I looked her in the face and said, 'I never had until just this minute.' She turned as pale as a ghost, and the result was that she paid me the $30 and interest on the same for two years."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Red Men Banqueted at Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The annual banquet of the Illini Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was held here this evening. A number of the grand officers were present, and members of tribes in Chicago, Bloomington, Freeport, Rockford, Oregon, Polo, and De Kalb.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—OPERA GLASSES, MARKED E. J. H.; Monday evening, Dec. 30; Auditorium. Address F 21, Tribune office.

LOST—AT THE AUDITORIUM MONDAY NIGHT, a diamond scarf pin containing four and two diamonds. A suitable reward will be paid for return to J. K. ARMSBY CO., 39 River-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON ON MONROE-st., between Dearborn and State, leather bag containing purse and keys. $5 reward at Room 8, American Express Building.

LOST—A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED "Brutus and Lucretia." Liberal reward for its return to CHAS. BABSON SOULE, 307 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

LOST—A ROUND SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTON, inscribed initials, "M. C." A liberal reward for return to O. W. RICHARDSON & CO., Wabash-av. and Adams.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, ONE LONG FLAT, one small flat, one small trunk key. Finder will please leave it at 210 West Monroe-st., second flat, immediately and receive reward.

LOST—A LARGE CHAMOIS BAG WITH SMALL bone inside containing a number of diamonds. The finder will be well rewarded for returning them to W. S. EDEN, Palmer House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS MARKET IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATION, doing good all cash trade; cheap rent; good reasons for selling. Also tea, coffee, and butter business; this is a chance seldom offered. Will bear the closest investigation. FREEMAN, 126 Clark-st., Room 19.

AN ACTIVE MAN OF TEN YEARS' PRACTICAL experience would like to invest $6,000 to $10,000 and services in some good business. L 174, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND OLDEST established bakery in Denver, Colo., doing a good business; best location in city; good reasons for selling. Write for particulars. Abel and Company, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESSES in the manufactured metal line in the City of Chicago; buyer must have from thirty to fifty thousand dollars; paying business; ill health compels owner to sell. Address M P 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, all rented; rent $55. H V 54, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE a fine boarding-house will do well to call on us, as we have the finest list of any kind in the city.

BRIGGS & SMITH, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST WATER POWER AND factory site with buildings in the State. BRIGGS & SMITH, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

IF YOU HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN A FIRST-CLASS business in a Western city showing large profits, exclusive privileges, and bearing full investigation, address O 176, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE FOR A business of any description call at THOMAS & CO., offices 5161 State-st., Chicago.

LIKE TO MEET PARTY WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 for restaurant or hotel. Address P 1, Tribune office.

NEAT, CLEAN BUSINESS, $200 A MONTH PROfit; want refined associate with $500; state experience. References. O 145, Tribune office.

TO SECURE A GOOD-PAYING, LEGITIMATE business in any place read Noel's personal.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO BACK A MACHINERY specialty; about forming stock company; only a first-class business-man wanted. Best of references. O 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL MANUFACTURing or other established business, which can bear strictest investigation. Address, stating full particulars, O 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CONFECTIONery, cigar, or school store not over $500; must be a bargain. Address O 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY BOOK AND STATIONERY store in Chicago or a good country town; will pay part in land and part cash. Address N 45, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY CANDY, CONFECTIONERY, cigars, and school supply store, worth $300; owing to sickness. Call at 5351 State-st.

$5,000 FOR A PATENTED DEVICE OF ANY sort, big or little, that I cannot replace and improve clear of infringement; will arrange with responsible manufacturers in any line on small royalties. Parties about to begin specialty work may do well to call on EDWARD J. COLBY, 12 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A COMmission and real estate business doing $40,000 per year; no opposition in this line west of New York City; business increasing rapidly. O 113, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED YORKshire terriers, skye terriers. HARN, 3126 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF TRUST BY a young man 28 years of age, married, and now having a position that requires the charge of nearly two million dollars a year; have several years' office experience and can get a good recommendation from present employer. Address N 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTant not satisfied with present position desires to make a change commencing with Jan. 1. Address M P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK by a young man with experience. N 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or general office work; 15 years' practical experience; salary no object, want permanent position. Good Chicago references. O 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER—BY A young man, aged 22; good city reference; willing to work very reasonable on trial. O 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CASHier and bookkeeper; 10 years' experience; wholesale house. Highest references. P 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETAry or confidential clerk by middle-aged gentleman who has filled such position for years, is conversant with several languages, and commands unexceptionable references. Address P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR THE last five years connected with large New York manufacturing concern as bookkeeper and office man desires a similar position here or anything that will yield a fair living; accustomed to handling large pay rolls. Good references. O 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH GOOD REAL ESTate firm by a hustler; must have living salary. Address O 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; familiar with grain and coal business. All references. P 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANAGER or bookkeeper, etc.; immediate. Address O 138, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER OWNing machine will do copying, envelope addressing, drawing maps, etc., at reasonable rates. K 167, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT salesman who is making a tour of inspection through Washington; merchandise or machinery to sell on commission; samples must be light. Address A. MERCHANT, South Ste. Marie, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in Iowa and Northwest on salary or commission with a first-class house; have had twenty years' experience in the jewelry business; can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address C. E. JOHNSON, 705 Warren-av., for 5 days; after that Lake, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman on the road would like to make arrangements for coming year with some first-class house; eight years' experience. References furnished. N 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling man, wants a position in Illinois and Iowa with some first-class wholesale house: 12 years' experience; A1 city references given. Commission or salary. O 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT SOME reliable Chicago firm in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and surrounding towns; any legitimate line, with a chance of making it a permanent position. References, St. Paul and Chicago. O 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN WITH large business experience, fine personal appearance, and A1 references; would prefer furs or fur garments or cloaks; has no superior as salesman or manager of department in above lines. Address O 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman by young man of 5 years' experience. References. Address O 128, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT on sash and door factory or as estimater in office; am thoroughly practical in all branches of the business, also an expert stair builder. O 157, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman; understands care of horses and carriages, etc. City references. Address O 156, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT coachman; understands the care of sick horses. Highest city references. O 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by man who thoroughly understands his business; careful driver. First-class references. O 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, WELLrecommended colored coachman. O 165, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN ($30) as correspondent, timekeeper, or paymaster. Address O 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF many years' experience as buyer of notions in the wholesale goods house is open for engagement. O 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LONG experience with wholesale trade in Chicago and the Northwest as representative of manufacturers or large dealers; thoroughly posted in groceries. Best of references. O 150, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or clerk in some good business. J 184, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER OWNing machine will do copying, envelope addressing, etc., at home, at reasonable prices. Address G G 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher, experienced. Address T F G, Box 235, Belle Plaine, Ia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGraphic with references, who is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $8. O 122, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT LADY Stenographer and Remington typewriter operator wishes employment for several hours daily. References pass muster. O 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AI STENOGRATHER in first-class house; very highest recommendations from prominent business-men; good penman. O 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY OF 4 YEARS' EXperience as a stenographer and typewriter wishes to make a change the first of the year. O 153, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRAPher; can operate Remington No. 2 and caligraph. Address O 103, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY ONE of long experience who can cut and drapes will go in families or take it home. Address M. L. M., No. 213 North State-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN with good references as nursemaid to accompany a family to New York or the East. Address L., 3359 Washington-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES CAN FIND first-class help of all nationalities, with references, at 3455 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $500 AND FIRST-class references to keep books and assist generally in manufacturing business; position permanent; salary $60; to the right party will lead up to $100. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT ENTRY-CLERK IN clothing-house; young unmarried man; give references. Address O 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASHIER AND CORRESPONDENT; experienced in commission business. J. J. SIDWAY & CO., 79 South Water-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS old, living with parents, to work in office. Address, in own handwriting, O 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, THREE years' experiences, with references. 308 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—WESTERN SALESMAN BY LEADing Philadelphia cigar factory. Salary and expenses guaranteed to a valuable man. Address GUMPERT BROS., 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—IF YOU want a good side line (sample free, weight 8 ounces) send your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED — CITY SALESMAN: MACHINERY oils and lubricating compounds; to solicit consumers; liberal commission to the right party; only those who have experience and an established trade will please address, with particulars, HUSTLER, P. O. Drawer 198, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL on commission, a full line of infant turns and child's McKay sewed shoes. Address with reference, FOLMER & CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SPOOL COTTON SALESMAN AC-quainted with retail dry goods trade in Kansas to travel for spool cotton house; also salesman acquainted with South Dakota and Nebraska; state age, experience, whether married or single, and give references. Address P.-O. Box 643.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN ON COMMISSION, state experience. O 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALESmen. The Globe Clothing House, 229 and 231 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MATTRESS AND bedding salesman to take our goods as side line. O 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN QUEENSWARE manufacturer offers paying side line to a few good salesmen; 3 small samples. Call or address ROBERT YOUNG, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 103.

WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN OF ABILITY TO handle a line of goods in general use by all users of steam; one having an extensive railroad trade preferred. Address Box 67, Post-Office, stating experience and salary expected.

WANTED—A FIRSTCLASS CIGAR SALESMAN for Wisconsin and Northern Michigan; one that is acquainted with the trade. Address, with full particulars, P 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SHOE clerk. 426 West Madison-st. Call at 7 o'clock today.

WANTED—PARTY ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING school supplies. C. G. WHEELER, 149 Lake-st.

WANTED—DRUG TRAVELER WITH ESTABlished trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, 147 Lake.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUNK-BOX MAKER; steady job. Address Box 206, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS TO STAY AWAY from Chicago Strike. Union.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LINING CUTTER for neckwear. JAMES MCCOUBACH & CO., 252 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—ACTIVE BRASS POLISHER AND buffer Thursday morning, 8 to 10. Olmsted Mfg. Co., over 18 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN on tracings; must be thoroughly experienced and competent; no boys. 619 Rialto Building.

Boys.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOY TO SLEEP AND work in drug store; must come well recommended. Call at 3038 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—3 BOYS TO INCLOSE CIRCULARS. Apply Thursday at 7 a. m. to Collier Co., 89 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART OFFICE BOY; wages $2.50 per week; call between 9 and 10 a. m., Jan. 2, 1890. C. F. SLAUGHTER & CO., 51 to 55 Dearborn-st., Room C.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW HONEST AND INTELLIgent persons to take orders in this and surrounding towns on "Stanley in the Wilds of Africa, and How He Rescued Emin Pasha." The intrepid Hero has just returned to civilization. Public interest in him is at fever heat. This is the Stanley book the people want. Send 40 cents for outfit, and be the first in the field, or write immediately for full particulars, terms, etc. Agents are just coining money. Write quick. FRANKLIN PUBLISHING CO., Box 920, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—THIRTY YOUNG MEN, FIFTEEN TO twenty years of age, to learn to feed cylinder press. Good opportunity for steady young men to secure permanent employment and good wages. Bright young men can learn to do the work in a few days. Apply at once with recommendations to RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 148 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THREE ENERGETIC MEN TO HANdle an article of great value to physicians and embalmers; parties possessing a good medical education preferred; must be able to give whole time to the business; no canvassing for books. References required. For particulars call or address O. W. CLOSE, 321 Wabash-av., city.

WANTED—BY THE AMERICAN CASH REGISter Co., two first-class canvassing agents in city; successful, industrious men only; state references. O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 CITY CANVASSERS AT ONCE. Call at Room 720, 218 La Salle-st., between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED — FOUR EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful advertising solicitors to solicit advertisements for a first-class publication. Call upon EDMUND W. BALLANTINE, Manager Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures, Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSworth's Combination System of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the FARNSWORTH CO., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SOLICITOR BY A PRODUCE COMmission house, an experienced man as solicitor; must have acquaintance and ability to influence consignments. Address O 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS TIMEKEEPER for woodworking factory; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, with references, O 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY OR SELL SUITS and overcoats on easy payments. Call at 97 Adams-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor for a trades' journal. Apply MEYENBERG & CO., 22, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CITY BUYER for an established dry goods and hardware business. Address O 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ADDRESS wrappers from Dion's Agency book and assist in general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected; must write a plain and rapid hand. Address O 161, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 2, AD-ams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—2 palatial modern houses north of 33d-st., with large grounds; $180,000; $140,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, in splendid order; large amount of money has recently been expended on it; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very fine new house, with large lot; one of the most beautiful and costly houses in Chicago.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Elegant modern house, near 33d-st.; extra well built; one of Burnham & Root's best designs; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house near 35th-st., with lot 82x180 ft., and brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house, designed by Cobb & Frost; perfect interior plan; $80,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New house, near 33d-st., with lot 25x124 ft., and brick barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 34th-st., with brick barns; $27,000.
CORNER HOUSE—With lot 46x174 ft.; a beautiful house; in first-class order throughout; $27,500.
CORNER HOUSE—Built one year ago; with 51x 81x164 ft.; east and south front, and brick barn; $25,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine stone house, finished in mahogany, oak, cherry, and other selected woods; very expensive interior; lot 60 ft. front; fine brick barn; $40,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, heated by steam; finely decorated in oil and water colors; lot, 40 ft. front.
GROVELAND-AV.—Two modern houses, near 33d-st.; $10,500; $11,500.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION;
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots
convenient to Illinois Central
and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved,
and trees planted.
$50 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $250 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—
A LOT ON FIFTH-AV.,
NEAR POLK-ST.,
ONLY $300 PER FOOT.
WORTH $500 PER FOOT.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH—
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THESE.
200 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-third-st.
120 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST., 80X 160 feet; only $450 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE house, $17,000; steam heat; will take improved, well located, $6,000, part payment.
GEO. A. MONTAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. STORE, EAST FRONT, near Harrison; lot 25 feet front; price $40,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Harrison, with frame improvements; only $2,600 per ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, Michigan-av., near 22th-st.; $15,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MODERN BRICK AND stone front residence, corner Rhodes-av. and 32d-st.; will be sold cheap. OWNER, 81 South Clark-st., Room 64.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL TO BUILDERS OR INVEST-ors, 24 lots, including two corners, on Fullerton-av., 4 blocks west of Halsted; available for store or flats; all or part at a bargain. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO suit—6 stores, Nos. 580 to 590 North Clark-st., renting for $2,400 per year; lot 100x150; price only $40,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE CORNERS, FULLER-ton-av., corner of Lincoln-av. JOHN A. PHILLIPS, 101 Washington-st., Room 32.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE KENWOOD VACANT.
LEXINGTON-AV., NORTH OF 39TH-ST.
EAST FRONT, 100X164 TO 18-FOOT ALLEY.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NO INCUMBRANCE; AN-TE-FIRE ATTRACTION; INVESTIGATE THIS; MONEY TALKS; REMEMBER.
PRICE, $10,000.
ADDRESS O 41, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—
The best bargain in rock-face, south front, 9-room modern residence in Hyde Park; oil finish throughout, hand-carved cabinet mantels, electric lighting in gas; hardwood trim; tile vestibule. This residence is just finished, has every convenience, is near both cable and railroad. Easy terms.
J. A. COLEMAN,
303 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OR lots south side, elegant stone and brick house, 12 rooms; hardwood finish; near Madison Park station. Owner, O 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV. AND 49TH-ST., 100 ft. 7 in. by 125 ft.; fine investment.
GORDON & HECKMAN,
80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; BEST COR-ner now in market; 100 feet corner of 63d-st. Also two lots on 63d-st., near to this corner, at a special bargain.
Come today to my branch office, 6300 Cottage Grove-av., take coupe with me, and see property.
E. P. HUTCHINGS.

FOR SALE—100X160 FEET MICHIGAN-AV., COR-ner 50th-st.; also 100x160 ft., Indiana-av., corner 50th-st.; ground high and dry; only $15 per ft.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON BOWEN-AV., EAST OF VIN-cennes, opposite Judge Longenecker's new home; 25 to 77½ feet (any number of feet); lower than anything on this fine line for short avenues on terms.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-av., 150x161 feet, near Forty-ninth-st.; only $125 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON BERKELEY-AV., NEAR 41ST-st.—New 2-story and cellar brick and stone house, with new and elegant carpet, chamber and kitchen furniture; all for $4,000; easy terms.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BRAGAIN—40 ACRES IN CALU-men region for quick sale.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—
Two new, elegant cottage corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location.
D. C. STRONG,
16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BROWN stone front; 9 rooms; modern; on Rhode-av. (Vincennes-av.); open; easy terms; only $7,500; see it.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON THE South Side—60x161 feet, Wabash-av., corner 42d-st.; only $85 per foot; will not sell parts.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER RHODES-AV. AND 72D-ST., 100x125 ft., cheap.
GORDON & HECKMAN,
80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN HYDE PARK—
40 or 80 acres, high ground, on 83d-st., just west of Cottage Grove-av.; the cheapest acres in the market.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE KENWOOD, VACANT—
Lexington-av., north of 36th-st.; front, 100x164 to 18-ft. alley; all improvements; no incumbrance; ante-fire abstract; investigate this; money talks; remember. Price, $10,000. Address O 14, Tribune.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOUSE ON THE boulevard? Neatest, cheapest, and best stone-front for $7,000; 343 Oakwood; 8 rooms; modern; easy terms; see it.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., N. W. CORNER 46th-st., 75x140 feet; $100 a foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL-road, Maple-av. and 54th-st., near Brookdale station; water piped and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $225 to $750 per lot; on easy payments. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Fifty-fifth-st.; only $55; all improvements paid.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$600, ¼ CASH—TWO LOTS AT PARK Side. Call at my house today. 3556 Jefferson-av.

FOR SALE — GRAND BOULEVARD — MODERN 2-story and brick; 10 rooms; bath; gas; fine lot; $9,000; price, $10,000.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—CHOICE VACANT LOT, 75x245, east front; Woodlawn-av., near 49th-st., elegant residence and grounds on either side.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN DETACHED HOUSES,
PARK END.
Adjoining South Park, two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av., at 63d-st.; new building or built to order, and finished before May 1; from $5,500 up; $1,000 cheaper than you can buy. Stone sidewalks and fine improvements going in. Everything first-class. Lots for sale; easy terms. Office on property.
LINCOLN BROOKE, Room 45, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN HYDE PARK, $1,200 PER acre if sold at once; ready to subdivide.
GORDON & HECKMAN,
80, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60X161 FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR 42th-st.; only $65 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—25X100 FEET ON 37th State-st., near Fifty-fifth at 650.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW KENWOOD STONE FRONT, only $8,500; $1,500 or more cash, balance easy, 6 per cent; location, Lake-av., at 45th-st.; very choice; one block to Kenwood depot (Illinois Central) and club-house. Send for circular or call; will build there to suit.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—125X137 FT. CORNER CALUMET-AV. and 47th-st.; this is a choice corner and a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 5835 ROSALIE-COURT; NEW 2-story modern house, 30 ft.; $6,500. R. A. ULRICH & SON, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV. LOT, NEAR 63D-ST.; only one left at $65 per foot; 25 feet.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—260X160 FT., PRAIRIE-AV., COR. 31ST-st.; also 260x160 ft., Calumet-av. cor. 31st-st; ground high and dry; only $12 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—50 FEET ON EVANS-AV. north of 63d-st; one block from cable-cars; price, $2,500.
J. Q. HOTT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 30X161 FT., NEAR 41ST-st.; only $85 per ft.; a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—100X165 ON LAKE-AV. (near 55th-st.), with buildings; $11,500.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., JUST SOUTH OF 39th-st., 80x132 ft.; a bargain.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Choice — WOODLAWN RIDGE
Choice — Presents the appearances of property that has been preserved to take precedence among particular persons and is proverbial for permanent popularity. A pleasing perspective is presented in the present improvements to practical people who prefer perfect appointments. Intersected by Ellis, Myrtle, Drexel, Lincoln, Woodlawn, Lexington, Greenwood, Maryland-avs., between 60th and 61th-sts.
Residence — Trees, stone sidewalks, boulevard lamps, gas, water, and sewer mains and macadamized streets now complete. Easy terms, popular prices. A member of fine corners still for sale. Cottage Grove Cable or I. C. R. R. trains.
Residence — W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Property — 156 and 158 La Salle-st.
Property — Woodlawn Station, I. C. R. R.
Property — 6320 Cottage Grove-av.,
60th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
Lots and houses in our beautiful and popular subdivision at Stony Island-av., 76th to 77th-sts., south of Jackson Park. First-class improvements, location, and transportation.
PRICES.
Lots—$500 to $1,250.
Houses—$3,000; easy payments.
Call for free tickets, plats, and information. Agent at our branch office (cor. 76th-st. and railroad tracks, Grand Crossing) daily to show property.
S. F. CLONKRITZ & CO.,
144 La Salle-st.
And cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
VINCENNES-AV.,
N. W. COR. BOULEVARD-PLACE (ONE BLOCK NORTH OF 47TH-ST.), 140X150; $30 PER FT. BELOW THE MARKET; STREET IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
COR. DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON-STS.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD.
The best, most handsome, east front, rock face, 10-room residences on Lake-av.; every modern convenience, elegantly finished; some sold cheap at $11,000 and $12,000; stop at Lake-av. and 46th-st.; see the finest row of detached houses in Kenwood; only a few left; get one while you can.
J. A. COLEMAN,
303 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
57TH-ST.,
N. W. COR. ELLIS-AV., 158X212,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE—ON 53D-st., 5 minutes from station; 9-story stone front, 15 rooms; 2 bath rooms and laundry; good barn; lot 40x 154; all in fine order. A property worth $18,000; can be bought now for $12,000. Easy payments. For card for inspection and for particulars apply to
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 51ST-st., 70x306 feet; two fronts; only $15,000.
E. S. HAWLEY, 125 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A SUBDIVISION
OF 12 ACRES HAVING A
VINCENNES-AV. FRONTAGE
at the
STRONG POINT
made by the intersection of
VINCENNES-AV., HALSTED AND 87TH-STS.,
SOUTH AUBURN.
Refer to your map and think!
PRICE, $40,000; ¼ CASH.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO.,
126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-sts.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 137 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $1,600 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements in good location; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 61 at Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—5, 6 AND 10 ROOM modern brick and frame residences; all conveniences; perfectly graded streets; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 61 at Ferry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AUBURN PARK—5, 6 AND 10 ROOM modern brick and frame residences; all conveniences; perfectly graded streets; also a subdivision; handsome, large shade trees in front; convenient to two depots; low fare; easy terms.
A. COLEMAN,
303 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & S. I. R. R.; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $525 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WRIGHT AND 58TH-STS.—2 Large frame house, well built; all improvements in street; a bargain at $5,750; very easy terms; see it and say would take part in trade.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—4-ROOM COTTAGE ON EASY PAY-ments on Sherman-st., near 53d; accessible by C. & I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; waterpipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO MODERN houses, south front, 67th-st., near Stewart-av.; at $5,000 and $6,000.
B. M. FOX,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ADJ. DEPOT AT CHICA-go Lawn, on 67th-st., at $1,250; call for list of 2s, 4, and 10 acre tracts in Hyde Park and Lake.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30X160 FEET, ON YALE-ST., N. W. corner Seventy-seventh-st., only $15, near street-cars. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—N. W. COR. BEL-mont and Evanston-avs., 171x155 feet; this is choice property and we are the exclusive agents for sale of same. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WELLINGTON-ST., NEAR LAKE Shore-drive, 50x150 feet; bargain.
GORDON & HECKMAN,
80, 115 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A beautiful home in Oak Park; new and modern; location very best; terms to suit; must be sold. O 103, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres n. e. cor. Johnson-av and 83d-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ½ mile east of depot at crossing of Indiana, Illinois and Wabash R. R.s., at $1,000; a splendid investment.
40 acres, 87th and W. 48th-sts., just south of the Stickney tract, with brick house and frame barn, at $450.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth; C. T. R. R. (Belt) passes through a corner of the tract; only $250 per acre.
10 acres, Hillside-av. and 40th-st., at $1,000.
5 acres, Oakley-av. and 67th-st., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
10 acres, 67th-st. and California-av., at $1,200.
20 acres at Fernwood—Halsted and 104th-sts., at $500.
10 acres, 69th-st. and Blanchard-av., at $1,250.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, Sec. 25, 37, 14; 15 lots on Loomis-st., between 77th and 78th. N 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
AT FERNWOOD,
on the Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R., on 103d-st., just west of State, 15 acres near the station, only $1,500 per acre.
EASY TERMS. RELEASE CLAUSE.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, S. ½, S. ½, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 29, 37, 14; $850 if sold this week.
J. D. ALLEN, Room 23, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, CHICAGO'S beautiful north shore suburb, a number of desirable business and vacant lots; prices reasonable and terms attractive. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES JOINING THE STICKNEY tract offered by owner for a few days at a bargain. O 141, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A FARM? IF SO there is a chance of a life time: 248 acres with two complete sets of buildings in fine condition; farm well tile drained, near county line; 45 miles from Chicago in Illinois; cheap railroad rates; a fine dairy or horse farm; never before offered for sale. Can be divided if desired. $6,500. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BARGAIN—CHOICE IM-proved farm; clear, perfect title; good house, barn, etc.; Garfield, Co., Kas.; 80 acres. 97 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE IMPROVED farm near town in Illinois; will take dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing. O 146, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR SOME big bargains in realty at superior, 9% basis. Address, for list next five days, DOR. & REYNOLDS, 5131 Cornell-av., Hyde Park, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS ON W. 37TH, W. W. Jackson, W. Monroe, W. Adams, W. Congress, W. Harrison, and all cross streets between 12th and Madison, west of California-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—DWELLING EAST OF WABASH and north of 58th worth about $10,000.
Wanted, a bargain on North Side, east of Clark and north of Chicago-av. 164 Randolph-st., Room 5.
GEO. B. HIGH.

WANTED—TO BUY—A MODERN HOUSE, DE-tached; south or eastern exposure; stable, or room for one; worth $15,000 to $20,000. West Side; give particulars and price or no attention paid to answers. N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSES, FLATS, and lots. If we can suit our customers on prices we can sell. Send us your list of properties for sale. Will advise with you as to prices. SAMUEL POLKEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—20 TO 25 LOTS BETWEEN WESTERN and Ashland-avs. and 55th-st. and the river. Give location and terms. O 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROUND FOR SEVEN LEASED 99 years.
A. J. MONTAGUE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—CHOICE HOUSES FOR CUSTOMERS: $5,000, $7,500, $10,000, $20,000.
A. J. MONTAGUE,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—
Good 2-flat brick buildings, West Side, that we can sell from $4,000 to $7,500; want good renting property; we are having good inquiry for bargains.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—$15,000 TO $25,000.
A. J. MONTAGUE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — HANDSOME, NEAR-BY South Side suburban residence in part for city property, clear, well located lots; also farms for houses or merchandise. O 144, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE LOTS, RESIDENCE, OR CLEAR farm for clothing, dry-goods, grocery, or any good business. O 145, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE LOTS ON STATE-ST., near 38th, for flat building worth $5,000 to $7,000; cheap farm and grazing lands in Nebraska and Colorado for city improved lots. 164 Randolph-st., Room 5. GEO. B. HIGH.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES FARM LAND NEAR county seat for a business. Box 281, Rensselaer, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN GOOD NEBRASKA farm for half interest in good restaurant. Address O 84, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FRAME HOUSES, 6 AND 9 rooms, for farms, Western lands, or improved country property; houses are at Clyde, on Burlington Railroad, seven miles from Court-House. What have you? Address N 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$115,000 BUSINESS BLOCK, AND $10,000 in cash in Kansas City, Mo., for merchandise. N. A. BAYLOR, New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE AND farm for cattle, horses, etc. Box 75, Frankfort, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE IN EX-change for standard upright piano. O 111, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—
House to move; 117 S. Horne-av.; $125.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ARE YOU DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A REAL estate or building loan at bottom rate? Call and get my terms, rates, etc. FREDERICK S. BAKER, 90 Washington-st.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 105 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT; 7 PER CENT; SOME 8 PER CENT mortgages on West Side property; $500 to $2,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

GREENEBAUM SONS
Will loan 5 and 6% on Chicago real estate
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 6% and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and suburbs; no delay. Large fund on hand seeking investments; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates; 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 152 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 30 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORT-gages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IM-PROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & STEVENS, 101 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE AMOUNTS ON city real estate at 5 AND 5½ PER CENT.
SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & SAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RAN-dolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND second mortgages.
JAMES LINDEN,
302 Tacoma Building.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; city property; principals preferred. P 9, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 15, 84 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, mercnandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collaterals.

FOR SALE—
If you want a WHOLLY DETACHED 2-story flat of 8 rooms below and 7 above, containing EVERY modern convenience, situated in a CHOICE West Side neighborhood, at a price that WILL NET you 11 per cent, buy the above. Mere "lookers" NEED NOT ANSWER, for I MEAN BUSINESS. Address O 149, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 92 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than manufacturers' cost; we pay cash for silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies' business confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN, $1,000 AND UPWARDS, AT Mutual rates. Send us your applications.
SAM'L POLKEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,500 TWO MONTHS ON good second mortgage paper (suburban improved); large equity; will pay $50 for accommodation; abstract and attorney's written opinion of title. O 140, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Session for advanced pupils, 2 hours, 12 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

BANJO CORRECTLY TAUGHT BY NOTE AT RES-idence; 12 years' experience; best city references; select music and instruments. Studio, 150 Illinois-st. PROF. J. L. ROBINSON.

BROWNE, PITMAN, GRAHAM, OR MUNSON Shorthand; exercises in textbook corrected for 50c; private lessons 50c. WM. MARK, 627, 112 Clark-st.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 92 LOOMIS-ST.—Established 1867. Only a very new and easy method of musical instruction given and are made good performers on piano, violin, banjo, or guitar in one term. Inspection evenings if desired. For catalogue address J. H. MACDONALD, President.

CLASSES IN FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN by experienced teacher. 92 24th-st.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE INSTRUC-tion. Address, for circular, Room 928 Chicago Opera-House Building, to PROF. L. S. DE SAINTE-FOY.

GERMAN LESSONS BY EXPERIENCED TEACH-er at pupil's or teacher's residence; new method; rapid progress; terms moderate. Highest references. Address P 7, Tribune office.

ITALIAN AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av., art of singing for opera, concert, church, or drawing-room taught; voices examined free. D. R. SCHWERIN, late of Milan, Paris, and Berlin, director.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING and writing, day and night. 70 State-st. Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co., 70 State-st.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 79 State-st., cor. Monroe. Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversation a specialty. Native teachers only. Highest references. Trial lessons free. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WANTED—EVENING PUPILS IN ARITHMETIC and bookkeeping; terms reasonable. Call or address E. R., 1911 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PUPILS TO INSTRUCT IN THE French language; best pronunciation guaranteed; charges moderate. MAXIME BONNET, 93 S. Sangamon-st.

MUSICAL.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH MUSICAL talent for churches and all occasions promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Chicago Musical Bureau, 189 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CHORUS GENTLEMEN AND LA-dies. Apply at stage door Chicago Opera-House Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Bring music.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; private residences purchased. Inquire personally. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 89 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., in a North Side boarding-house, containing 14 rooms and all conveniences; rent only $75 including barn; within 15 minutes' walk of center of city; price moderate to immediate purchaser. Address H 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF EIGHT-ROOM flat on easy terms, with or without chickering upright piano; furniture all new. O 135, Tribune.

GREAT MORTGAGE SALE. 504, 505, 508, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park. An immense stock of furniture, stoves, etc., sold regardless of value. Don't miss this sale. Easy payments. Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FUR-niture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. 325 Calumet-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GYPSY QUEEN, CLAIRVOYANT—BUSINESS MEDIUM and palm reader; satisfaction guaranteed. 45 S. Morgan-st.

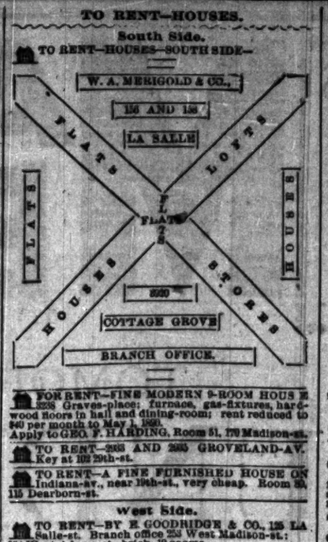
MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOY-ant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and assists in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune-teller, and healer. 45 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE—



FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 2336 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890.
Apply to GEO. P. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2032 AND 2035 GROVELAND-AV. Key at 102 29th-st.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED HOUSE ON Indiana-av., near 20th-st., very cheap. Room 35, 115 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st. Branch office 253 West Madison-st.:
501 West Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms.....$45
222 South Morgan-st., stone-front, 10 rooms.....35
404 West Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms and barn.....30
389 South Leavitt-st., brick, 10 rooms.....25
350 Warren-av., frame, 10 rooms.....20
18 O'Brien-st., frame, 7 rooms and barn.....15
320 West Lake-st., frame, 7 rooms and barn.....20
147 E. Hayes-av., frame, 7 rooms and cottage.....15
461 West Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms.....45
74 West Congress-st., brick, 8 rooms.....30
470½ West Adams-st., stone front residence, 10 rooms; modern improvements; will be put in first-class order; low rent to good tenant.

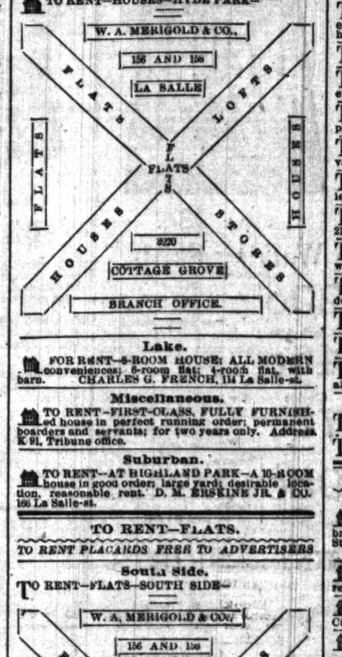
TO RENT—339 WARREN-AV. AND 943 WEST Monroe-st.; dining-room and kitchen or parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood. Rent low. H. POTWIN, 230 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—113 HONORE-ST., HOUSE OF 9 rooms; rent very low.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 ELEGANT NEW 9-ROOM BRICK houses on the southwest corner of Warren-av. and Robey-sts., just finished; all modern conveniences and improvements. Inquire of owner, 295 Warren-av.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES—HYDE PARK—



TO RENT—FINE 10-ROOM HOUSE, 5 BATHS, 2 laundries, 2 furnaces, 2 refrigerators, 2 sets of range, 2 sets of gas-fixtures, 2 sets of hardwood finish, 2 sets of mantels, 2 sets of grates, 2 sets of tiles, 2 sets of electric bells, 2 sets of speaking tubes, 2 sets of burglar-alarms, 2 sets of window-screens, 2 sets of weights, 2 sets of shades, 2 sets of gas-logs, 2 sets of hot-water heaters, 2 sets of stationary washtubs, 2 sets of hot and cold water, 2 sets of sliding doors, 2 s

ALREADY TALKING OF 1892

THE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES IN THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Stories and Guesses—Blaine Said to Be in the Race—The Maine Statesman Will Not Repeat the Mistake of 1888—John Sherman, Too, Will Be Heard From at the Proper Time—Some Decidedly Breezy Political Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—[Kansas City Times, (Dem.).]—Doubtless with the full approbation of their chief the Blaine contingent have already commenced feeling the Republican pulse through the newspapers concerning the candidacy of Mr. Blaine for the Presidential nomination in 1892, and they have practically thrown the Blaine banner to the breeze. While the essential fact is no surprise, some little curiosity is expressed in public circles at the National Capital to understand why this move has been made on the political chess-board at so early a period in the Harrison Administration, and also why the effort is put forth to make it appear that President Harrison will rest content with a single term and have no objection to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Those who are familiar with the methods of the Maine statesman and his henchmen, and can read somewhat between the lines, draw the inference that this is the first movement of a strategical plan of operations whereby President Harrison shall be made to understand that, come what may, he cannot receive a renomination in 1892, and that he had best fall into the Blaine line at the outset. Moreover, it serves notice not alone upon President Harrison and his Cabinet but upon the Republicans in the Senate and House that Mr. Blaine's acceptance of the portfolio of the State Department carried no agreement whereby Mr. Blaine stipulated, directly or indirectly, not to enter the lists of 1892 as a candidate for the Presidential nomination as against all comers.

Again, it is generally understood that Secretary Blaine is restive over the cavalier manner in which the President has commonly treated his recommendations for consular and diplomatic appointments, and being unwilling to have his promises protested back upon him in wholesale manner, he now proposes to fasten the responsibility where it properly belongs, and let the President bear the brunt of the dissatisfaction. To this end his immediate friends and counselors explain to disappointed officeseekers that it is not Mr. Blaine's fault: that he has sent in their names to the White House for consular appointments, but the President has not acted upon them and therefore he alone is responsible; that if Mr. Blaine were President their claims would be recognized, but that this is the personal administration of Gen. Harrison, which must be borne with until the time rolls around for holding another national convention, and in the meantime see to it that the Plumed Knight shall have his own again.

All this fully vindicates and proves the correctness of the predictions made by the correspondent that Mr. Blaine had by no means given up the idea of again seeking the Presidential nomination, and that the plan of campaign in that regard made in 1888, when Mr. Blaine isolated himself on the European Continent, the better, as supposed, to allow his supporters to manipulate the Chicago Convention, will not be repeated. That plan miscarried fearfully, simply because it comprehended the killing off of all other rival aspirants and presupposed that the action of the convention would be of a nature to lay the Presidential nomination at the feet of Mr. Blaine as an act of homage rather than a concession. That Mr. Blaine could easily have obtained the nomination is admitted on all sides, but he wanted it to come his way, with the heads of all the "St. John the Baptist" rivals brought him neatly piled on a charger. The game did not work, for John Sherman, William B. Allison, and others declined to succumb, and the outcome was Benjamin Harrison, notwithstanding the manipulations of Steve Elkins, Dick Kerens, Joe Manley, William Walter Phelps, et id omne genus.

History, however, is not likely to repeat itself in this particular. Moreover it is understood at Washington that John Sherman still entertains the hope that he will yet reach the Presidential nomination as a rounding up of his public career. He is only seven years older than Mr. Blaine, and it is conceded that he is in much better physical condition than the Maine statesman. He will be 69 years of age in 1892, only four years older than Mr. Buchanan, and but two years older than William Henry Harrison when the latter were nominated for the Presidency. Senator Sherman is not afflicted with Bright's disease, nor susceptible to lumbago or sunstroke, and unless physical or mental misfortune shall happen to him in the meantime it is more than probable he will be again at the fore of the Republican convention of 1892 to contest Mr. Blaine's sympathetic play for the Presidential nomination. Gen. Harrison may also have something said for him on that occasion, but just how much is for the future to determine.

The leading Democrats in Senate and House are a unit in expressing the hope that Mr. Blaine may be nominated in 1892. They are entirely satisfied with the political outlook for the campaign three years hence, believing that a Democratic President will be chosen beyond all doubt or peradventure, but they prefer Mr. Blaine because they conceive that he will be more easily beaten than any other possible nominee of the Republican party. They realize that the Maine statesman, above all others, cannot receive the united support of his party. In fact, the events of the Harrison Administration being considered, they are clearly of opinion that no Republican nominee possible to divine, at this juncture at least, can bring to his support the party strength to the extent that Benjamin Harrison was fortunate enough to receive in the campaign of 1888. The Harrisonian dogma that "God did it" is not acknowledged by the trinity of Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley, nor yet by the machine politicians, who subscribe preferably to the view expressed by Napoleon Bonaparte, that "God is always on the side of the heaviest artillery."

DOWN WITH THE SURPLUS.

Many Millions for Tribute and Several Millions for Pacific Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—When Harry Phillips, one of the Pension-Office employés under the late Corporal Tanner, of generous memory, celebrated his rerating with a dinner at one of the hotels here, and Tanner drank that memorable toast about "Confusion to the Surplus," it was regarded as a foolish thing, and little attention was paid to it. But there is a decided disposition manifested in the Congress to regard the surplus as something that ought to be got rid of in any way except by the reduction of taxes.

It does not crop out alone in such measures as the bill to refund the direct taxes which Senator Morrill has brought forward, nor in the bettered Education bill that Blair has included in his budget of crankeries. The bundle of public building bills, in both Houses, is an indication of a feeling that an overflowing Treasury can be most satisfactorily emptied by Senators and Representatives by plundering it after it has been unnecessarily and wickedly gorged with illgotten taxes, rather than by so amending the laws as to remove the temptation to make wanton and extravagant expenditures.

It is apparent that Senator Dolph has come to the conclusion that the surplus is illimitable, and that the people who made it are inclined to have it spent on the great Northwest. He has introduced a great many bills, and they indicate a willingness to spend the taxes of the people freely that is a revelation of Senatorial generosity. One of these bills is a proposition that the United States shall give to the State of Oregon five townships in and about the neighborhood of Crater Lake for a public park, the State to maintain this park after the grant has been made. Another bill gives to the city of The Dalles a part of The Dalles military reservation, also to be a public park. Neither of these bills takes any money out of the Treasury, but each deprives the Government of land that might be sold to put money into the Treasury. His bill "to provide for fortifications and other seacoast defenses" is a "thunderer." It asks for an appropriation of $126,377,800, to be available in three years, to construct defenses at all the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the lake ports, and on the Gulf of Mexico. A gun factory to cost $1,000,000 and to be erected on the Pacific coast is to come out of the appropriation.

It is apparently for the purpose of establishing one of the fortifications that are to cost a part of this $126,000,000 that the Senator has introduced another bill to authorize the purchase of a site on Puget Sound without stating even an approximate price for the lands to be picked out. Then he has a third bill appropriating $1,000,000 to be used in the purchase of sites for fortifications where sites have not already been reserved or acquired. To provide Portland with a public building he has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000. He asks also for another public building at Salem, Ore., but it is only to cost the small sum of $100,000, which seems insignificant after one has read the Fortifications bill.

A little bill upon which no computation of cost has been attempted is one that provides a retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers of the army. It proposes that any private soldier or non-commissioned officer who has served twenty-five years may be retired with 75 per cent of the pay of his rank. An enlisted man who has served twenty years and been disabled in the line of duty may be retired on the same terms as to retired pay. A second section of the bill allows any enlisted man who served one year in the War of the Rebellion, either as officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, and who had completed twenty years of service, continuous or otherwise, to be retired at 75 per cent of his pay at retirement.

There is an insignificant little bill from the same Senator asking for the delivery to the State of Washington of ordnance stores of the value of $12,398.55, borrowed by Oregon during the Nez Percés war of 1877, and not returned. A larger one is a bill appropriating $3,296,658.81 to pay a balance said to be due to claimants in Oregon and Washington for losses in the Indian wars of 1855-'6. Still another and generous bill is one of which there is no computation of cost. It proposes that "every person who joined, assisted, or was associated with the military forces of the United States" in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington during the Nez Percés, Bannock, and Shoshone wars in 1877 and 1878, and not heretofore paid by the United States, shall be paid at the rate of $3 a day for their services. All persons who performed services not of a military character, and who have not yet been paid, are invited to present their bills to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to pay as much as he sees fit. All persons wounded or disabled in the service in these wars are to be entitled to the be nefits of the pension laws.

This is not all that Senator Dolph has found to offer by way of reducing the surplus. He has one bill to pay $38,140.75 for claims for Indian depredations recognized in a treaty with Rogue River Indians in 1853. A larger one is a bill to appropriate $5,000,000 to pay Indian depredation claims investigated by the Secretary of the Interior and by him reported to the Congress. A modest bill to authorize the payment to Oregon of $13,845.84 "for supplies furnished to the soldiers," date not mentioned, is the last of the budget so far as ascertained. Here is a summary, with allowances for those bills on which no careful computations have been made:

Five township sites in Oregon, say	$ 25,000
The Dallas Park, cheap at	1,000
For seacoast defenses	126,000,000
Site for fortifications on Puget Sound, perhaps	500,000
To purchase sites for fortifications	1,000,000
Portland, public building	500,000
Salem, public building	100,000
New retired list, probably not less annually, at the lowest estimate, than	1,000,000
Ordnance stores to be returned to Washington	12,398
Indian depredation balances	3,296,658
Cost of the Indian wars, new settlement, say	5,000,000
Rogue River depredations	38,140
To pay a lot of Indian depredation claims	5,000,000
Supplies furnished to soldiers	13,845
Total	$142,586,041

And the session of the Congress is not yet a month old.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

The Sentiment Growing Among Conservatives as Well as Liberals.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The excitement caused by Senator Call's resolution in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States has not subsided. It increases if anything, although not so openly displayed. Cablegrams from Madrid tend to keep up the anxiety, showing that the prevalent opinion in the mother country is that the United States Government, although appearing to be indifferent, is aiming at annexation. The Liberal party in Spain is taking advantage of the situation, and is pressing the Government to grant Cuba all the liberties and privileges she claims, and thus secure her fidelity and defeat the purposes of the annexationists.

In Cuba Mr. Call's motion has taken hold not only of the professed annexationists, who are in larger numbers here than is generally supposed, but also of the vast majority of the Cuban people, who profoundly believe that it was presented in the Senate in accordance with some secret resolution passed in the Pan-American Congress, which is the bete noire of the loyal Spanish party.

The hidalgos, believing Spain to be still the Spain of the fifteenth century, never cease to declare that the ever-faithful island is not for sale; that there is not enough treasure in the world to buy her; that force cannot take her; that Spain would spend her last dollar and sacrifice her last soldier to maintain the integrity of her territory. They contemptuously ignore the possibility of Cuba's going over to the United States of her own accord. Yet the party in favor of such action is growing every day. It embraces all the liberal and discontented elements of the population, with a powerful nucleus in the old Republican party, which has made so many efforts to establish the independence of the island. All now see their only hope in the United States. They claim that Mr. Blaine, well aware of the impotence of Spain, is convinced that before long Cuba will enter the American confederation, where her commercial interests and political aspirations lie.

The plundering and ruinous administration of the employés whom the Spanish Government sends to Cuba has greatly increased public discontent and has converted into ardent annexationists a large number of rich Spaniards belonging to the Conservative party, who see their fortunes melting away through the steady depreciation of property of all kinds. All these disaffected elements only need to be united under a strong hand to make the annexation sentiment of the country tell. Then Cuba would fall as naturally to the United States as the ripe pear to the ground. One of the strongest incentives of the patriotic annexationist to union with their great neighbor is that their fair island may thereby be saved from the grasp of the negroes and the fate of Hayti and San Domingo to which it is tending.

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN SUNLIGHT.

Grand Effects as Produced by Electricity in the Lighting of the Auditorium Hall.

The glorious beauty of the Auditorium has been the theme of every one among the many thousands who have been patrons of the opera season now drawing to a close. It was a happy thought that Mme. Patti, whose voice has filled every one of the notable places of public assembly on two continents, should have been enlisted to link her name with the inauguration of this great Chicago enterprise. But, with all praise to Patti and all honorable mention of the others who have made up the incomparable company of this opera season, it is due to say that much of the interest of the vast audiences was taken up by the grandeur of the hall and the elegance of the surroundings. To be seen at its best one must view the Auditorium under the full flood light of 5,000 electric burners. The effect is to bring out all the beauties of art that have been employed in the decoration of the Auditorium, the sumptuous draperies and upholstery, the gildings, the frescoes, the sculptures, etc. Then one sees an enchanting spectacle that "Old Sol" himself might like to look in upon. The Edison lights have, however, in this instance, precedence and vantage ground over the great luminary. Probably in no other place has the equal of this achievement been produced by artificial lights. The result only shows how nearly electric lighting comes into competition with the source of all light, and can even discount it under some circumstances. Had Mr. Edison no other claim for renown than his discovery of the incandescent electric light this one of many inventions would place him in the niche of fame beyond cavil or dispute.

Statistics of Hunchbacks.

Ten years ago this present month, in December, 1879, a remarkable character died in Paris. He was known all over France and the greater part of Europe as "The Learned Hunchback." He was wealthy and spent a mint of money in the last fifty years of his life traveling in all directions making researches concerning his hunchbacked brethren. It was in the milder portions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greater number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena he found that there was one hunchbacked person to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found to be quite numerous in the Valley of the Loire in France. The little hunchbacked statistician came to the conclusion that, taking the world over, there was one humpback in each 1,000 inhabitants, or an aggregate of 1,000,000 against the estimated 1,000,000,000 of the entire earth.

After the death of this eccentric individual his heirs found in place of a will a voluminous manuscript of 2,000 pages, all concerning humps. The last page, although it said nothing about the disposition of property, expressed the author's wish to have a hump of marble raised over his grave with this inscription: "Here lies a humpback who had a taste for humps and who knew more about them than any other humpback."—*St. Louis Republic.*

Children's School APRONS 2 TO 12 YEARS. LAWN AND NAINSOOK, Trimmed with Embroidery. 75c TO $1.25.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE STREET.

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, 6 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS. In Eider Down, Corduroy, Fancy Checks, And Stripes, Finished with Plush. $3.50 Marked Down from $5.50.

TOMORROW, JANUARY 2,

Ladies' Muslin and Cambric UNDERWEAR. Fourteenth Annual Sale.

ONE OF THE MAIN FEATURES of this display will be an unlimited variety of FRENCH HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR, to which we would direct the attention of ladies in search of Fine Goods.

Stimulated by the great success of our Annual Sales in the past we have redoubled our efforts and have brought together the largest and most attractive stock imaginable. We mean to surpass all previous efforts.

Our Muslin Underwear Dept. enjoys the enviable reputation of being the largest as well as the most attractive department of its kind in the city. Visitors will find our prices lower than ever, quality of goods considered.

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES In Matinees, Neglige Robes, Chemise, Drawers, Under and Walking Skirts. Made up in India Linen Lawn, French Nainsook, Chinese Silk, and Trimmed with Valenciennes, Medici, Florentine, Torchon, Smyrna, and French Laces.

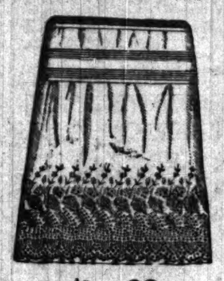
As Illustrated 75c. NIGHT DRESSES.

Muslin Mother Hubbard, yoke of fine and wide tucks, finished with ruffle on necks and sleeves, 39c Value 60c.

Yoke of 2 Embroidered Insertions 4 and Clusters of Tucks, embroidered edge on necks, front, and sleeves, 65c Worth 90c.

Mother Hubbard, front of hand-made lace, Hamburg embroidery and tuckes, 75c Should br'g $1.10.

SPECIAL. Immense variety of styles, pointed and square yoke of Valenciennes Lace, and fine Swiss embroidery, extra fine quality of muslin, 98c Regular Price $1.50.



As Illustrated 98c. Walking Skirts.

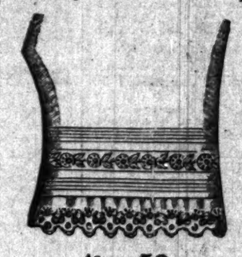
29c Worth 50c. Muslin with wide hem and cluster of tucks. "Price for this sale."

45c Cambric tucked and wide lace flounce. Regular price 75c.

Choice 75c Two styles with 8-inch emb'd. flounce and two clusters of tucks; also one with fine torchon lace.

95c Special—Walking Skirts with 14-inch emb'd flounce; assorted styles of tucking and emb'y would be cheap at $1.50.

UNDERSKIRTS. With hem and tucks, 34c. With emb'y and tucks, 50c. With lace and tucks, 75c.



As Illustrated 59c. DRAWERS.

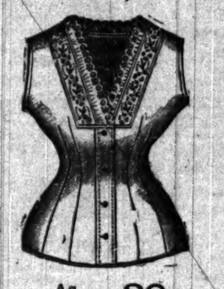
With hem and clusters of tucks, good quality of muslin, all sizes, regular price 31c, 19c

With embroidered edge and cluster of 4 tucks; extra value, for 25c

With clusters of 6 tucks and torchon lace ruffle, 34c

With wide embroidered ruffle and two clusters of 3 tucks, 12 patterns of embroidery to select from, 49c

BRIDAL SUITS. 3 pieces, trimmed with embroidery, $1.96 per set. 3 pieces, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, $2.67 per set.



As Illustrated 39c CORSET COVERS.

15c 23c 39c 48c 69c Cambric, High Square, V-Shape, and Pompadour Necks, trimmed with Embroidery, Valenciennes, Medici, and Torchon Laces, all sizes.

Imp'ted Underwear HAND MADE.

Hand Emb'd Chemise 48c Regular Price 85c.
Hand Emb'd Skirts 75c Value $1.25.
Hand Emb'd Drawers 89c Worth $1.50.
Hand Emb'd Night Dresses 98c Value $1.75.

As Illustrated 39c CHEMISE.

50c Regular Price, 98c. Muslin and Cambric with Embroidery and Torchon Lace. Take to close at 50c.

Infants' Wardrobes. COMPLETE—20 PIECES. As a leader in this department we shall offer for this week only at $9.50. REGULAR PRICE $12.50.

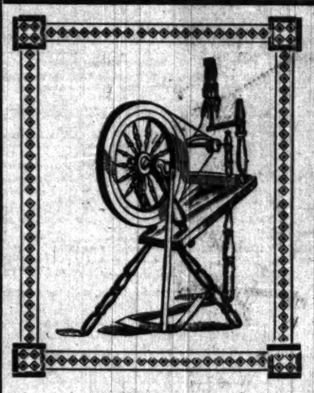
INFANTS' SLIPS. CAMBRIC. 25c, 45c, and 60c.

As Illustrated 50c Children's Dresses.

37c 45c 62c Checked Nainsook and Lonsdale Cambric, tucked yokes, neck, and sleeves, finished with embroid'ry, all worth double.

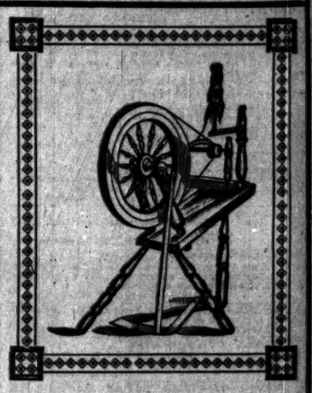
Children's Drawers. 8c Muslin, three sizes, with hem and tuck.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.



MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.



TOMORROW, JANUARY 2,

GRAND ANNUAL SALE. LINENS HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

The event economical buyers look forward to. The cause is this: You can purchase reliable and best qualities of Linens at one-third less than at regular sale.

Hotelkeepers, Housekeepers, and every one interested in the purchase of this class of goods will appreciate the significance of this announcement.

Brown, Richardson, Liddell, and all of the best and most popular looms of Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany represented.

All previous efforts eclipsed. The largest and best selected assortment that it has ever been our pleasure to present.

White and Colored LUNCH SETS In Immense Variety to Select From.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS	NEWEST DESIGNS	UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT
EIGHT QUARTER.	$3.00 Set	Actual Value, $4.00.
EIGHT TENTHS.	$3.50 Set	Real Worth, $5.00.
EIGHT TWELFTHS.	$4.00 Set	Real Value, $6.00.

Bleached Table Damask.

65 INCHES WIDE,	75c	Should be sold at $1.10.
72 INCHES WIDE,	87½c	Real Worth, $1.25.
72 INCHES WIDE,	$1.00	Was Sold at $1.37.
72 INCHES WIDE,	$1.25	Should Retail at $1.75.

Cream Table Damask.

66 INCHES WIDE,	65c	Value, 80c.
72 INCHES WIDE,	75c	Worth $1.00.

NAPKINS.

5,000 dozen 5-8 NAPKINS, From $1.00 to $3.00

3,000 dozen 3-4 NAPKINS, $1.75 to $4.00

LINEN SHEETING. SPECIAL.

90 INCHES WIDE,	75c	Never Sold less than $1.10.
90 INCHES WIDE,	$1.00	Always Retailed at $1.35.

RAW SILK AND PLUSH Table Covers GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE. Immense Assortment to Choose From.

CROCHET QUILTS.

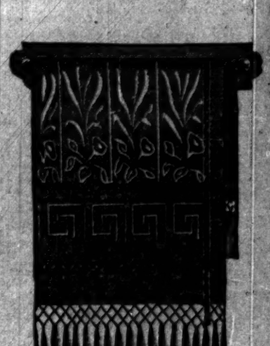
ELEVEN QUARTER.	90c	Worth $1.25.
ELEVEN QUARTER.	$1.10	Never sold for less than $1.50.

Marseilles Quilts.

TWELVE QUARTER.	$1.75	Worth $2.50.
TWELVE QUARTER.	$3.15	Value $5.00.

All Linen Crash.

16 inches wide, 7c | 18 inches wide, 10c



TOWELS.

Gram Bleached Huck Towels.	12½c	Worth up to 25c.
Fancy Lace End Huck Towels.	25c	Value 40c.
Hemstitched Huck Towels.	43c	Should Bring 75c.
Bleached Damask Towels.	25c	Value 35c.

SPECIAL—700 dozen Bleached Damask Towels, choice..... 50c. Best Towel Ever Shown at the Price.

Ample Preparation has been Made for This Sale—Extra Help and Triple the Usual Amount of Space. Nevertheless we would Advise Early Selections to Avoid Crowding.